

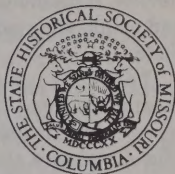
The State Historical Society of Missouri

1020 Lowry Street

Columbia, Missouri 65201

Mo.

Your State Historical Society



What It Is

The State Historical Society of Missouri was organized in 1898 by the Missouri Press Association. Since 1901 it has been a Trustee of the State supported by State funds. The Society is directed by law to collect, preserve, make accessible and publish materials pertaining to the history of Missouri and Western America. It is a center for serious research into every aspect of the State's society and government and a highly utilized service institution for Missouri citizens.

During its existence the Society has gained a place of eminence as a state historical institution. The value of its collections far exceeds the total amount of State appropriations given the Society. With over 10,000 active members it is one of the largest state historical societies in the United States. The Society's newspaper library contains the largest state newspaper collection in the Nation. Its reference and manuscript library ranks third among all other state historical society libraries.

What It Does

The Society maintains a reference and research library and historical art collection for public and scholarly use. Stressing the acquisition of contemporary source materials the Society has assembled a rich collection of original manuscripts ranging from State archives to personal letters, diaries, receipts, journals, ledgers, scrapbooks, daybooks, broadsides, posters, prints, photograph albums, and account, record and memorandum books.

The Society supplies research facilities and information for every department of the State, the schools and colleges, and

individuals. Thousands of inquiries of a historical nature are answered each year.

It publishes historical studies, documentary works, and a quarterly magazine of Missouri history, the *Missouri Historical Review*. It promotes Missouri history through the organization and cooperation with local historical societies throughout the State.

The Society completed a ten-year highway historical marker program erecting 121 markers with every county in the State represented. In 1963 the Society published a *Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue*, the result of a six-year historical sites survey through which information was gathered on 2,391 significant sites in all areas of the State.

The Library

The Society's library contains over 435,000 volumes of books, pamphlets, magazines, newspapers and official publications, in addition to over 300,000 pages of original manuscripts, 700 reels of microfilmed manuscripts, 150,000 State archival records, and 19,500 newspaper articles.

More than 1,600 maps are owned by the Society ranging from early river routes, trails and roads, to modern railroad and highway routes. Atlases, gazetteers, early guide books and statistical maps are on file, as is a complete assemblage of the State's official topographic maps. The earliest map in the collection, published in 1684, charts the Louisiana Territory claimed for France by LaSalle.

The pictorial collection contains over 75,000 photographs, sketches, other representations of historic events or persons, and a special historic sites file includes photographs of over 1,500 historic places in Missouri.

The Society has the largest and most complete collection of State newspapers in the nation. Missouri newspapers from 1808 to the present are preserved in over 1,000 bound volumes and some 28 million pages of microfilm. In addition, 293 current newspapers from every Missouri county arrive weekly. Over 450,000 pages of these and older newspapers are microfilmed each year. For genealogical research, the Society's microfilm file of the U.S. census reports is one of the largest in the Midwest with a total of 6,268 reels covering 48 states

including 1,159 reels of Missouri census records from 1830 to 1880, 1900 and 1910.

Special Collections

Within the library are some rare and priceless assemblages of books. The J. Christian Bay Collection of 5,200 books and documents is one of the most valuable in the field of Middle Western Americana, either publicly or privately owned. Both the Mahan Memorial Mark Twain Collection and the Eugene Field Collection are outstanding, as is the Bishop William Fletcher McMurry Collection of material relating to the Methodist Church. The Francis A. Sampson Collection of rare books and pamphlets is particularly valuable for its early official State publications.

Art Collection

The Society's historical art collection, a valuable supplement to its printed materials, contains the major national collection of George Caleb Bingham paintings. Included are Bingham's *Order No. 11*, Missouri's most famous historical painting, and twenty-one of the artist's 19th-century portraits and genre paintings.

The Thomas Hart Benton Collection includes the Missouri artist's "Year of Peril" series consisting of eight World War II propaganda paintings, companion pieces, *Negro Soldier*, and *Embarkation*, 103 original signed lithographs, and 203 drawings and watercolors. Ninety colored engravings by Karl Bodmer depicting Western Plains Indians greatly enhance the collection. Contemporary Missouri artists are represented by the works of such well-known artists as Frank B. Nuderscher, Frederick Oaks Sylvester, William Knox, Carl Gentry, Fred Geary, Fred Shane, Charles Schwartz, Frank Stack, Siegfried Reinhardt and Roscoe Misselhorn.

The Society's Contemporary Artists Collection, begun in 1973, now includes the works of over 50 outstanding Missouri-related artists.

Other valuable art properties include some 6,200 original cartoons of Daniel Fitzpatrick, S. J. Ray, Bill Mauldin, Don Hesse, Tom Engelhardt, and others.

Exhibitions of the art holdings are rotated in the Art Gallery.

Publications

An important contribution to Missouri's historical and cultural tradition is the publication of original material regarding the State's past. Since its inception the Society has produced over 100 significant volumes of historical material. Eighty volumes of the *Missouri Historical Review*, the Society's quarterly magazine, contain the nation's most extensive collection of articles and documents on Missouri history. Other publications are *History of the State Historical Society of Missouri 1898-1948*; *Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue*; *Historic Missouri: A Pictorial Narrative*; and a translated annotated edition of Gottfried Duden's 1829 *Report on a Journey to the Western States of North America* (copublished with the University of Missouri Press).

Your Membership in the Society

Membership in The State Historical Society of Missouri is available in the following categories:

Annual Membership	\$5.00;
Contributing Annual Membership	\$25.00;
Supporting Annual Membership	\$50.00;
Sustaining Annual Membership	\$100.00 to \$499.00;
Patron Annual Membership	\$500.00 or more; and,
Life Membership	\$100.00.

A membership entitles the recipient to attend the Annual Meeting of the Society and, during the period of membership, to receive the Society's quarterly publication, the *Missouri Historical Review*. You are invited to join. Your membership is tax deductible.

Come visit the State Historical Society from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday-Friday, excepting legal holidays and Saturdays, 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., except holidays and Saturdays during Memorial Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's weekends. Society quarters are located in the Elmer Ellis Library, 1020 Lowry Street, Columbia.

When writing, address:

James W. Goodrich, Director
State Historical Society of Missouri
1020 Lowry Street
Columbia, Missouri 65201

boats to be seen floating down its gentle current, to some place of destination. No less than five hundred families stopped at Cincinnati at one time, and many of them having come a great distance, and being of the poorer class of people, before they could provide for themselves, were in a suffering condition; but to the honor of the citizens of Cincinnati, they raised a donation and relieved their distress.¹ Of the remote districts, Missouri and Michigan were receiving crowds of immigrants.²

The changes in government and in the land question in Illinois were typical of changes in other frontier regions, but although worthy of note as helping to make a more attractive place for settlement, they are by no means sufficient to account for the great migration to the westward. Why that migration took place and how it was accomplished are interesting and important questions.

Emigration from New England resulted largely from financial and industrial disorganization caused by the close of the war, and a year of such continued cold weather as to produce a famine. This movement was interesting, dramatic, and large in volume, but its influence upon Illinois was slight, because the tide was stayed to the eastward of that state.³ Migration from the South was also large, and it was from this source that most of the immi-

1. Harding, "Tour through the Western Country," 1818-19, 5.

2. "Am. Mag. and Review," III., 1818, 152; I., 1817, 473.

3. Goodrich, "Recollections of a Life Time," II., 78 ff.; Birkbeck, "Journey from Va. to Ill.," 1817, 25; "Va. Patriot," Sept. 7, 21, 1816; Varney, "A Brief Hist. of Me.," 239; Abbott, "Hist. of Me.," 424; Williamson, "Hist. of Me.," II., 664-6; Sanborn, "Hist. of N. H.," 265; Whiton, "Hist. of N. H.," 188; Barstow, "Hist. of N. H.," 392; Thompson, "Hist. of the State of Vt.," 1833, 222; same, 1853, Pt. I., 20; Hoskins, "Hist. of the State of Vt.," 232; Wilbur, "Early Hist. of Vt.," III., 162-3; Heaton, "Story of Vt.," 136; Beckley, "Hist. of Vt.," 171-2; "Gov. and Council Vt.," VI., 429-31.

grants to Illinois came. In 1816 there was a severe drought in eastern North Carolina, and many planters cut their immature corn for their cattle, while great numbers sold their property and joined the emigrants.¹ Kentucky, still a favorite place for settlement, was in the midst of a land boom which reached such proportions as to cause a large volume of emigration to Illinois, Missouri, and the south-west. The buyer of Kentucky land was often a neighbor who wished to enlarge his farm and work on a larger scale, or some well-to-do immigrant who preferred the location to a more remote region. Land sold on credit and at fictitious prices, the seller in turn buying land for which he frequently could make only the first payment. Retribution did not come, however, until after 1820, and for some years it seemed as if Kentucky was to become a source of population, for it was to Illinois and Missouri, and to a lesser degree to Alabama, what New England was to Ohio.² Probably chief among the reasons for migration from the South was the increase of slavery, with the resulting changes in industrial and social conditions. Early in the century the growing importance of the cotton crop began to hasten a stratification of opinion which was determined by physiographic areas. The western parts of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, the northern part of Georgia, and the eastern parts of Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively, being hilly and less fertile than the coastal plain, became the center of the southern anti-slavery sentiment. On the plain settled the wealthy planters, and later the poorer Germans and Quakers settled in the uplands. Only when cotton-raising became very profitable was slavery to intrude upon the latter location.

1. "Va. Patriot," Sept. 11, 1816.

2. White, "Descendants of John Walker," 425, 453, 461.

3. Bassett, "Anti-Slavery Leaders of N. C." (J. H. U. Studies, XVI., 267-71).

stages in those days. We had to travel from the extreme West on horseback. It generally took us near a month to go; a month was spent at General Conference, and nearly a month in returning to our fields of labor."¹

Some instances of the manner and cost of emigration may be given. A man with his wife and brother having arrived at Philadelphia from England, *en route* to Birkbeck's settlement² in Illinois, the party was directed to Pittsburg, which they reached after a wearisome journey of over three hundred miles across the mountains. At Pittsburg they bought a little boat for six or seven dollars, and came down the Ohio to Shawneetown, whence they proceeded on foot.³ In the summer of 1818, a party of eighty-eight came over the same route in much the same manner, using flat-boats on the river.⁴ In 1817, John Mason Peck, with his wife and three children, went from Litchfield, Connecticut, to Shawneetown, Illinois, in a one-horse wagon. The journey was begun on July 25 and Shawneetown was reached on the sixth of November. "Nearly one month was occupied in passing from Philadelphia through the State of Pennsylvania over the Alleghany Mountains, till on the 10th of September he passed into Ohio. Three weeks he journeyed in that State, and on the 23d of October recrossed the Ohio River into the State of Kentucky . . . , and on the 6th of November

1. "Autobiography of Peter Cartwright," 156.

2. Morris Birkbeck and George Flower, from England, founded in 1817, in Edwards County, Illinois, what was the most famous of the English settlements in Illinois. Birkbeck was an educated man and his writings are among the important sources for the early history of Illinois. He was at one time Secretary of State of Illinois. George Flower became the historian of the settlement.

3. Birkbeck, "Letters from Ill.," 56.

4. Flower, "Hist. of the Eng. Settlement in Edwards Co., Ill.," "Chicago Hist. Soc. Coll.," I., 95-99.

The southern extremity of the trail was Blue Point, in Effingham county.¹ This became the regularly traveled route between points connected by it.

Springfield was the northern terminus of the mail route early in 1823, and the next year Sangamon county, in which the village lay, was almost entirely without ferries, bridges, or roads.² In 1830 mail was carried between Vincennes and St. Louis thrice a week; between Maysville and St. Louis, and between Belleville and St. Charles twice a week. No point in Illinois, not on one of these routes, received mail oftener than once a week. There was at this time a mail route from Peoria to Galena.³ The legislatures of Indiana and Illinois petitioned Congress for an appropriation to improve the mail route from Louisville, Kentucky, to St. Louis, Missouri. The length of that part of the route which lay between Vincennes and St. Louis was one hundred and sixty miles, but a more direct route, recently surveyed by authority of the legislature of Illinois, reduced the distance to one hundred and forty-five miles. The distance between Vincennes and St. Louis was made up of about one-fourth of timber land and three-fourths of prairies, from five to twenty miles across. "The settlements are therefore scattered, and far between, and confined to the vicinity of the timbered land. More than nineteen-twentieths of the land, over which the road passes, is the property of the Federal Government. To make the necessary causeways and bridges, and to keep the road in a proper state of repair, is beyond the capacity of the people who reside upon it." Another writer says of the

1. Hamilton, "Incidents and Events in the Life of Gordon Saltonstall Hubbard," 136.

2. Tillson, "Reminiscences," 81; Strickland, "Autobiography of Peter Cartwright," 250.

3. "State Papers," No. 77, 21st Cong., 1st Sess., III.

again crossed the Ohio River, into the then Territory of Illinois, at Shawneetown."¹ Here the family was delayed by floods which rendered the roads impassable. Leaving the horse and wagon at Shawneetown to be brought on by a friend, they proceeded to St. Louis in a keel-boat, paying twenty-five dollars fare, and arrived at their destination on the first of December.²

Shawneetown was a sort of center from which emigrants radiated to their destinations. It owed much to its location, being on the main route from the southern states to St. Louis and what was then called the Missouri, and being also the port for the salt works on Saline Creek. It was the seat of a land-office. The town thus had a business which was out of all proportion to the number of its permanent inhabitants. In 1817 it consisted of but about thirty log houses, a log bank, and a land-office. When a certain traveler came to the place from the South, in 1818, he found the number of wagons, horses, and passengers waiting to cross the Ohio, on the ferry, so great that he had to wait "a great part of the morning" for his turn.³

During the latter part of the territorial period freight charges from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, by land, were from seven to ten dollars per hundredweight;⁴ from Pittsburg to Shawneetown, one dollar; from Louisville to Shawneetown, thirty-seven cents; and from New Orleans to Shawneetown, four dollars and a half.⁵ The use of arks

1. "Memoir of John Mason Peck," 71, 74.

2. *Ibid.*, 74-81. The disparity in dates in the latter part of the quotation suggests that "23d of October" should probably read "3d of October."

3. Fearon, "Sketches of America," 258; William Tell Harris, "Remarks Made During a Tour through the U. S. of America in the Years 1817, 1818, 1819."

4. Birkbeck, "Journey from Va. to Ill.," 1817, 128.

5. Fearon, "Sketches of Am.," 1817, 260. In Fearon's work 2s. 3d. is equal to 50 cents, p. 5.

route: "It must, for many years, be the channel of communication, through which the Government shall transmit, and receive, all its intelligence relative to the mines in the region of Galena, and Prairie Du Chien, the Military Posts of the Upper Mississippi, Missouri, and their tributary streams, and the whole northwestern Indian frontier."¹

Galena remained much isolated. A man who had horses and cattle, purchased in southern Illinois and driven to Galena, by way of Springfield and Peoria, in 1823, says that there was no settlement between Peoria and Fever River. A year before, a traveler who went from St. Louis to Galena, on horseback, arrived in time to assist in completing the second cabin in the place.² Two travelers who walked from Upper Alton to Galena, in January and February, 1826, had to camp out several nights, because no residence was in reach. Much of the way no trail existed.³ About 1827 it was common for men to go with teams of four yoke of oxen, and strong canvas-covered wagons from southern Illinois to the lead regions. In those regions they spent the summer in hauling from the mines to the furnaces or from the furnaces to the place of shipment, usually Galena, and taking back to the mines a load of supplies. In the fall the teamsters returned to their homes, sometimes, in the early days, taking a load of lead to St. Louis. These men lived in their wagons, and cooked their own food. The oxen lived by browsing at night.⁴

Transportation rates can be only approximately given,

1. "S. Doc.," No. 28, 21st Cong., 1st Sess., I.

2. Meeker, "Early Hist. of the Lead Region of Wis.," in "Wis. Hist. Soc. Coll.," VI., 278-9.

3. Reid, "Sketch of Enoch Long." Chicago Hist. Soc. Coll., II., 6-9. See also Owen, in "Deutsch-Amerikanische Geschichtsblätter," Jahrgang 2, Heft 2, 42.

4. Chetlain, "Recollections of Seventy Years," 10.

Federal Census

1830

Sangamon County

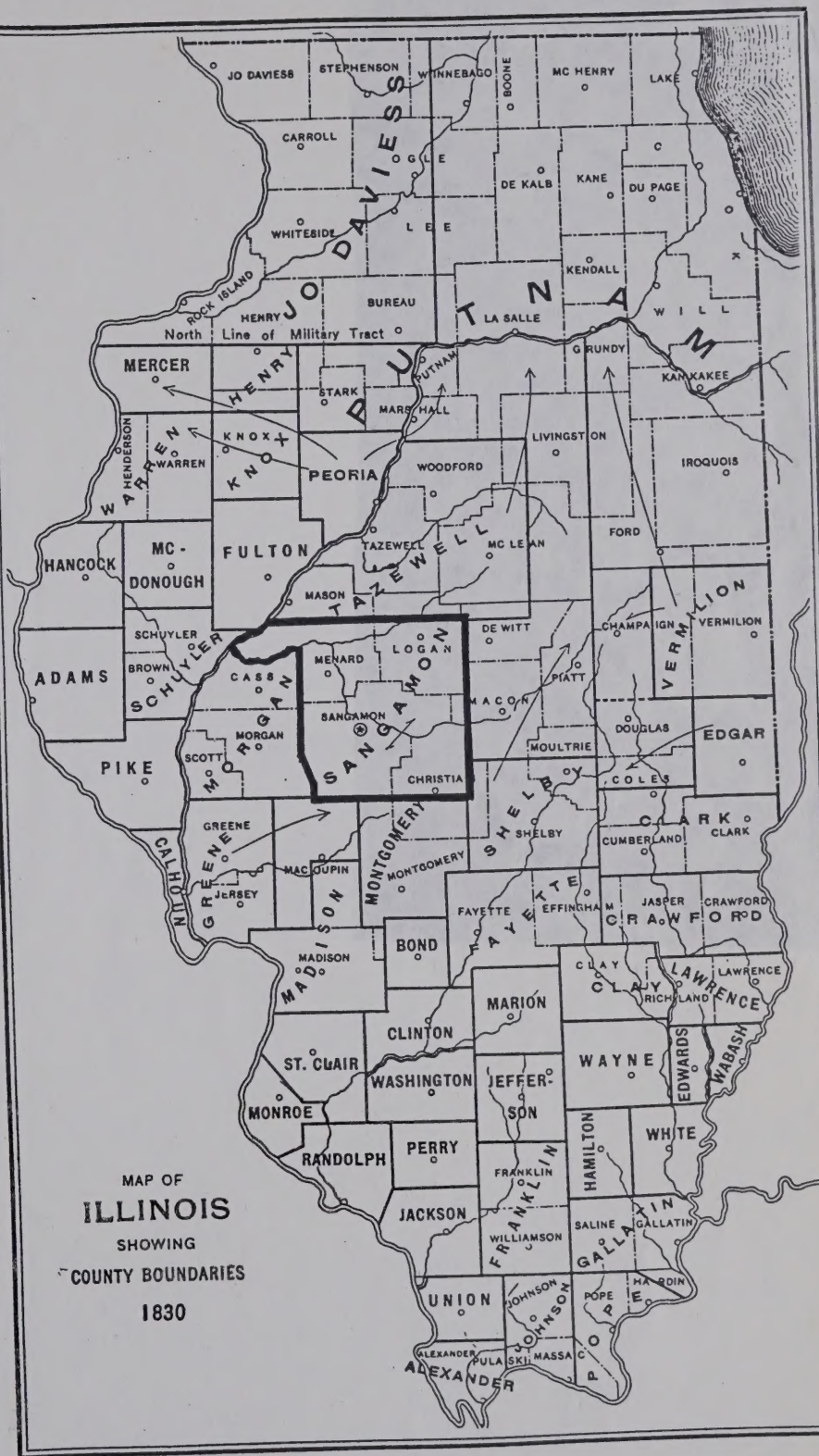
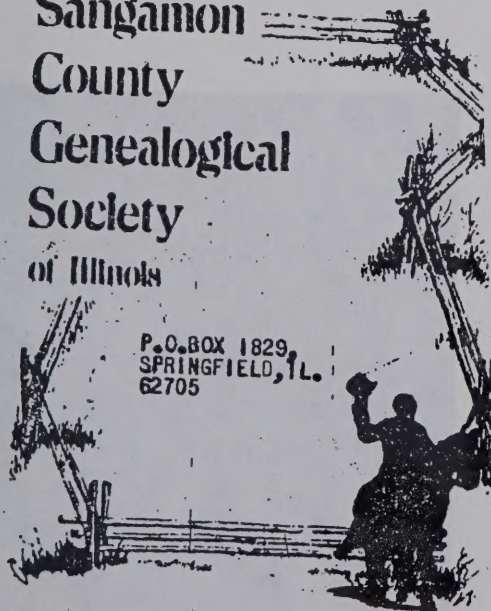
Illinois

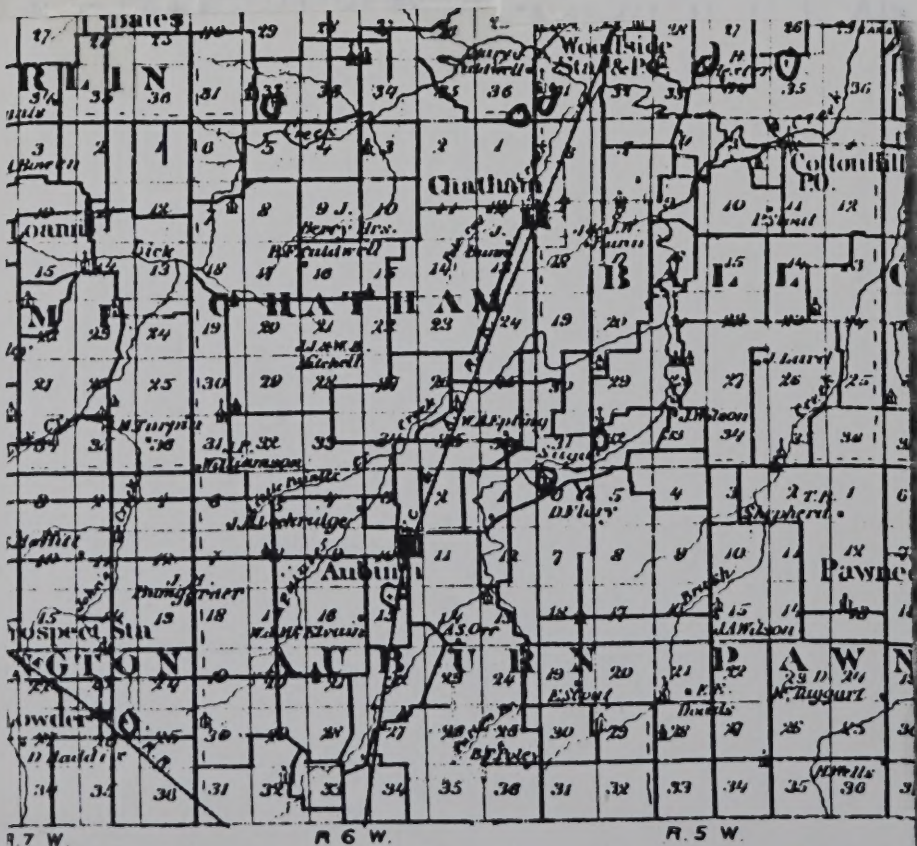
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Sangamon
County
Genealogical
Society
of Illinois

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SPRINGFIELD, IL.
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INDIANA AND ILLINOIS TERRITORIES 1800-1818

Indiana Territory, as created in 1800, comprised all of the Northwest Territory (see Plate 62) west of the Division Line.

In 1802 the territory not intended for inclusion in the proposed state of Ohio (see Plate 63) was added to Indiana Territory.

In 1805 Michigan Territory was created, its western boundary being a line through the middle of Lake Michigan and thence north to the International Boundary.

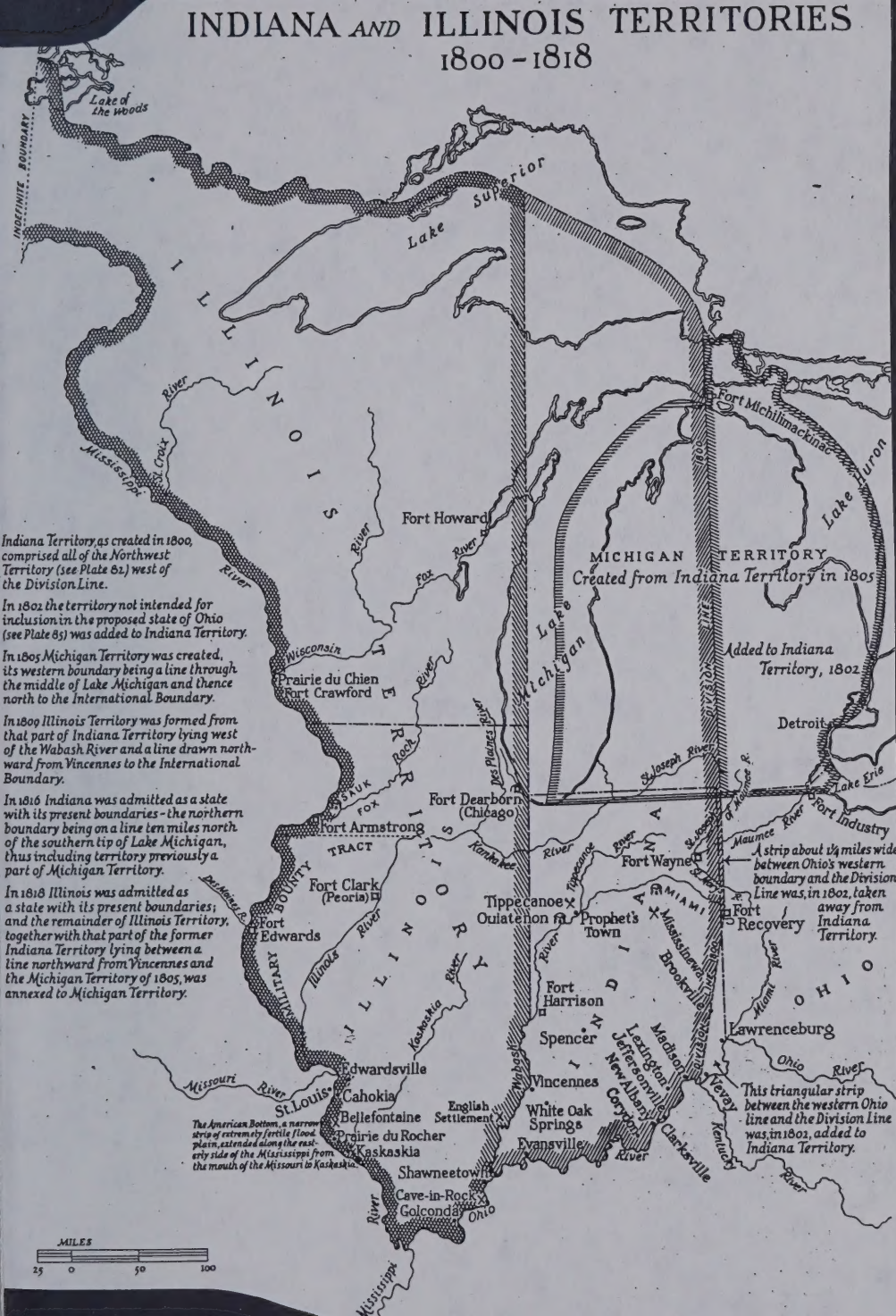
In 1809 Illinois Territory was formed from that part of Indiana Territory lying west of the Wabash River and a line drawn northward from Vincennes to the International Boundary.

In 1816 Indiana was admitted as a state with its present boundaries—the northern boundary being on a line ten miles north of the southern tip of Lake Michigan, thus including territory previously a part of Michigan Territory.

In 1818 Illinois was admitted as a state with its present boundaries; and the remainder of Illinois Territory, together with that part of the former Indiana Territory lying between a line northward from Vincennes and the Michigan Territory of 1805, was annexed to Michigan Territory.

The American Bottom, a narrow strip of extremely fertile flood plain, extended along the eastern side of the Mississippi from the mouth of the Missouri to Kaskaskia.

This triangular strip between the western Ohio line and the Division Line was, in 1802, taken away from Indiana Territory.



WISCONSIN IOWA AND MINNESOTA TERRITORIES

1832-1858

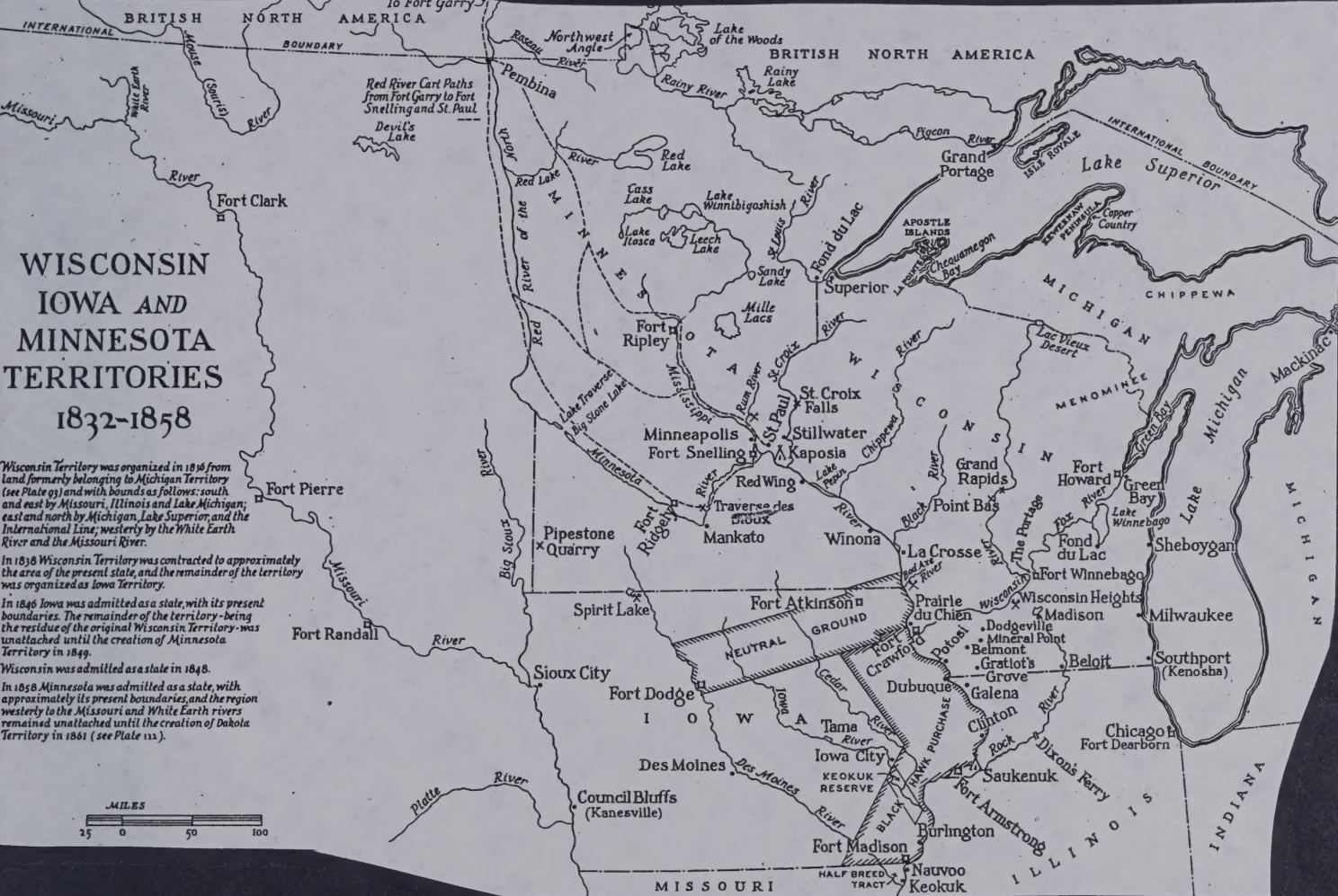
In 1832 Wisconsin Territory was organized in 1836 from land formerly belonging to Michigan Territory (see Plate 65) and with bounds as follows: south and east by Missouri, Illinois and Lake Michigan; east and north by Michigan, Lake Superior, and the International Line; westerly by the White Earth River and the Missouri River.

In 1849 Wisconsin Territory was contracted to approximately the area of the present state, and the remainder of the territory was organized as Iowa Territory.

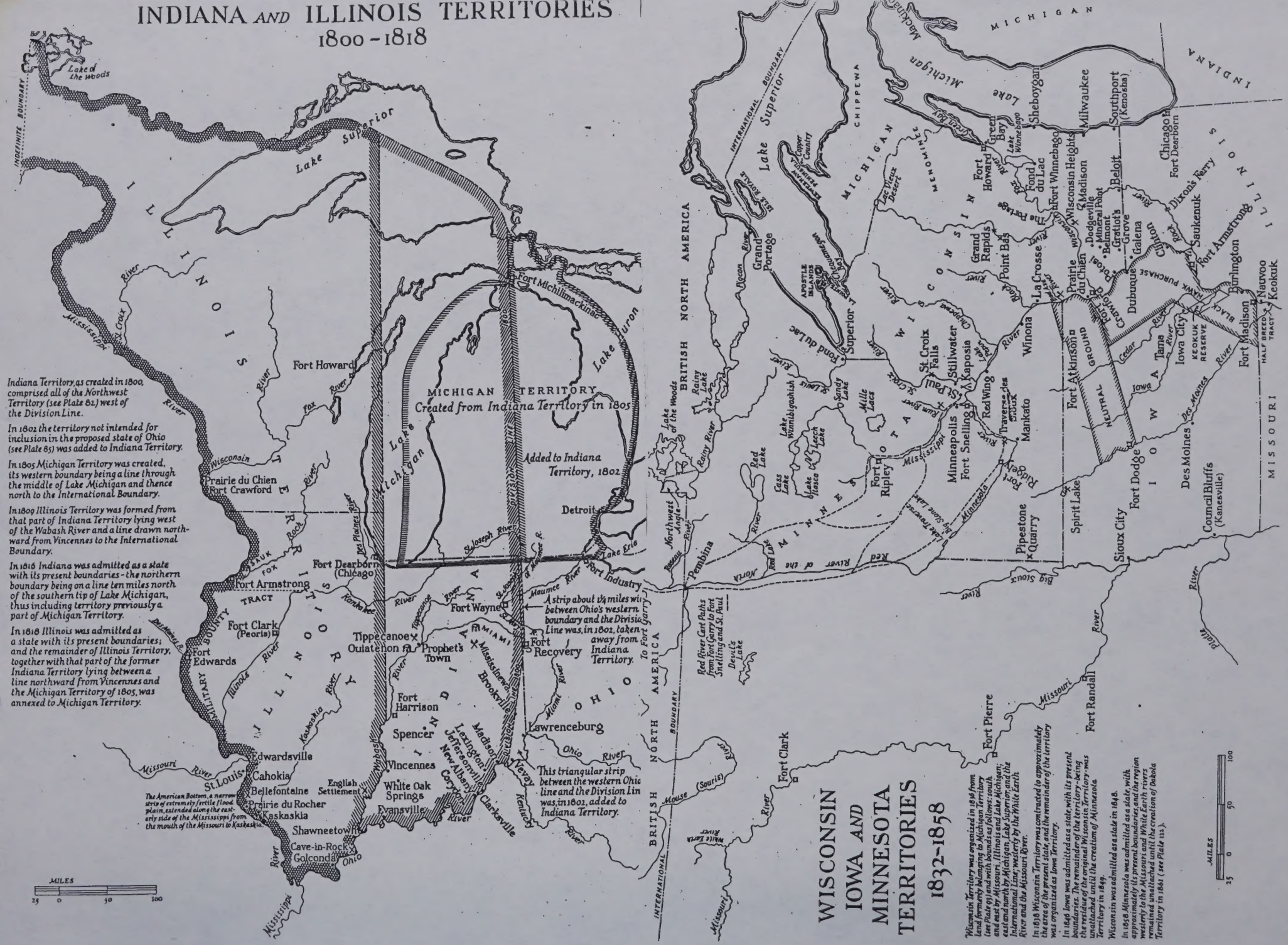
In 1846 Iowa was admitted as a state, with its present boundaries. The remainder of the territory—being the residue of the original Wisconsin Territory—was unattached until the creation of Minnesota Territory in 1858.

Wisconsin was admitted as a state in 1848.

In 1858 Minnesota was admitted as a state, with approximately its present boundaries, and the region westerly to the Missouri and White Earth rivers remained unattached until the creation of Dakota Territory in 1861 (see Plate 115).



INDIANA AND ILLINOIS TERRITORIES 1800-1818



Indiana Territory, as created in 1800, comprised all of the Northwest Territory (see Plate 82) west of the Division Line.

In 1802 the territory not intended for inclusion in the proposed state of Ohio (see Plate 83) was added to Indiana Territory.

In 1805 Michigan Territory was created, its western boundary being a line through the middle of Lake Michigan and thence north to the International Boundary.

In 1809 Illinois Territory was formed from that part of Indiana Territory lying west of the Wabash River and a line drawn northward from Vincennes to the International Boundary.

In 1816 Indiana was admitted as a state with its present boundaries, the northern boundary being on a line ten miles north of the southern tip of Lake Michigan, thus including territory previously a part of Michigan Territory.

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This triangular strip between the western Ohio line and the Division Line was, in 1802, taken away from Indiana Territory.

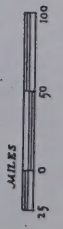
WISCONSIN IOWA AND MINNESOTA TERRITORIES 1832-1858

Wisconsin Territory was organized in 1836 from land formerly belonging to Michigan Territory (see Plate 84) and with boundaries as follows: south and east by Missouri, Illinois and Lake Michigan; north by the International Boundary, Lake Superior and the International Line, westerly by the White Earth River and the Wisconsin River.

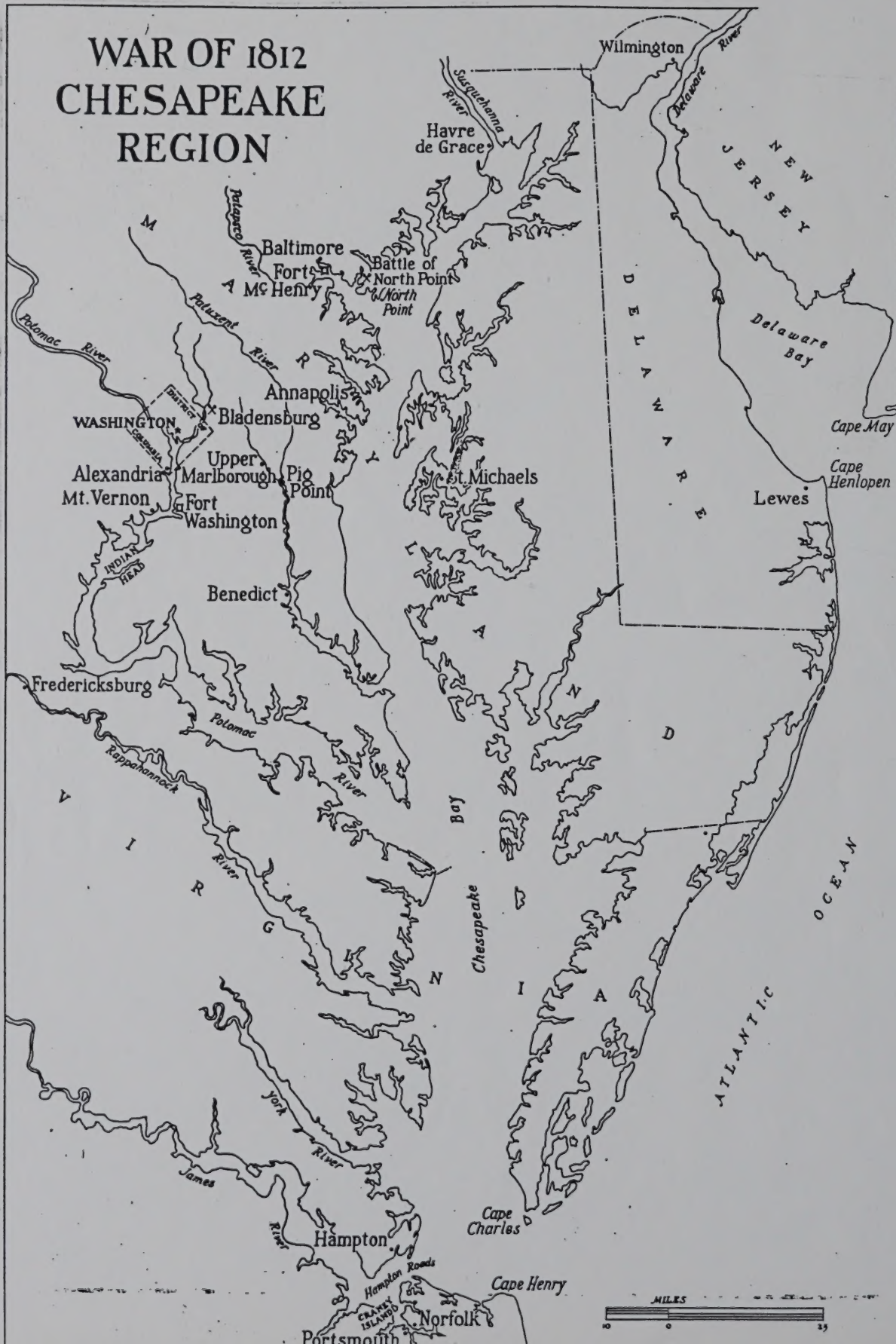
In 1838 Iowa was admitted as a state with its present boundaries. The remainder of the territory, being the residue of the original Wisconsin Territory, was undisturbed until the creation of Minnesota Territory in 1858.

Minnesota was admitted as a state in 1858.

In 1858 Minnesota was admitted as a state, with approximately its present boundaries and the region westerly to the Missouri and White Earth rivers was included in the territory until the creation of Dakota Territory in 1889 (see Plate 85).



WAR OF 1812 CHESAPEAKE REGION



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BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

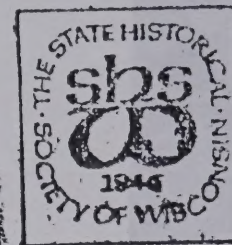
NO. 220

HISTORY SERIES, VOL. 1, No. 4, PP. 287-295.

THE SETTLEMENT OF ILLINOIS FROM 1830 TO 1850

BY

WILLIAM VIPOND POOLEY



A THESIS SUBMITTED FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
1905

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wise were obliged to cart to a river port; those of central Illinois looked to Chicago for a market, often going one hundred or one hundred and fifty miles with farm produce at the cost of much time. Internal improvements were meeting with success in other parts of the land, so it was natural that they should be attempted in Illinois where markets were in great demand.

The succeeding periods show like development and it is highly probable that little by little the prairies would have been assimilated, but it would have been a slow process, owing to the difficulties of transportation and of finding markets. When 1850 came, the northern part of the state presented a peculiar bird's eye view—strips of comparatively closely settled country stretched away in every direction, indicating the timber tracts, while between them was the unoccupied prairie. Here lay the work for the railroads and these, by practically annihilating distances, created markets by bringing the producer and the consumer together, gave the settler something to cling to when he swung clear of the timber; in short, gave him the key to the prairie.

Exceptions are, of course, to be found to the general laws controlling the settlement of the prairies, but they are not frequent enough to overthrow these laws which seem to be the basis of the occupation of northern and eastern Illinois.

The object of this discussion is to show the progress of settlement on the Illinois prairies, paying special attention to the influence of physiographic conditions, to lines of communication and to the change which took place so abruptly in the character of the pioneer class of the West, and to show the differences existing between the pioneer of the woodlands and the pioneer of the prairielands. Causes for the settlement are to be noted, as well as such settlements as appear to be exceptional in character and illustrative of some peculiar phase of the westward expansion.

CHAPTER II

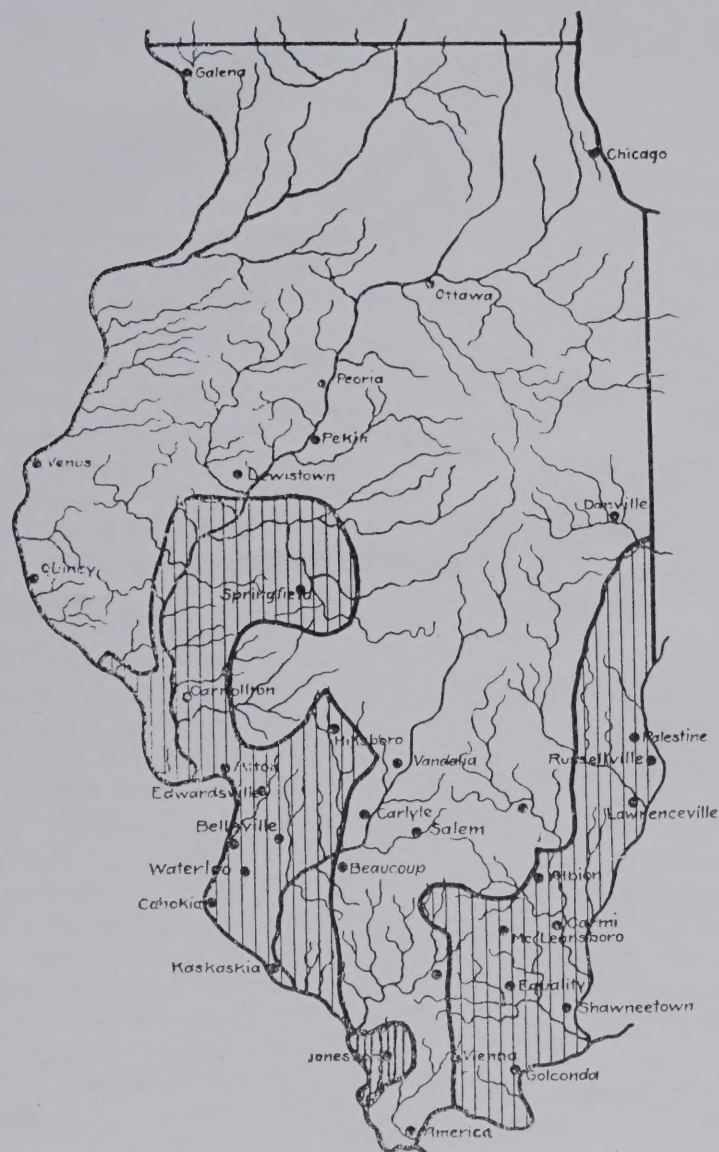
ILLINOIS BEFORE 1830

For many years subsequent to the Revolution, Illinois attracted but little attention. The legislature of Virginia, however, in 1778 organized a county to which it gave the name now borne by the state and appointed for this newly organized county a magistrate called a Lieutenant Governor. It came under the control of the confederation when ceded in 1784 by Virginia.

Although for years Kentucky and Tennessee had afforded homes for pioneers who had found their way over the mountains to the western world, Illinois and the Northwest seemed to offer few inducements. After visiting the territory northwest of the Ohio, preparatory to its organization into the Northwest Territory, Monroe wrote to Jefferson in a tone which showed that he had as yet no comprehension of the future greatness of this seemingly desolate country. "A great part of the territory is," he said, "miserably poor especially that near Lakes Michigan and Erie, and that upon the Mississippi and the Illinois consists of extensive plains which have not had from appearances, and will not have, a single bush on them for ages. The districts, therefore, within which these fall will never contain a sufficient number of inhabitants to entitle them to membership in the confederacy."¹

For a time it seemed that Monroe had spoken truthfully for, as yet, the railroads, the steamboats and the farming implements which were to be of service in the settlement of the great prairies were unknown. Changes, however, soon began to take

¹ Monroe, *Writings*, I, 117.



ILLINOIS IN 1830

Shaded portion shows location of settlement: six or more per square mile; by counties.

place. The soldiers of George Rogers Clark carried with them to the East tales of a wonderfully fertile and well-watered land and soon the familiar story of pioneer life was re-enacted in the river valleys of Illinois. The descendants of the frontiersmen who had chopped the first trails across the Alleghanies and who first wandered through the lonely western wilderness and built the small stockaded hamlets of Kentucky and Tennessee, impelled by the same restlessness which carried their fathers toward the West now moved across the Ohio to continue the struggle with wild nature and the wilder redmen, for possession of the territory which today constitutes the state of Illinois.

The scene of earliest settlement in Illinois was the great American Bottom. The settlers were the French who acted as a connecting link between the French of Canada and the Great Lakes and those of the lower Mississippi. The American Bottom, so called to distinguish it from the Spanish possessions across the river, was an extremely fertile tract of land extending from the mouth of the Kaskaskia to the mouth of the Illinois and containing about six hundred square miles.² The French settlements extended along this bottom from Kaskaskia to Cahokia more than fifty miles, and back a few miles from the Mississippi. By 1800 the French creoles in these settlements numbered about 1,200.³

Several generations had flourished here happily under the mild sway of French officials—the military commandant and the priest—who ruled the people with an uncontrolled but parental authority. Separated from all the world these people acquired many peculiarities in language, dress, manners and customs. Many of their original traits were lost but still many of the leading characteristics of the nation were retained. The people were kind-hearted, hospitable and social but rivalled the Indians themselves for ignorance and laziness. A fruitful country made agriculture profitable when carried on, but the great amount of game within easy reach tended to make the young Frenchman follow the life of a hunter rather than that of a

² Brown, *Western Gazetteer and Emigrants' Guide* (1817), 20.

³ Reynold, *Illinois*, 19.

farmer.⁴ In mechanic arts no progress had been made; the old wooden plows used in the early days still served the needs of this unprogressive people.

The dress and homes of this quiet people were equally simple. Coarse blue cotton clothes, deer skin moccasins for their feet, blue handkerchiefs for their heads were worn by both sexes. In cold weather the skins of animals replaced the cotton clothing. Log houses, a single story high, with puncheon floors and thatched roofs were their abodes. The furniture was designed for usefulness rather than ornament.⁵

Around the village was a large tract known as the common field. Most of this was allowed to remain in open pasturage but parts were cultivated by those who chose to enclose them. Occupancy gave a title to land but all reverted to the community when occupation ceased.

So the Americans found them, a people of simple habits, unambitious and submissive, unoppressed by taxes or political grievances, recognizing a single church and under the leadership of the village priest who was their guide, friend and philosopher.

By 1781 the earliest American settlements had been made in the American Bottom. (In 1800 there were three hundred and fifty families settled here, most of the men having been soldiers of George Rogers Clark during his campaigns against Vincennes and Kaskaskia.) Two colonies of Virginians had come in 1786 and 1793 settling at New Design and in the surrounding country forming the nucleus of the American settlements.⁶ Other settlers came from the various eastern states.⁷ In all the population of the state numbered 2,000 in 1800.⁸

During the first decade of the new century population increased rapidly,⁹ but the greater part was still in the American

⁴ Hall, *Sketches* (1835), I, 148.

⁵ *Magazine of Western History*, 10, 562.

⁶ Settlements were made at Horse Prairie, Whiteside Station and Bellefontaine in Monroe county and at Turkey Hill in St. Clair county.

⁷ There were settlers from Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, Tennessee, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England.

⁸ Reynolds, *Illinois*, 19.

⁹ The census of 1810 states population as 12,284; Reynolds, *Illinois*, 19, gives population as 2,000 in 1800.

Bottom although the frontier line was gradually moving towards the interior of the state.¹⁰ Across the territory in the Saline district a center of settlement had begun to form. In 1803 the salt springs had been purchased from the Indians and leased by the government to Captain Bell, a Kentuckian.¹¹ Shawneetown, the center of the district, soon began to give evidence of becoming a town of some importance especially as a commercial center. It was on the Ohio river, the great highway for traffic and travel to the West and even at this early date "great fleets of keel-boats concentrated at this point engaged in salt and other traffic."¹² Indian treaties during the decade opened up millions of acres of Illinois land for settlement but in spite of this fact the settlements still clung to the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.¹³

From the formation of Illinois territory in 1809 until the close of the War of 1812, the settlements were engaged in a struggle for existence. Many were abandoned during the war, on account of Indian troubles. In the years immediately following 1810 the Chippewas, Kickapoos and Pottowatomies committed so many murders and thefts that Gov. Edwards raised a military force to suppress the disturbers. One expedition destroyed a French village at Peoria which had been the headquarters of a band of savages who ravaged the country.

Reports of the unhealthfulness of the new country, of Indian outrages, of earthquakes, and the insecurity of land titles all operated to retard the flow of settlers from the eastern states. Owing to the fact that Illinois had, at different times, been under French, British, Virginian and Federal rule, land titles were often conflicting. A commission appointed in 1804 labored for ten years to adjust these titles previous to the opening of the land sale at Kaskaskia in 1814. The pre-emption act of 1813 did much to secure the pioneers in their possessions.¹⁴

¹⁰ Ridge Farm, Goschen, Wood River, Silver Creek, and Shoal Creek were the new settlements.

¹¹ Moses, *Illinois*, I, 265.

¹² Reynolds, *Illinois*, 63.

¹³ The treaties of Ft. Wayne (1803); Vincennes (1803); St. Louis (1804) and the second treaty of Vincennes (1804) opened 28,000,000 acres of Illinois land to settlement.

¹⁴ Davidson and Stuvé, *Illinois*, 291.

With the passage of this act and with the cessation of Indian raids after the close of the War of 1812 a new epoch in the settlement of the state began. The settlers acquired confidence, land rose in demand and in value.¹⁵ New Englanders and foreigners came in greater numbers than ever before. The close of the European wars had ruined the lucrative commerce of New England and thrown many out of employment, some of whom found their way to Illinois.

The great highway of travel was the Ohio river. A writer of the time says "there is scarce a day except when the river is impeded with ice but what there is a greater or less number of boats to be seen floating down its gentle current to some place of destination. No less than five hundred families stopped at Cincinnati at one time, many of them having come a great distance."¹⁶ From Kentucky and Tennessee groups of pioneers still came seeking the extreme frontier.

Others came from the South Atlantic states. Cotton culture had, through the invention of the gin and through the prevailing high prices, become exceedingly profitable. The plantations were increasing in size and numbers and the introduction of the industry into the uplands tended to crowd out the small farmer since his more wealthy neighbor could offer prices for land which practically compelled him to sell. Some who moved went to the Gulf States; others wishing to avoid the competition of slave labor turned to the northwest, and it became a familiar sight to people along the roads of western travel to see the old southern wagons covered with white sheeting and loaded with an enormous quantity of beds, buckets, old-fashioned chairs and such household furniture as was usually owned by our log-cabin ancestors, slowly rattling along their way to the West.

On the eastern side of the territory the district of the Embarras was still the northern limit of settlement although there were a few settlers as far north as Edgar county. Crawford county with Palestine as a center of settlement had 2,100 settlers at the time of the admission of the state.¹⁷ Russelville

¹⁵ Brown, *Western Gazetteer and Emigrants' Directory* (1817), 33.

¹⁶ Harding, *Tour through the Western Country*, 5.

¹⁷ *History of Crawford and Clark counties*, 108.

in the county next to the south was the center of population. Directly to the west of Wabash county was the English settlement of Albion in Edwards county. This settlement, begun by Birkbeck and Flower, was one of the most important ones in Illinois.¹⁸ Gallatin county with Shawneetown as its chief settlement was the most populous county on the eastern side of the territory, having in 1818 about 3,200 settlers.¹⁹ Thirty or forty of these families resided in Shawneetown. A bank and a land office helped to make this village a decidedly important one. America with a population of several hundred was the chief southern town.²⁰ Cairo had a "local habitation and a name" having as yet not fulfilled the expectations of its founders.

On the western side of the territory the pioneers grouped their settlements into three divisions, those settlements around the Big Muddy river, those along the Kaskaskia and those north of this last named district extending as far as Peoria. Of these the settlements along the Big Muddy were the weakest for the people moved very slowly towards the center of the state.

The old Kaskaskia district was still the most populous one in the territory.²¹ Settlements had been made along the Kaskaskia and its tributaries for a considerable distance towards the interior. Kaskaskia, the seat of the territorial government, had a large floating population but the increase of permanent settlers was not large. There were in the town in 1815 between seven and ten hundred people.²² Belleville, Cahokia, and Prairie du Long were the other important settlements of this part of the state.²³ In the interior there were few settlers.²⁴

In the district above Kaskaskia, (Edwardsville, the county town of Madison county, had sixty or seventy houses, a courthouse, a jail, a bank, a land office and a newspaper.²⁵ Alton

¹⁸ Darlison and Stuvé, *Illinois*, 349.

¹⁹ Dana, *Sketches of Western Country* (1819), 153.

²⁰ *History of Alexander, Union and Pulaski counties*, 449.

²¹ Estimated at 11,842 (Dana, *Sketches of the Western Country* (1819), 153).

²² Edwards, *Illinois*, 254.

²³ Cahokia had a population of between five hundred (Moses, *Illinois*, I, 267) and one thousand (Life of Gordon S. Hubbard, 47).

²⁴ Bond county had only forty settlers in 1818 (*History of Bond and Montgomery counties*, 181). The Washington county settlements were at Covington, Beaconsport and Carlyle.

²⁵ Dana, *Sketches of the Western Country* (1819), 143.

had one hundred houses, the owners of many of these being people from the eastern states and in comfortable circumstances.²⁶ The other settlements were smaller.²⁷ In all the population of Madison county was estimated at from 4,000 to 5,500.²⁸

Beyond the frontiers already mentioned (the line of the Ohio and Wabash, the immediate vicinity of the Big Muddy and of the Kaskaskia and in Madison county) little settlement was to be found in the territory. The Kickapoos, a warlike Indian tribe, held undisputed possession of central Illinois and continued to do so until the Treaty of Edwardsville was signed in 1819.²⁹ A few venturesome Kentuckians and Tennesseans, together with some from the older settlements on the western side of Illinois had, however, pushed into the Sangamon country before the Indian title had been extinguished. These were the only settlers of the region.

Far to the north in the lead region the first permanent white settlers were beginning to locate on Fever river. Likewise a few were at Ft. Dearborn which had been rebuilt in 1816. The Military Tract, although laid off, was as yet entirely unoccupied.

The population of the territory when it began to seek admission into the Union was 30,000. Since 40,000 was necessary for admission it devolved upon the census takers to make up the deficiency. One very effective plan was to station the enumerators on the largest thoroughfares so they might be able to count explorers, movers and settlers. As a result more than one family of ten people grew to three or four times that number when finally placed in the census books.³⁰

Varied indeed was the population as the following quotation shows. "The early settlement of Clinton county will illustrate the heterogeneous nativity of early immigrants. Before 1820

²⁶ *Ibid.*, 142.

²⁷ Mound Platte and Milton were the other settlements. The latter had fifty houses (*History of Madison County*, 83).

²⁸ In the *History of Madison County* (130) the population of the county is given as 4,000; Dana, *Sketches* (1819) 153, gives an estimate of 5,500.

²⁹ Henderson, *Early History of Sangamon County*, 7.

³⁰ Brown, *Early Illinois*, 82, in *Fergus Historical Series* 2.

there was a little group from Ohio; another from England, and several representatives from Virginia, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee and one man from the Isle of Wight."³¹ It is true that the pioneers from the Southwest exceeded the others in numbers but foreigners, people from the Middle Atlantic states and New Englanders were far from being unknown in any of the regions. The Ohio river was the means of directing these settlers to southern Illinois and adding the northern element to the preponderating southern stream which had come by way of the wagon roads.

Fifteen counties had been organized but altogether they formed but one-fourth of the territory and were by no means thickly settled. A line drawn from Alton, on the Mississippi, through Carlyle to Palestine on the Wabash would mark the northern extremity of settlement, but by no means does it mark the settled portion of the territory.³² The pioneers clung closely to the great river systems, making their clearings and erecting their cabins along the banks of these streams.

Within the boundary stated were prairies of considerable size, some of them being three days journey across.³³ The settlers, as yet, had not ventured upon them, believing them entirely unfit for settlement. Palestine, Palmyra, Carmi, Shawneetown, Goleonda and Albion were the population centers of eastern Illinois at the time of its admission. On the west Jonesboro, Brownsville, Kaskaskia, Harrisonville, Belleville, Cahokia, Edwardsville and Alton were of greatest importance. In the interior, Perrysville and Covington were the centers. Of these Kaskaskia, the seat of government and Shawneetown were the best known and thither as a rule the early pioneers came and from these points made explorations for the purpose of finding suitable places to settle.

The year 1824 marks a turning point in the growth of the state. By the ordinance of 1787 slavery had been forbidden in the Northwest Territory, but it nevertheless existed in some portions of Illinois. A considerable number of the settlers of

³¹ *History of Marion and Clinton counties*, 54.

³² Davidson and Stuvé, *Illinois*, 302.

³³ Breese, *Early History of Illinois*, preface 3.

the state being southerners who favored the institution, an attempt was made in the early twenties to call a convention to revise the state constitution in such a manner as to make slavery lawful.³⁴ The defeat of the plan came in 1824 and from that time dates an increase in immigration. Growth now went on more rapidly and when 1830 came the fifteen counties of 1818 had grown to twenty-six and the population was 157,445³⁵ instead of the scanty 40,000 required for admission.

New settlements continued to spring up and the older ones to increase in size.³⁶ America, Greenville, Mayville, Frankfort, Equality, McLeansboro, Vienna, Lawrenceville, Salem, Waterloo, Pinckneyville, Jonesboro, Fairfield and Vandalia each grew to some importance before 1830,³⁷ the last named one being made the capital city of the state in 1819.³⁸ These towns were in the immediate vicinity of the rivers and often in the timber lining the banks.

Albion was an exception to the rule, however, having no water communication close at hand. Faux, who was not entirely friendly, describes the village in 1820 as having but "one house and ten or twelve log cabins, full of degenerating English mechanics, too idle to work" who passed their time eating, drinking, brawling and fighting. The streets were almost impassable owing to stumps and roots of trees protruding and puddles of dirty water standing before the doors of the cabins.³⁹ The town by 1830 had grown considerably, mechanics of every description were here and a hotel, a smithy and some stores had taken the place of the cabins.⁴⁰

Shawneetown had grown from a town of three or four houses to a town of sixty houses and three hundred inhabitants in

³⁴ Harris, *Negro Servitude in Illinois*, 27-49.

³⁵ *Eleventh Census* (1890), 14.

³⁶ In 1819 some Shakers established a settlement in Lawrence county on the Embarras river. Frederick Ernst, a German of wealth and education, founded a German settlement at Vandalia in 1819 (Reynolds, *Illinois*, 183). Scattered settlements were made along the Little Vermilion, the pioneers being generally engaged in salt making.

³⁷ *The National Calendar*, (1830).

³⁸ *History of Fayette County*, 12.

³⁹ Faux, *Memorable Days in America*, 269; Smith, C. W., *A Contribution toward a biography of Morris Birkbeck and the English Settlement in Edwards County, Illinois in Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society*, (1905), Fordham, E. P., *Personal Narrative*. (Ogg, F. A. Editor).

⁴⁰ Stuart, *Three Years in North America*, 2, 237.

1826.⁴¹ It was still, at the close of the decade 1821 to 1830, the chief town of the eastern side of the state and the landing place of a great portion of the immigrants coming by way of the Ohio.⁴² Cairo made no headway and in 1826 was still a village with only a tavern and a store.⁴³

The villages of southern Illinois at this period were but frontier settlements containing from one to two hundred inhabitants and many not more than twenty or thirty.⁴⁴ The rivers were the connecting links between the settlements and the chief lines of communication with the outside world. Roads, too, were opened up between the chief centers of settlement. From Vincennes, Shawneetown, Golconda and America roads went across the state to St. Louis and Kaskaskia. Throughout the timbered tracts the settlers were scattered, forming ribbons of settlement from the two great rivers on the south and west of the state; but few indeed ventured further. Even as late as 1830 the Indians came back to hunt within the limits of settlement and fear of them retarded the advancement of the frontier.

Although southern Illinois was as yet not thickly settled, it had begun to throw out lines of pioneers towards the north. The eastern portion of the state close to the rivers was well taken up, as was the western part, but between the two lay the unoccupied portion. Rather than risk the attempt to settle and cultivate the prairies, the new settlers preferred to go farther towards the frontier. It was a simple and natural force which impelled them. The fathers and grandfathers of these men from Kentucky and Tennessee had battled with nature in the woodlands of the Southwest; the pioneers themselves had grown to manhood surrounded by the woodlands, they were, in the settlement of Illinois, merely putting into operation the results of the experiences of two or three generations of pioneers. To them the prairies offered insurmountable obstacles with which they felt it was useless to cope. When the

⁴¹ *History of Gallatin, Saline, Hamilton, Franklin and Williamson Counties*, 95.

⁴² Edwards, *History of Illinois*, 359.

⁴³ *The Americans as They Are*, 78.

⁴⁴ Patterson, *Early Society in Southern Illinois*, 109, in *Fergus Historical Series*, 2, 14.

timberland of southern Illinois was all claimed, the stream of men from the old settlements slowly urged their oxen northward through the settled portions to the new country which at that time was rapidly gaining in fame. Here in this Sangamon country the hunter-pioneer found an ideal land and here we find the re-enactment of the scenes of the first settlement of the extreme southern portion of the state.

The fertile land of central Illinois, south of the Sangamon river, was well watered and also well timbered. A few settlers had found their way here before the Kickapoo title had been extinguished by the Treaty of Edwardsville in 1819, but it was not until the decade 1821 to 1830 that the true settlement took place. It was with a certain degree of confidence that the settlers took possession of the new land, for they were comparatively close to the strong settlements north of the Kaskaskia river and thus in touch with the rest of the state.

Here a sort of experimentation began. Between the tracts of timber land were inviting stretches of prairie upon which, owing to the proximity to the timber, the sod was not so tough nor the grass so long as it was on the large prairies. The transition from woodsman to prairie cultivator on a small scale was here made easy. The cabin, as before, was built at the edge of the timber, if water was convenient, and a portion of the prairie was fenced. The friendly timber gave shelter from the excessive heat of summer as well as from the cold prairie winds of winter; and moreover it furnished a refuge for stock in summer when the open prairie was infested by myriads of horse-flies. The open prairie saved the pioneer an enormous amount of labor generally necessary to make his clearing and he soon found that crops grew as well or even better here than on cleared land. Success was then assured in the subjugation of the prairies, providing they were very small ones, where every man could, figuratively speaking, keep his back to the timber and his attention on the prairie.

It must not, however, be understood that the settlers went immediately to such places where they were able to take advantage of both prairie and woodland, for settlement clung closely to the woods of the Illinois river and its tributaries for several years.

Two hundred families were in the Sangamon country prior to 1820 and of these, sixty were grouped on Macoupin, Apple, and Otter creeks, within thirty miles of the Illinois river.⁴⁵ Cass, Morgan and Scott counties, lying immediately between the Sangamon and Illinois rivers, had only twenty families in 1820.⁴⁶ Farther east along the Sangamon were a few scattered families and others had ventured across the river to Macon county by 1827.

The question of slavery in Illinois having been settled in 1824, immigration set in with renewed vigor, reaching its greatest development in 1827 and in 1828.⁴⁷ The settlers came in groups of five or ten families although it was no uncommon sight to see one hundred wagons in a single company going to the Sangamon country.⁴⁸ Steam navigation had begun on the Illinois river in 1823 and by connecting the frontier with the older settlements strengthened the former to such a degree that from these younger settlements a new migration soon began to take place. The extension took place rapidly and by 1830 the timber lands of the Sangamon were densely enough populated to warrant the erection of six new counties.⁴⁹ The population of this Sangamon country in 1830 was 42,385.⁵⁰ Of these twenty-eight were slaves.⁵¹

Springfield, at first called Calhoun, was established in 1819.⁵² Although it was perhaps the most important town in this part of the state in 1830 and had between six and eight hundred settlers, it was still characterized as "a straggling village."⁵³ Jacksonville in Morgan county was about the same size, and the other settlements were of less importance.⁵⁴

⁴⁵ Dana, *Sketches of the Western Country*, 144.

⁴⁶ *History of Cass County*, 18.

⁴⁷ *History of Macon County*, 34.

⁴⁸ Perrin, *History of Jefferson County*, 124.

⁴⁹ Greene, Morgan, Macoupin, Montgomery, Macon and Shelby.

⁵⁰ *Eleventh Census*, (1890) 15.

⁵¹ *Niles' Register*, 43, 35.

⁵² Barber and Howe, *History of the Western States*, 1072.

⁵³ Stuart, *Three Years in North America*, 2, 216-224.

⁵⁴ Carrollton, in Greene County, was begun in 1818 (*History of Greene County*, 328); Hillsboro, in Montgomery County, settled in 1817 or 1818 (*History of Bond and Montgomery Counties*, 215); Decatur, in Macon County, was settled in the early twenties; (*History of Macon County*, 31); Shelbyville, in Shelby County, was settled in 1825 (*History of Shelby and Moultrie Counties*, 42).

The Military Tract which comprised all the territory between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers as far north as Rock Island county, had been allotted by the Federal government to the veterans of the war of 1812.⁵⁵ Few of the original grantees deemed the land of sufficient value to repay the labor of settling and cultivating and consequently but a small proportion took advantage of the opportunity afforded for obtaining farms. Those who lived close to the region, however, were awake to the value of the land, and many settled upon it as "squatters" without any valid title save that of occupation. To make improvements under the existing circumstances was a venture which led to doubtful returns. Often, indeed, when the pioneer had succeeded in making his clearing, building his cabin and perhaps breaking a little plot of prairie land, the holder of the original patent would appear upon the scene and oust him. So frequent was this procedure that it soon became a profitable business for a certain class of men to obtain these squatters' claims by means of forged patents and it gave rise to much trouble.

The process of settlement in this part of the state was identical with that of the portions already studied. The two great rivers served as connecting lines with the older settlements of the South and along the tributaries we find the first settlers establishing themselves. Peoria, the oldest town in this part of the state had been deserted in the closing years of the eighteenth century. In 1813 Ft. Clark had been built and in 1819 the first permanent settlers came to Peoria.⁵⁶ In 1825 the county was organized and had at the time a population of 1,236⁵⁷ which included all the settlers of the northern part of the state.

The counties at the southern end of the Tract (Calhoun and Pike) are broken and hilly near the rivers. Gilead in Calhoun county and Atlas in Pike county both situated in the timber within convenient distance from the river but away from the unhealthful bottoms were the only villages in 1830. Along the creeks of Schuyler and Brown counties, Kentuckians, Virgin-

⁵⁵ *History of Fulton county*, 191.

⁵⁶ *History of Peoria county*, 273-274.

⁵⁷ Ballance, *Peoria*, 45.

ians, Pennsylvanians, Carolinians and Tennesseans settled beside men from Indiana, Ohio, Missouri and Illinois. Lewiston and Canton in Fulton county completed the list of settlements of importance on the eastern side of the Tract.

Adams county was the most populous district on the Mississippi river north of the mouth of the Illinois and Quincy was the largest settlement.⁵⁸ Venus in Hancock county was the only other settlement of note in 1830. Few settlers had gone to the interior.⁵⁹

In all there were about 13,000 people in the Military Tract in 1830⁶⁰ and by far the greater percentage were close to the great rivers forming the boundaries of the district. In character the population was the same as that of the Sangamon country, for the settlements along the Illinois river were only outgrowths of the older Sangamon settlements. The Kentuckians and Tennesseans appeared frequently as in southern Illinois taking possession of the timberlands and leading a half-hunter, half-farmer life. New Englanders and men from the Middle States, however, were much more numerous than in other parts of the state.

At the lead mines in the extreme northwestern part of Illinois an exceptional settlement had already begun to form. Lead had been found years before in the hilly region near the Mississippi and after 1818 a steady stream of adventurers flowed here. Southerners came in great numbers owing to the convenient line of communication. By 1830 there were over 2,000 settlers at the Illinois mines and many more at the Wisconsin and Iowa mines.⁶¹

The primary object of this settlement was not to find suitable farming lands well-supplied with timber and water. It was to

⁵⁸ In 1825 there were forty votes cast at a county election (*History of Adams county*, 262); in 1830 the population was 2,186. (*Eleventh Census* [1890] 14); the population of Quincy was estimated at two hundred in 1830 (*Asbury, Quincy*, 41).

⁵⁹ Warren, Mercer, Henderson, Knox and Bureau counties had a combined population of less than six hundred and fifty. (*Eleventh Census* [1890] 14.)

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*

⁶¹ *Ibid.*

take advantage of the mineral deposits. Timber and water were found in abundance, and also an excellent line of transportation but these things were of secondary importance and had the mines been found on the open prairie it is highly probable that the settlement would have sprung up as rapidly as it did under the existing conditions.

Chicago as yet showed no signs of its coming greatness. Lake navigation by steam had not yet begun, nor had the settlers of Illinois approached near enough to Lake Michigan to look to Chicago for a market or a supply depot. The population of the little village did not number more than one hundred.⁶²

The population of the entire state in 1830 numbered 157,500 people.⁶³ The population map for 1830 shows a nicely rounded line of settlement which leads an unquestioning observer to believe that the advance of the frontier took place with mathematical precision. Closer study will reveal a different state of affairs. Along the Ohio river and its numerous tributaries on the eastern side of the state was a comparatively densely settled area. Between the projecting ribbons of settlement which lined the streams were the prairies as yet hardly occupied. The same is true of the western side of the state along the Mississippi. The Illinois river furnished the road to central and northern Illinois.⁶⁴

The pioneer of the Illinois frontier was still of the hunter type. He was primarily a woodsman who had come to the new country with his rifle, axe and hunting knife prepared to attack the problem of the frontier in the same way his ancestors had attacked it in Kentucky and Tennessee generations before. He changed little before 1830, for his cautious contact with the small prairies of the South gave him little real capital with which to attack the broader expanses of the North. Practically shut off from the prairie, he followed the woodlands until the outbreak of the Black Hawk War in 1832, which date marks

⁶² *Chicago Tribune*, April 12, 1875.

⁶³ *Eleventh Census*, (1890) 14.

⁶⁴ The census maps use the county as the unit, and therefore exhibit as settled many areas really vacant.

the beginning of a sudden and sharp transition in pioneer characteristics. Before 1832 the settlement of the state was only a continuation of pioneer days in the older states. Now a new problem confronted the tide of pioneers who were crossing the continent. On the wide treeless expanses of eastern and northern Illinois were to be solved the problems which gave rise to a new class of frontiersmen—the prairie pioneers.

advancement of agricultural interests in the northern and southern counties of the state⁴⁷ In fact it held out inducements to the farmers in these counties to emigrate.⁴⁸

Prior to the opening of the canal wheat and other grains were grown in large quantities in the fertile valleys of New York and found profitable markets; but the high prices paid in eastern markets rapidly drew western grain eastward when facilities for transportation were obtainable. In 1835 when the cost of sending wheat from Illinois to New York City averaged from twenty-five to thirty cents a bushel⁴⁹ the Illinois farmer found it profitable and nearly 100,000 bushels besides a considerable amount of flour passed through the canal from the West during the year.⁵⁰ Ten years later it cost the Illinois farmer but five cents a bushel to send his wheat to Buffalo.⁵¹ The effect is seen in the 1,355,000 bushels of wheat, which, with 717,500 barrels of flour and 3,000,000 pounds of wool, passed through the canal from the West during that year.⁵²

The competition was too severe for the New York farmers and numbers were compelled either to change their industries to the more profitable ones of grazing and dairying or to move to the cheap lands of the West, where they, too, could take advantage of the fertile soil and cheap transportation. The Erie canal had been completed at the expense of the tax-payers of New York. Now each successive tax levy which was used to keep the canal in repair served only to make the taxpayer's property decrease in value owing to competition it helped to create. The result of the canal policy seems evident—it operated against the welfare of the farmers who did not live in direct contact with the canal and forced them in many cases to leave the state in search of more advantageous locations.

The concentration of property also did its work towards increasing dissatisfaction and thereby increasing the number of

⁴⁷ Winden, *Influence of the Erie Canal* (MSS. Thesis, University of Wisconsin, 1900).

⁴⁸ *American Railroad Journal and General Advertiser* (1845), 58.

⁴⁹ *Northwestern Gazette and Galena (Ill.) Advertiser*, Aug. 22, 1835.

⁵⁰ *DeBow's Review*, 2, 102.

⁵¹ *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*, Aug. 19, 1845.

⁵² *DeBow's Review*, 2, 102.

emigrants. On account of this concentration of property the Anti-Rent troubles broke out among the settlers living along the Hudson and Schoharie rivers in eastern New York. Although the movement was at first of little consequence it increased in violence, culminating in an outbreak of a serious nature which was only subdued by concessions by the land-holders.⁵³

A like disturbance over the "Genesee Tariff" took place in the Holland Purchase in western New York in 1835. The Holland Land Company had contracted its unsold lands and lands upon which there were outstanding claims and unexpired contracts, to two speculators. The new controllers demanded higher rents as well as the interest which had accumulated upon certain leases. A general uprising of the farmers took place and some lawless proceedings were carried on. These incidents are evidences of a wide-spread discontent in the agricultural class of the state and when coupled with the glowing reports of opportunities offered in the West they throw light upon the agricultural emigration thither.

The fever for the establishment of colonies in the West grew constantly during the thirties and forties and beyond a doubt some people who under other conditions would have remained at home were carried away by enthusiasm for such undertakings.⁵⁴

From Pennsylvania there came a steady stream of immigrants seeking better homes. In the cities conditions similar to those described in New York prevailed for the number of unemployed laborers increased and wages decreased after 1837. Manufacturers were not as successful as they wished to be. Some blamed the insufficient protection afforded by the tariff,⁵⁵ but undoubtedly the general financial unsteadiness was the cause.

⁵³ *Delaware (N. Y.) Gazette*, Sept., 1874; *Delaware (N. Y.) Courier*, Jan. 29, 1864; Feb. 5, 1864; *New York World*, Jan. 19, 1880.

⁵⁴ *Chicago Weekly American*, June 20, 1835; June 27, 1835; July 9, 1836; *New York Weekly Tribune*, Nov. 5, 1842; *History of Henry County (Ill.)*, 135; *Edson, History of Chautauqua County (N. Y.)*, 338; *Curtiss, Western Portraiture*, 292; *Thirtieth Anniversary of the Settlement of Genesee (Ill.)*.

⁵⁵ *Hazard, United States Commercial and Statistical Register*, 1, 333.

From the South Atlantic states much the same general course was followed. The roads up the Virginia valleys converged at the Cumberland Gap, although some movers preferred to travel towards the Potomac river striking the Old National Road there. Still others followed along the road leading through Charlottesville (Va.), Staunton, Lewisburg and Charlestown to Guyandotte on the Ohio.¹⁸ From the Carolinas they followed the Yadkin through Wilkesville, thence northward through Ward's Gap (Va.) across the valley to the Great Kanahwa; or turning southwest from Wilkesville some went through the State Gap (N. C.) and found their way to one of the Ohio river towns by way of the Cumberland Gap. The roads of South Carolina followed the rivers, and converging at the Saluda Gap in the Blue Ridge, passed through Asheville (N. C.), through the Smoky mountains and the Cumberland Gap to Kentucky.¹⁹ As a general rule where there was any tendency to follow a beaten line of travel it was towards some point on the Ohio between Cincinnati and Louisville. If the whole trip was to be by wagon the pioneers generally continued northward across the Ohio to Vincennes (Ind.), Terre Haute (Ind.) or Shawneetown (Ill.).²⁰

The great road from southern Kentucky, central Tennessee and the Carolinas lay through Christian and Caldwell counties in Kentucky crossing the Ohio at Ford's Ferry and proceeding along the road through Equality, Mt. Vernon and Carlyle. On this road could be seen every conceivable sort of conveyance from a handsome family carriage to the humblest sort of an ox-cart.²¹

One more regular route of travel must be noticed. This is the Mississippi river. New Orleans was the great port of the South and here a considerable number of foreigners landed each year. Few of these, it seems, cared to stay in the South for the up-stream boats each year brought hundreds of Germans, Irish and other foreigners seeking homes in the interior.²²

¹⁸ Peck, *Gazetteer of Illinois* (1837), 322.

¹⁹ *Reminiscences of Levi Coffin*, 76.

²⁰ *History of Coles County (Ill.)*, 409.

²¹ *Personal Recollections of John M. Palmer*, 11.

²² *Emigrants' and Travelers' Guide through the Valley of the Mississippi*, 341; *Madison City Express*, April 25, 1844.

The roads taken by the movers from the older states of the Northwest Territory cannot be distinctly marked. The pioneers from Ohio living near the great river or its branches took advantage of this convenient road.²³ Others living along the line of the Old National Road were equally certain to take advantage of it. The people of Indiana, being close to Illinois, were less likely to follow any one of these routes and it is difficult to find information regarding these settlers, other than that they generally came in wagons or perhaps, when not in possession of many household goods, on foot.

As there were points for congregation of immigrants, so were there points for dispersion. Shawneetown, Vincennes and Terre Haute on the eastern border of the state have already been mentioned. Detroit, to the northeast, has also been shown to be a place from which the pioneers spread over the country, some of them reaching northern and central Illinois. On the south, beyond the bounds of the state lay another, Louisville, from which several roads by land and water presented themselves according to the destination of the traveler.

St. Louis was the important point for travelers coming by way of the Mississippi. From this city nearly every point in Illinois could be reached in a reasonably short time since steamboats departed almost daily for all Illinois towns lying along the Mississippi.²⁴ and others plied up and down the Illinois river.²⁵ By 1850 this latter line was increased in importance by the opening of the Illinois-Michigan canal which connected St. Louis and Chicago by a waterway. In 1831 stage lines also led from St. Louis to various settlements throughout Illinois. Three times a week the stage left St. Louis for Vincennes, Indiana, passing through Belleville, Lebanon, Carlyle, Maysville and Laureneville; once a week a stage went to Vandalia by way of Edwardsville and Greenville and once a week to Galena by way of Edwardsville, Springfield and Peoria.²⁶

²³ *History of McLean County (Ill.)*, 467.

²⁴ *Illinois Monthly Magazine*, 2, 54; *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*, May 27, 1846.

²⁵ In 1836 there were thirty-five steamboats on the Illinois River. (*History of Menard and Mason Counties*, 501.)

²⁶ *Illinois Monthly Magazine*, 2, 54.

In the extreme northwest corner of the state in the lead region lay Galena, the objective point of all immigrants to that region in the early days.²⁷ It was most easily reached by way of the Mississippi, and in 1822 the "Virginia" on her way to Fort Snelling stopped at Galena, being the first steamboat to enter the port.²⁸ By 1846 steamers plied daily between St. Louis and this port.²⁹ As the lead mining industry grew, the importance of Galena as a distributing port for the Northwest grew also. In 1832, ten years after the coming of the first steamboat, one hundred steamboats and seventy keel-boats landed there.³⁰

During the time of the earlier days in the northwestern part of the state before the railroads began to operate, the merchants of the section carted their goods overland from Galena, which was the most convenient point for receiving supplies from the east and south. Here, too, was the market of the farmers, or at least the shipping point for markets down the river. So intimate was Galena's connection with the South by means of the great river, that for years its people were decidedly southern in their sympathies as was indicated by the sentiments expressed in their newspapers.

The objective point for immigrants to Illinois after 1834 was Chicago, if the journey was made by way of the Great Lakes. Frequently, indeed, we find mention of the number of immigrants landing at this point and of the rapidly increasing number of vessels employed in transporting these people. In 1833 four vessels came to Chicago harbor,³¹ this number increased to one hundred and eighty during the next year³² and to over four hundred and fifty in 1836.³³ "Almost all vessels from the lower lakes are full of passengers and our streets are thronged with wagons loaded with household furniture and the implements necessary for farming. Foot-passengers, too, with

²⁷ Strong, *History of Wisconsin Territory*, 118.

²⁸ *Galena and its Leadmines*, in *Harper's Magazine*, 32, 693.

²⁹ *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*, May 27, 1846.

³⁰ *History of Jo Daviess County*, 257.

³¹ *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, 18, 166.

³² *Niles' Register*, 47, 55.

³³ *Hunt's Merchant Magazine*, 18, 166.

well-filled sacks on their shoulders come in large numbers."³⁴ This was the comment of a Chicago newspaper in 1835. In 1836 the same paper states that the town "is rapidly filling up with strangers."³⁵ After the financial depression which lasted from 1837 to 1842, Chicago again began to feel the westward movement, the *Chicago Express* noting that "the tide of immigration is gradually setting in again to Illinois."³⁶

At a comparatively early date lines of communication were established from Chicago to various points in eastern, central and northern Illinois. The chief road to the settlements along the Vermilion and Wabash rivers was the 'Hubbard Trace' or the 'State Road' leading from Chicago to Danville.³⁷ In 1836 a line of wagons, operating between Chicago and the Kankakee river was established. From this point connections were made with the Illinois river steamboats by means of flat boats. Primarily this transportation line was for the benefit of St. Louis and Alton merchants who were desirous of receiving their goods by way of the lakes.³⁸ Immigrants, however, took advantage of the conveniences offered. Three years later the Frink and Bing-ham stage line from Chicago to Galena was in operation advertising that the entire journey of one hundred and sixty miles would be covered by their coaches in two days and that passengers would be carried for twelve and one-half dollars per head.³⁹

It has been indicated that, previous to the beginning of steam navigation on the Great Lakes, the amount of travel along this highway was limited. After its beginning the number of passengers desiring transportation increased with astonishing rapidity. With the increased demand by immigrants grew the number of steamers. In 1833 eleven steamboats carried about 43,000 movers from Buffalo to the West.⁴⁰ In the next year the number of boats had grown to eighteen⁴¹ but it was not suffi-

³⁴ *Chicago Weekly Chronicle*, Nov. 21, 1835.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, June 18, 1836.

³⁶ *Chicago Express*, June 27, 1843.

³⁷ Beckwith, *History of Vermilion County*, 651.

³⁸ *Northwestern Gazette and Galena Advertiser*, Jan. 16, 1836.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, Aug. 27, 1839.

⁴⁰ MacGregor, *Commercial Statistics of America*, 675.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*

sons and sometimes the daughters. Their duties were chiefly to attend to the driving of such domestic animals as had been brought along. Sometimes a considerable amount of live stock was driven along by the movers—one family came with five hundred sheep, another man drove one hundred and fifty hogs but as a general rule a few horses and cows, several sheep and hogs made up the wealth of the pioneer.

Mr. Howells in his book on pioneer life in Ohio gives an amusing description of the difficulties experienced in driving the domestic animals—"to start off with a mixed drove of animals was no trifling affair, for, though they would drive pretty well after getting used to the road and a day or two's experience, their obstinacy and contrariness at first was without parallel, and a boy to each animal was little enough. First a pig would dart back and run like a deer till he was headed and turned, by which time the others would meet him and all have to be driven up; while in the meantime a cow or two would be sailing down a by-lane with elevated head and tail, and a breathless boy circling through a field or the woods to intercept her career; and then the sheep would start over a broken piece of fence, the last following the first and leaping higher over every obstacle till they were brought back to the road."¹⁰⁴ It was not an uncommon occurrence, too, for the horses to be seized with sudden homesickness during the night and depart for more familiar scenes.

Excessively warm weather and numerous flies sometimes so worried immigrants that they resorted to night traveling,¹⁰⁵ being unable to make progress during the day. When the movers traveled in the day time their nights were passed in camp. If a number of families were traveling together, when night came the wagons were grouped in a neighborly fashion in a convenient spot where water and wood were close at hand. The fire was lighted and the camp utensils brought into use in the preparation of supper while the men unharnessed the dusty horses and turned them loose on the rich unfenced prairie pastures. The scores of happy children liberated

¹⁰⁴ Howells, *Recollections of Life in Ohio*, 87.

¹⁰⁵ *History of Bond and Montgomery Counties*, 328.

from the tiresome day's journey romped through the grass enjoying to their greatest capacity an unlimited play ground. Beds were made up in the wagons and sometimes on the ground when the weather permitted. In the morning the bustle of preparation began, the stock was rounded up and started along the road, horses harnessed and soon the work of another day had begun.

The progress of such caravans was not rapid, being about fifteen miles a day.¹⁰⁶ From the eastern states seven¹⁰⁷ to nine¹⁰⁸ weeks were consumed in making the trip to Illinois. Sometimes heavy roads made the journey even more difficult. The colony which settled at Geneseo, Illinois in 1836, came along a road through Michigan which was so nearly impassable that but seven miles were covered in six days.¹⁰⁹

It is scarcely possible to make any estimate of value concerning the cost of the overland travel. The equipments of the pioneers, the amount of stock and the cost of tavern meals varied greatly. Occasionally a scrap of information is found which will serve as an illustration. A family of eleven persons with two wagons, several cows and five hundred sheep came a distance of two hundred and fifty miles to Illinois, in twenty-one days at a cost of ten dollars spent for food.¹¹⁰

In the extreme western states taverns for the accommodation of travelers were not numerous. Good houses of entertainment were not to be found at all and such taverns as there were did not receive much patronage from the immigrants who generally brought all their supplies with them. Tavern prices were regulated by the county commissioners court. Meals cost from twenty-five to thirty-seven and one-half cents; lodging, twelve and one-half cents a night. Horses were cared for at a rate of fifty to seventy-five cents a day.¹¹¹ The people who frequented these taverns were of all classes and stations but the

¹⁰⁶ *History of Grundy County (Ill.)*, 314.

¹⁰⁷ Beckwith, *History of Vermilion County (Ill.)*, 381.

¹⁰⁸ *Thirtieth Anniversary of the Settlement of Geneseo (Ill.)*, 5.

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁰ Duls, *Good old Times in McLean County*, 217.

¹¹¹ Bent, *History of Whiteside County (Ill.)*, 57; Perrin, *History of Effingham County (Ill.)*, 40.

By 1831 eleven counties had been organized³ and the population of the entire Tract numbered over 12,000 people, five-sixths of whom were living in the southern part in the counties of Calhoun, Pike, Adams, Schuyler and Fulton.⁴

The first successful settlement in the Military Tract and the only one before 1820 was at Peoria. During the French régime Peoria had acted as a connecting link between the French on the lakes and those on the Mississippi but, having caused the Americans no little worry during the War of 1812 it was destroyed. At that date the village was a small one.⁵ Ft. Clark was erected here in 1813⁶ and in 1819 the permanent American occupation began, the earliest settlers coming from southern Illinois.⁷ There were several other settlements in the county by 1830 but of no great importance.⁸

Calhoun county at the extreme southern end of the Tract, was never, during the entire period, thickly settled.⁹ The lumbering industry in which most of the settlers were interested tended to make the population an unstable one. Here we see an example of settlement which is an exception to the general rule. Primarily the population was one aiming to exploit the lumbering resources of the district but there was also a farmer class. On the Illinois prairie which extends along the foot of the bluffs of the Illinois river was the farming district of the county. The land was fertile and the 'bottom' was high enough above the river to escape flooding which in many localities compelled the early settlers to leave the cultivation of the most fertile parts of the state until later and to take possession of the higher wooded portions first, being careful to remain as near as possible to the rivers in order to profit by transportation facilities which they offered.

³ The counties organized were Calhoun, Pike, Adams, Hancock, Mercer, Schuyler, Fulton, Peoria, McDonough, Warren and Knox.

⁴ *Seventh Census* (1850), 701-702.

⁵ There were sixteen men in the village. (Ballance, *History of Peoria*, 18.)

⁶ *Life of Gordon S. Hubbard*, 28.

⁷ Ballance, *History of Peoria*, 45.

⁸ Settlements were made at Chillicothe, Logan, Medina, Trivoli and there was also a colony of Ohioans in Halleck township. (*History of Peoria County*, 577, 591, 604, 606, 618.)

⁹ In 1830 there were over 1,000 settlers in the county and in 1850 the population was a little over 3,000. (*Seventh Census* (1850), 701.)

Pike county, which received its first settlers in 1820 had a population of 2,400 in 1830.¹⁰ The county extends the entire distance between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers in the vicinity of which the land is broken and covered to quite an extent with timber. Between the great river systems are rolling prairies traversed by creeks whose banks are lined with timber making the district one admirably fitted for meeting the desires of the pioneers. The county consequently filled up rapidly after its first settlement in 1820 and in 1850 had a population of 18,800 people.¹¹

Schuyler county which until 1839 included Brown county, was in 1830 the most thickly settled county of the Military Tract, having nearly 3,000 settlers.¹² The pioneers even at this early day were gathered from many parts of the country. The first settler was a New Englander who was soon followed by a colony from Kentucky. Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri and Illinois each contributed settlers early.¹³ The settlements were small and were generally placed back at some distance from the river. Nearly twenty townships had received settlers before 1830.¹⁴

Fulton county was organized in 1823¹⁵ having been cut off from Pike county. Lewiston and Canton were the chief settlements in 1830, the former becoming the county town.

While the large river forming the eastern boundary of these counties was the highway for communication with the rest of the country, the first settlers did not congregate here. A few grouped themselves near the river to take advantage of what little commerce there was, but as a rule the settlers, being interested in agriculture, preferred to leave the river bottoms of the large streams and take the timber land along the smaller ones, for the small prairies adjoining relieved the pioneers of

¹⁰ *Seventh Census* (1850), 702.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 702.

¹² *Ibid.*, 702.

¹³ *History of Schuyler and Brown Counties*, 58, ff.

¹⁴ *History of Schuyler and Brown Counties*, 267-373.

¹⁵ The county was supposed to have had three hundred and fifty voters at the time of organization but at an election held that year only thirty-five votes were cast (*History of Fulton County*, 214).

the labor of making clearings. Moreover, the high ground back from the rivers seemed more healthful, for in the bottoms fever and ague were enemies greatly feared.¹⁶

Of those counties bordering on the Mississippi river Adams and Hancock were the most thickly settled. The first settlers came to Adams county in 1820, and in 1825, when the county was organized, forty votes were cast at the first election. Owing to the scarcity of money and to the fact that the lands were not yet on the market immigration to this county was slow. Quincy, the largest settlement and the seat of county government, was first settled in 1822 and by 1830 had two hundred inhabitants.¹⁷ Various other smaller settlements brought the total population of the county up to about 2,200.¹⁸ The names Adams and Quincy both given in honor of John Quincy Adams, seem to imply the presence of New Englanders in the county at the time of organization but the nativities of the early pioneers show a majority of people from other sections of the country and especially from Kentucky.

Hancock county also on the Mississippi river had but five hundred inhabitants,¹⁹ Venus, later to be known as Nauvoo, being the chief town.²⁰ A settlement which had been made at Oquawka landing on the Mississippi river in 1828 was the only one in Henderson county in 1830.²¹ In Mercer county, New Boston and Keithsburg were the places first settled. Here some Pennsylvanians established themselves in 1827 and earned a livelihood by cutting wood for Mississippi river steamboats. For five years they remained but at the first Indian alarm they left for central Illinois and Mercer county was again without inhabitants.²²

What has been said concerning the location of the settlements in the counties along the Illinois river will apply equally well

¹⁶ By consulting a map of Illinois it will be noted that the early settlements of Canton, Lewiston, Rushville, Ripley, Cooperstown, Mt. Sterling, Versailles and others are all placed back a few miles from the Illinois river.

¹⁷ *History of Adams County*, 259-268; Asbury, *Quincy*, 41.

¹⁸ *Seventh Census* (1850), 701.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 701.

²⁰ *The National Calendar* (1830), 249.

²¹ *History of Mercer and Henderson Counties*, 869.

²² *Ibid.*, 46, 119.

to the settlements along the Mississippi. The most important town on this side of the Military Tract was, however, placed directly upon the river. The location was admirable and Quincy enjoyed all the advantages of a good landing place and a healthful site on a high bluff over-hanging the river. To the rear of the city was a rich agricultural district filling up with settlers who, when their crops ripened, carted them to Quincy for shipment to southern markets. Naturally it also became the distributing point for the back country and through the lively trade which sprang up the village made rapid strides. The other early settlements in these counties were back a considerable distance from the river, the pioneers selecting the timbered tracts bordering the small prairies.²³

The interior counties of the Military Tract, save in the case of Bureau, had very few settlers in 1830.²⁴ In McDonough county the settlements at Pennington's Point and Industry in the southern part of the county seem to indicate that the first settlement was made from the counties to the south. Nearly all the pioneers were from Kentucky and Tennessee and it is probable that they followed up the tributaries of the Illinois which flow through Schuyler county. Probably there were not more than sixty voters in the county in 1830.²⁵ The settlement of Warren²⁶ and Knox²⁷ counties began in 1827 when a family of New Englanders settled in the former. Stories of a rich agricultural district were carried back to the older settlements of Illinois by the 'bee-hunters' who passed through Knox county in 1827 and in the following year pioneers from Schuyler county came to settle here. Several settlements were started and in 1830 the combined population of the counties numbered about five hundred people.²⁸ Bureau county had but five fami-

²³ The other early settlements were in Adams county and were Camp Point, Clayton, Columbus, Ellington and Fall Creek. All were in the interior.

²⁴ McDonough, Knox, Stark, Bureau and Henry counties had about six hundred in all (*Seventh Census* (1850), 701).

²⁵ Clarke, *History of McDonough County*, 19.

²⁶ *History of Warren County*, 107.

²⁷ *History of Knox County*, 102.

²⁸ *Seventh Census* (1850), 701, 702.

lies in 1828 although the first settlement had been made in 1820.²⁹

Such were the settlements of the Military Tract in 1830. By far the greater part of the population was in the southern part of the Tract close to the more thickly settled districts of central Illinois. There were no towns of any consequence save Quincy, and the prairie district of the north was practically untouched. The pioneers were chiefly southerners. From 1831 to 1850 Calhoun county did not increase rapidly in population since it did not offer the advantages for agriculture that were to be found in other parts of the state. When the lumber industry began to wane the stream of settlers decreased accordingly. Four small villages formed the urban population in 1850.³⁰

Pike county added over 16,000 settlers during the twenty years and since there were but three villages in the county in 1850, it is natural to believe that the population was almost entirely rural.³¹ The pioneers had for a time remained as close as possible to the timber but by 1850 there were settlements on the small prairies.³² "Cornerackers and Hoosiers with a right smart sprinkling of Yankees" made up the population but almost every state in the union was represented here. A Mormon town had been founded and had declined before 1850.³³

The Illinois river counties,³⁴ Schuyler, Fulton and Peoria, had in 1830 an aggregate population of 5,000 and ten years later their population amounted to over 26,000.³⁵ Before Brown county was cut off from Schuyler in 1839, La Grange and Mt.

²⁹ It was not a permanent settlement, being made by a French fur trader named Bourbonnais. He was in the employ of the American Fur Company (*History of Bureau County*, 79-83).

³⁰ Gilead, Hardin, Illinois and Point were the settlements. Each had between five and eight hundred settlers. (*Seventh Census* (1850), 704.)

³¹ Pittsfield, Perry and Griggsfield, each with less than seven hundred inhabitants, were the villages. (*Seventh Census* (1850), 714.)

³² Almost half the county was under cultivation (Peyton, *Statistical view of Illinois*, 13).

³³ *History of Pike County*, 239.

³⁴ For convenience of treatment the counties of the tract will now be divided into three sections. The Illinois river counties being Schuyler, Fulton and Peoria; the Mississippi river counties being Adams, Hancock, Henderson and Mercer; the counties of McDonough, Warren, Knox, Stark, Henry and Bureau being classed as the inland counties.

³⁵ *Seventh Census* (1850), 701, 702.

Sterling had become towns of some importance. Several eastern parties were engaged in business at the former place, which, owing to its situation upon the Illinois river, became a port of some consequence in the river traffic. All the goods shipped to the county came up the river and La Grange was the landing place as well as the shipping point for the back country towns, especially Mt. Sterling and Versailles.³⁶

Mt. Sterling, which was to be the county town of Brown county when organized, enjoyed but slow growth before 1834 when a revival of energy took place, the village growing to one of fifty houses by 1837.³⁷ The same revival of energy which was the result of the speculative spirit which swept over the country during the decade also gave Brown county its first experience with "paper towns," Washington being laid out in 1836.³⁸ No further development was made, however.

Rushville, Fredericksville, Huntsville and Birmingham were the principal towns of Schuyler county in 1850. Rushville enjoyed a steady growth from the time of its establishment in 1829. A wool carding factory and other industries, begun in 1831,³⁹ drew laborers and mechanics to the village which by 1832 had four hundred inhabitants clustered about five little stores.⁴⁰ Cholera during the year of 1834 swept away many of the settlers but the little village continued to grow until in 1837 it was a town of 1,200 inhabitants having five churches, twelve stores and four hundred houses.⁴¹ Most of the houses were frame ones, the lumber probably being brought from Calhoun county where the industry was carried on rather extensively. Fredericksville on the Illinois river was of some importance as a shipping point. The other named towns were still young and small, having been laid out in 1836.⁴²

Fulton county from 1830 to 1840 gained 12,300 inhabitants, most of them going to the rural districts.⁴³ Canton was a

³⁶ *History of Schuyler and Brown counties*, 322.

³⁷ *Illinois in 1837*, 105.

³⁸ *History of Schuyler and Brown counties*, 271.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, 234.

⁴⁰ *Illinois Monthly Magazine*, 2, 260.

⁴¹ *Illinois in 1837*, 128.

⁴² *History of Schuyler and Brown counties*, 363-373.

⁴³ *Seventh Census* (1850), 701.

village of four hundred people in 1835,⁴⁴ when it was completely destroyed by a storm.⁴⁵ It had recovered some of its importance by 1837 when with Lewiston and Farmington it was named as one of the largest settlements in the county.⁴⁶ Washington, Fairview, Middleton, Liverpool, Ellisville and Bernadotte, all small towns consisting of a few cabins and a store, make up the list of Fulton county settlements. Vermont, a similar village seems to imply by its name a New England settlement which, however, was not true. Kentuckians made the settlement but the name was given by the solitary New Englander residing there, he having purchased with a jug of whiskey the right to name the settlement.⁴⁷

Peoria county had in 1840 over 6,000 settlers⁴⁸ and the town of Peoria was the chief center of population. The town had a favorable location being placed on a high bluff at the foot of Peoria lake. In 1832 it was a small village of fifteen or twenty log cabins but being the strongest one in this part of the frontier it was the place of refuge for the pioneers who fled from the northern districts at the opening of the Black Hawk War.⁴⁹ Communication by steamboats on the Illinois river and by stages overland kept Peoria in touch with the neighboring settlements. In 1834 the population was estimated at between three and four hundred⁵⁰ and a year later at over eight hundred.⁵¹ In this last year the first Germans⁵² came to settle here and in 1836 New Englanders first appeared in the town.⁵³ By 1837 it was a thriving town.⁵⁴ Rome, Chillicothe, Brimfield, Northampton, Allentown, Kickapoo, Hudson and Caledonia were settlements of lesser note.⁵⁵

⁴⁴ *History of Fulton county*, 527.

⁴⁵ *Chicago Weekly American*, July 4, 1835.

⁴⁶ *Illinois in 1837*, 78-118.

⁴⁷ *History of Fulton county*, 899.

⁴⁸ *Seventh Census* (1850), 702.

⁴⁹ *History of Peoria county*, 451.

⁵⁰ *Chicago Weekly Democrat*, June 4, 1834.

⁵¹ *St. Louis Commercial Bulletin*, Dec. 18, 1835.

⁵² *History of Peoria county*, 489.

⁵³ *Western Messenger*, April, 1836.

⁵⁴ *Illinois in 1837*, 126, says that Peoria had twenty-five stores, two hotels, six churches and over 1,600 inhabitants.

⁵⁵ *History of Peoria county*, 572-577.

Of the Mississippi river counties, Adams county gained over 12,000 inhabitants during the decade.⁵⁶ Quincy with its advantageous location grew with equal rapidity. For several years the lack of good building material and the high price of lumber were difficulties to be overcome but the village doubled its population from 1830 to 1832 and at the time of its incorporation in 1834 its population was estimated at six hundred.⁵⁷

During the next few years while the state enjoyed great prosperity, Quincy continued to develop and the tide of immigration increased steadily until in 1838 the village had a population of 1,500 or more,⁵⁸ making it the largest settlement in the Military Tract.⁵⁹ Its importance as a shipping point for agricultural products was now recognized, three hundred steamboats arriving or leaving during the year of 1837, while the trade in pork, flour and wheat amounted to \$112,500 for that year.⁶⁰ Sawmills were kept busy supplying lumber for new buildings and with the increased demand for laborers the floating population grew. The population was derived from all countries but Yankees and Kentuckians were in the majority and about equally divided.⁶¹ In 1840 Quincy obtained a city charter.⁶²

Outside of Quincy there were no settlements of much importance. Payson, which was laid out in 1835, was surrounded by a rich agricultural district and for a time gave promise of becoming an important settlement but the development so well begun soon ceased, probably owing to the rivalry with Quincy.⁶³ The remaining settlements were small being only agricultural villages giving little promise of immediate development.

⁵⁶ *Seventh Census* (1850), 701.

⁵⁷ Asbury, *Quincy*, 44.

⁵⁸ Estimates varied; 1,500 (*Illinois in 1837*, 127); 1,653 (Redmond, *Quincy*, 15); 3,000 (Buckingham, *Eastern and Western states*, 3, 162).

⁵⁹ In 1835 Quincy had a population of seven hundred people. (Redmond, *Quincy*, 14.) There were ten stores, a printing office and over one hundred houses in the village. (Asbury, *Quincy*, 47.) In 1837 there were twenty-five stores, a land office, three taverns, two saw mills and two churches. (*Illinois in 1837*, 127.)

⁶⁰ Redmond, *Quincy*, 15.

⁶¹ Asbury, *Quincy*, 47.

⁶² *History of Adams county*, 454.

⁶³ *Ibid.*, 551.

vening between the timber settlements had thus begun but as yet could not be carried on with any rapidity since transportation was no easier than before. On the northern frontier the timber had not all been claimed and here the development of settlement was not so far advanced as farther south. Besides in the northeastern counties of eastern Illinois the swampy lands practically prohibited settlement and it was not until these swamps were drained that the counties were settled with any degree of density.

An examination of the nativities of the early pioneers discloses a different state of affairs than existed in southern Illinois or in northern Illinois. It differs from southern Illinois in the fact that a considerable number of settlers came from the states north of the Ohio, but west of the mountains. In comparing the population with that of the northern counties it is found that the percentage of settlers from New England or the Middle Atlantic states is much smaller in eastern Illinois than in the northern section of the state. Here there were no great trunk lines of transportation to influence settlement and since many of the pioneers came from the neighboring states, it seems reasonable to believe that the settlement of this part of Illinois was the result of a natural movement of the agricultural classes such as has taken place within recent decades from those states east of the Mississippi river to Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and the Dakotas. The impelling force was not one which caused whole communities to move, but a force which came from the belief that conditions for the accumulation of wealth were better "farther west."⁶⁷

⁶⁷ The biographies of 1,138 early settlers in this part of the state have been examined with the following results; two hundred and eighty came from Ohio, two hundred and ten from Kentucky, one hundred and six from Tennessee, eighty from Indiana, eighty from other parts of Illinois, one hundred and sixty from the southern states, eighty from the Middle Atlantic states and but a few from New England. Six hundred and seventy-seven came from the four western states, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee, and four hundred and sixty-one from other places.

CHAPTER IX

THE LEAD REGION

Long before the rest of northern Illinois received any settlers the lead district had been explored. Hennepin's map of 1687 locates a mine in the neighborhood of the present site of Galena and it is said that the French traders at Peoria purchased lead from the Indians as early as 1690.¹ A map of Louisiana published in 1703 shows plainly the location of Dubuque's mines west of the Mississippi and also the Galena mines.² Forty years later a score of miners eked a scanty existence here by means of surface mining.³ In 1769 Martin Duralde received a concession of land on Le Seuer's River of Mines for the purpose of mining⁴ and after a lapse of nearly twenty years Julien Dubuque appeared in the region and began mining on both sides of the Mississippi, working 'diggings' as far east as Apple River.⁵

It soon became known to the Americans that valuable lead mines existed in this region and accordingly negotiations were entered into with the Indians for the purchase of a tract of land fifteen miles square, to be located somewhere on the right bank of the Mississippi. In 1804 the treaty was signed⁶ and Congress passed a law providing for leasing the tract for terms not to exceed five years. No leases were made, however, until 1822.⁷ Now the miners began to come one by one, to share in

¹ Thwaites, *Notes on Early Leadmining*, in Wis. Hist. Collections, 13, 272.

² *Ibid.*, 274.

³ *Ibid.*, 276.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 278.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 280.

⁶ Davidson and Stuvé, *Illinois*, 346.

⁷ Washburne, *Lead Region and Lead Trade of the Upper Mississippi* in *Hunt's Merchant's Magazine*, 18, 288.

the industry which the Indians carried on to the best of their ability.⁸ In 1816 the first boat load of lead—seventy tons—was sent down the river.⁹ Col. Davenport, of Rock Island, an agent for the American Fur Company, established a trading post at Portage near the mouth of Fever river.¹⁰

Even now the United States government had not convinced itself of the exact location of the mines, for in the treaty concluded with the Indians, August 24, 1816 at St. Louis, when all lands lying north of a line drawn due west from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River were conceded to the Indians, a reservation of five leagues square on the same river was made by the treaty. This reservation was to be designated at some later time by the President and it seems evident that the sole object of this reservation was to obtain control of the lead mines whenever their location could be definitely determined.¹¹

The exact date of the first permanent settlement by whites in this region is not known. Boutilier,¹² Shull and Muir were probably here before 1820 and tradition has it that a man named January had for some years previous conducted a trading post at the mines.¹³ In 1819 an expedition consisting of six or eight boats carrying possibly one hundred men left St. Louis under the command of Col. R. M. Johnson bound for Fever river. After a slow trip of twenty days it reached Galena and the business of making a treaty with the Indians was accomplished after a parley of nine days. This negotiation concluded, "the mines were then for the first time opened for civilized enterprise."¹⁴

For three years little or no addition was made to the settlement. Estimates of the size of the settlement vary¹⁵ probably

⁸ Thwaites, *Notes on Early Leadmining*, in *Wis. Hist. Collections*, 13, 285.

⁹ *Personal Recollections of Col. John Shaw*, in *Wis. Hist. Collections*, 2, 228.

¹⁰ *History of Jo Daviess County*, 233.

¹¹ Thwaites, *Notes on Early Leadmining*, in *Wis. Hist. Collections*, 13, 286.

¹² Davidson and Stuvé, *Illinois*, 346.

¹³ *History of Jo Daviess County*, 231.

¹⁴ Bonner, *Life and Adventures of Beckwourth*, 20.

¹⁵ Tenny, *Early Times in Wisconsin*, in *Wis. Hist. Collections*, 1, 95, says there were but two cabins at the mines; the author of *The History of Jo Daviess County* (228), gives the number of cabins as ten or twelve.

owing to the instability of the mining population; but with the arrival of Col. Johnson with his band of slaves¹⁶ the rapid growth of population in the region begins. The first steamboat came up the Fever river in this year and the shipment of lead in considerable quantities began. With the increase of this product, the increase of population advanced.¹⁷ During the years 1821, 1822 and 1823 an aggregate of 335,000 pounds was shipped from here; by 1827 it had increased to over 5,000,000 pounds and by 1829 to 13,344,150 pounds.¹⁸ which appears to have been the high water mark of export.

In 1824 two events of considerable importance happened; the establishment of a store in the village¹⁹ and the arrival of the first colony of settlers. Up to this time the settlers were entirely dependent upon the supplies which they brought with them or upon those brought by the boats which occasionally came to the mines. The building of a store shifted a responsibility which, in all pioneer communities, was one of great weight and especially so in the case of the miners whose nearest neighbors at this time were at Peoria on the Illinois river. The colony hailed from Cincinnati and consisted of forty-three people under the leadership of Dr. Meeker.²⁰ The voyage from Cincinnati had consumed sixty days but this was considered good time for a keel-boat. Upon their arrival they found a settlement of about one hundred miners.²¹

Immigration now flowed in rapidly and the fifteen mile boundary prescribed by the treaty of 1816 was overstepped. Here and there in the surrounding country, at Shullsburg, East Fork and New Diggings, were grouped little mining camps,²² and when the season opened in 1826 nearly two hundred men were digging in the vicinity of Galena.²³ The number in-

¹⁶ Johnson brought between one hundred and one hundred and fifty slaves with him. (*History of Jo Daviess County*, 243.)

¹⁷ *Chicago Evening Post*, Sept. 5, 1896.

¹⁸ *Illinois and her Resources*, in *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, 5, 434.

¹⁹ *Galena and its Leadmines*, in *Harper's Magazine*, 32, 692.

²⁰ *History of Jo Daviess County*, 238; Meeker, *Early History of the Lead Region of Wisconsin*, in *Wis. Hist. Collections*, 6, 276.

²¹ *History of Jo Daviess County*, 242.

²² Davidson and Stuvé, *Illinois*, 346.

²³ *House Executive Documents*, 19 Congress, 1 Sess., 2, 7.

creased to over four hundred in June²⁴ and by the coming fall five hundred and fifty were there.²⁵ In the whole region it was estimated that nearly sixteen hundred men were at work by this time.²⁶ Fever River post office, of Crawford county, Illinois was established in 1826²⁷ and the mail came from Vandalia once every two weeks.²⁸ Fever River voting precinct, containing all the voters in the mining region as far north as Michigan, was also established in the same year,²⁹ and at the first election two hundred and two votes were cast.³⁰ The tax collector for this settlement resided at Peoria and for a time could do no more towards the completion of his task than to record the names of the tax payers for the miners openly defied him and refused to pay taxes.³¹

Although Kellog's trail and Bolle's trail were the great lines of communication with the interior of the state, the most interesting accession to the population of the mining district came from the north. In the year 1821 Lord Selkirk's Swiss colony had come to America and settled in the far-away valley of the Red River of the North. For a period of five years they experienced many hardships, and becoming dissatisfied with their lot, a part left for the South, settling in St. Louis, still another part came to Galena in the autumn of 1826 and being financially well-to-do these new arrivals proved welcome additions to the settlement.³²

The fame of the lead mines spread abroad and the year 1827 saw a noticeable increase in the numbers of immigrants. House after house was built and in place of the twenty cabins reported by the mayor of Galena in 1826,³³ with their five hundred and fifty inhabitants, there were now more than one hundred houses and stores,³⁴ and between 6,000, and 7,000 people residing in

²⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁵ *History of Jo Daviess County*, 265.

²⁶ Davidson and Stuvé, *Illinois*, 346.

²⁷ *History of Jo Daviess County*, 246.

²⁸ Davidson and Stuvé, *Illinois*, 346.

²⁹ *History of Jo Daviess County*, 247.

³⁰ *History of Ogle County*, 249.

³¹ *Ibid.*

³² Chetlain, *Recollections of Seventy Years*, 6.

³³ *Niles' Register*, 63, 388.

³⁴ *History of Jo Daviess County*, 253.

the district.³⁵ The population at this date was also becoming more stable. Americans, Irish and French predominated, although in 1827³⁶ there came the first representative of a nationality which was soon to form an important element in the mining country. The new-comer was a Cornishman and, having emigrated from the lead mining region of England, naturally sought out that portion of the United States where he could to the best advantage pursue his vocation. From 1830 to 1850 the Cornish population in this region increased rapidly.³⁷

Through the unwise action of some of the miners the Winnebago war³⁸ broke out in 1827 and although the consequences were not serious much inconvenience was experienced by those miners living at some distance from Galena. All operations ceased at the first alarm and the miners hurried to the settlement where they were compelled to remain for some time experiencing actual hardships owing to inclement weather, scarcity of provisions and the limited accommodations for housing the additional population. The trouble with the Indians once over the miners again scattered over the country.

In the same year Jo Daviess county was organized and the town of Galena surveyed and divided into lots. No title was given to those occupying the lots and moreover it was provided that upon thirty days notice lots were to be vacated by the settlers no matter how much improvement had been made upon them.³⁹ Titles were, however, given in 1838. Although organized as a county of Illinois the people were not enthusiastic about becoming a part of the state, preferring rather to be part of a new state. In 1828, accordingly, a petition signed by the residents of this region was sent to Congress, praying that the territory north of the line of 1787 be organized into a new territory, the seat of government being at Galena.⁴⁰ Nothing

³⁵ Ford, *Illinois*, 67.

³⁶ *History of Jo Daviess County*, 253.

³⁷ Copeland, *Cornish in Southwestern Wisconsin*, in *Wis. Hist. Collections*, 14, 305.

³⁸ McLaughlin, *Levi Cass*, 124; Edwards, *Illinois*, 218.

³⁹ Davidson and Stuvé, *Illinois*, 346.

⁴⁰ The line connected the southern point of Lake Michigan with a point on the Mississippi River directly to the west. The Galena settlement was north of the line. At the admission of the state, the boundary was made 42° 30' (Sanford, *State Sovereignty in Wisconsin*, in *Am. Hist. Assn. Reports* (1891), 177-193). For the petition see *House Document* 35, 20 Cong., 2 Sess. 2.

was done in the matter till in the forties when another attempt was made by the northern counties to separate from the rest of the state. At this time the boundary question was settled at the present line.

Year by year the population of the lead region grew and with it grew the importance of Galena, its market place and its base of supplies. In 1830 the town had some nine hundred inhabitants,⁴¹ "a most singular and mysterious medley of people from all quarters of the earth" seeking wealth. Illinois settlers predominated, although there were probably representatives from every state in the union.⁴² Of the foreign population, the Irish seem to have been most in evidence.⁴³ In 1832 one writer estimates the population of the village at six hundred and sixty-nine people, there being some two hundred dwelling houses, warehouses and shops.⁴⁴ Another places the number at between 1,000 and 1,500,⁴⁵ while the Galena correspondent for the *Baltimore American* stated that "the town contained a population of 5,000 to 7,000 inhabitants."⁴⁶ Of these estimates probably the first is the most reliable as it is the most conservative and is given by a resident of the town. Allowing for the rapid increase of the summer the second estimate may probably be correct also, but the third one, published by *Niles' Register* is much too high and possibly refers to the entire district, the population of which had already been estimated at 10,000 souls.⁴⁷ "It was a lively little town giving promise of great things in the future."⁴⁸ A considerable number of stores had been established, groceries abounded, a dozen lawyers and four or five physicians were located there. The Methodists, Presbyterians and Roman Catholics represented the religious sects, each having established congregations.⁴⁹

The story of the settlement of the lead region has practically

⁴¹ *Niles' Register*, 63, 388.

⁴² Reynolds, *Illinois*, 168.

⁴³ *Ibid.*

⁴⁴ *Miners' Journal* (Galena, Ills.), May 9, 1832.

⁴⁵ Thwaites, *Narrative of Morgan L. Martin*, in Wis. Hist. Collections, 11, 398.

⁴⁶ *Niles' Register*, 34, 344.

⁴⁷ *Miners' Journal*, May 9, 1832.

⁴⁸ Thwaites, *Narrative of Morgan L. Martin*, in Wis. Hist. Collections, 11, 398.

⁴⁹ Atwater's, *Writings*, 238.

been told in the development of Galena. The succeeding years are but repetitions of the earlier ones with this exception—the field widened and soon the surrounding region for miles was dotted with small mining camps and trading posts.⁵⁰ The occupation was, however, interrupted, for the Black Hawk War broke out in 1832 and again the miners hurried to Galena asking protection from the Indians. The battle of the Bad Axe, in August, 1832, broke forever the power of the Sac and Fox Indians and when by the treaty closing the war the remnants of the once powerful tribes were removed beyond the Mississippi, the miners were at last allowed to carry on their work in safety.⁵¹

With the close of the war, growth again began and the "wonderful mixture of humanity"⁵² gathered new ingredients, for men of all nations and stations covered the "whole earth, north, east and south of Galena . . . prospecting, digging and looking for lead ore."⁵³ At Berreman, Vinegar Hill, Hanover, Council Hill, Elizabeth, Rush, Apple River and Scales Mound, settlements formed varying in size but generally small, consisting of from three to a dozen miners each.⁵⁴ Of these Elizabeth, on the Apple River, was most important and had in 1832 a population of forty-five. Before 1840 the village was laid out and there were a school, a grist mill and a sawmill in operation.⁵⁵

Slowly indeed Galena lost the characteristics of a frontier town since the industry from which it drew its life tended to keep the population unstable and operated against the advancement of varied industries. However, in the closing years of the decade from 1831 to 1840 it was described as a town of 1,800 inhabitants and as having all the appearance of an old city, but deficient in cleanliness and comfort.⁵⁶ In addition to the churches already established an Episcopal parish was organized

⁵⁰ Thwaites, *Story of the Black Hawk War*, in Wis. Hist. Collections, 12, 228.

⁵¹ Stevens, *Black Hawk War*, 221-225.

⁵² Murray, *Travels in North America*, 2, 129.

⁵³ Reynolds, *Illinois*, 169.

⁵⁴ *History of Jo Daviess County*, 555-608.

⁵⁵ *History of Jo Daviess County*, 586.

⁵⁶ *Niles' Register*, 63, 388.

(1832) and a chapel erected in 1838.⁵⁷ A temperance society had been organized;⁵⁸ newspapers had from time to time been published, but owing to difficulties had died out until the establishment of *The Northwestern Gazette and Galena Advertiser* in November, 1834⁵⁹ which has continued to the present time; a Library Association had been formed supporting a library of over eight hundred volumes;⁶⁰ there was a fire department,⁶¹ and a branch of the State Bank of Illinois.⁶² Balls⁶³ and theatres⁶⁴ furnished amusement for the people, although accommodations for such gatherings were limited. Such was the 'Leadmine City' when it was incorporated by Act of the State Legislature in February, 1839.⁶⁵

By 1840 the population had increased to 3,000 and there were in the city five hundred and fifty buildings, the rateable property being estimated at from \$1,600,000 to \$1,700,000.⁶⁶ The bustle of business caused many an observer to prophesy a brilliant future for the town for it was then the distributing point for northwestern Illinois, as well as for southwestern Wisconsin. To its inhabitants and to those of the surrounding country it seemed destined to become "the largest and most flourishing city of the West, north of St. Louis."⁶⁷ Its location was peculiar; crowded together at the base of the bluffs, to a visitor it presented a singular appearance. Its compactness coupled with the instability of its population caused the election officials occasional embarrassment for, as *Niles' Register* stated, "the inhabitants shift about so from place to place and so many of them dwell in the holes and clefts of the rocks that it is difficult to say where they belong."⁶⁸

From a commercial standpoint Galena as the center of the

⁵⁷ *History of Jo Daviess County*, 504.

⁵⁸ *Miners' Journal*, May 9, 1832.

⁵⁹ *History of Jo Daviess County*, 433.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, 476.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, 458.

⁶² *Ibid.*, 475.

⁶³ *Ibid.*, 254.

⁶⁴ *A Winter in the West*, 2, 50.

⁶⁵ *Galena and its Leadmines*, in *Harper's Magazine*, 32, 693.

⁶⁶ *Senate Document*, 349, 26 Congress, 1 Sess., 6.

⁶⁷ *Madison Express*, Feb. 1, 1840.

⁶⁸ *Niles' Register*, 65, 171.

mining region gained in importance during the decade. In spite of adverse tariff legislation and the unsatisfactory governmental administration of the mining lands, the industry increased, until 1847, when owing to the closing down of furnaces on account of the tariff,⁶⁹ the shipments of lead steadily decreased.⁷⁰ The exportation of wheat began⁷¹ and although nothing is stated concerning other farm produce it is not improbable that since this city was the most convenient trading post of the region, the agricultural class looked to it as a market for their products. The amount of exports was greater than that of any town on the Mississippi above St. Louis, amounting to about \$2,500,000 in 1846.⁷² Steamboats in great numbers plied from this port down the Mississippi; in 1840 there were three hundred arrivals and departures;⁷³ in 1846 there was a still greater number.⁷⁴ Thirty thousand families were dependent upon Galena for their supplies of merchandise.⁷⁵ The population of the city itself was reported to be 5,500.⁷⁶

In 1846 a radical change was made by the government in the administration of its mineral lands, which operated for the good of those occupying claims upon such lands. After the acquisition of this portion of the country by the treaty of 1804, Congress had passed a law reserving several of the lead mines from sale and authorizing the President to lease such mines. At that time the superintendence of the mines was one of the duties of the treasury department, but in 1821 was transferred to the war department which made the first leases in 1822. This system which was practically beyond the control of law, and subject only to the will of the secretary of war was productive of evils. Special agents, attorneys and others were finally entrusted with the duties of granting leases and collecting the rents. Favoritism and possibly worse things resulted. In 1835

⁶⁹ *Madison Express*, Sept. 8, 1846; *Weekly Northwestern Gazette*, Aug. 18, 1846.

⁷⁰ *Western Journal and Citizen*, March, 1852, 399.

⁷¹ *Niles' Register*, 60, 304.

⁷² Hall, *The West* (1848), 102.

⁷³ *Niles' Register*, 60, 288.

⁷⁴ Hall, *The West* (1848) 102.

⁷⁵ *Galena Jeffersonian*, Oct. 31, 1845.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*

twenty-five miles south of Chicago.¹ A woman whose parents moved to Sangamon county in 1819 says that when in that county they raised, picked, spun, and wove their own cotton. The children had to seed the cotton before the fire in the long winter evenings. The importance of cotton as a factor in inducing immigration may have been considerable.² Large quantities of castor oil were made in the state from home-grown castor beans.³ Vegetables were large, although not always of good flavor.⁴ Peaches, apples, pears, quinces and cherries were cultivated successfully, while grapes, plums, crabapples, persimmons, mulberries, strawberries, raspberries and blackberries grew wild.⁵ An agricultural society was formed in 1819, a chief purpose being to rid the state of stagnant water.⁶

It is not easy to exaggerate the simplicity of the farming of pioneer times. When one reads that in 1817 a log cabin of two rooms could be built for from \$50.00 to \$70.00; a frame house, ten by fourteen feet, for \$575.00 to \$665.00; a log kitchen for \$31.00 to \$35.50; a log stable for \$31.00 to \$40.00; a barn for \$80.00 to \$97.75; a fence for \$0.25 per rod, and a prairie ditch for \$0.29 to \$0.44 per rod; that a strong wagon cost \$160.00; that a log house, eighteen by sixteen feet, was made by contract for \$20, and ceiled and floored with sawn boards for \$10 more;

1. "Niles' Register," XXII., 2, 67, 245, 386; "Ill. Monthly Mag.," I, 129; Loomis, "Journey to the Great West in 1825," ch. iv., pages unnumbered.

2. "Stories of the Pioneer Mothers of Ill.," in MSS. in Ill. State Hist. Lib.

3. "Niles' Register," XXX., 287; "Ill. Intelligencer," May 18, 1826.

4. "Ill. Monthly Mag.," I, 129.

5. *Ibid.*, I, 128-9.

6. Fearon, "Sketches of America," 1817, 261, reprinted in Kingdom, "Am. and the British Colonies," 63; Birkbeck, "Letters from Ill.," 22, 32-3, 51-2, 69, 78, 85; Birkbeck, "Extracts," 24-5, shows that a honey-locust hedge could be made (1819) for less than 12 cents per rod.

that a cow and calf cost \$12.00 to \$16.00, and a breeding sow, \$2.00 or \$3.00; that laborers received \$0.75 per day without board, and a man and two horses \$1.00 per day; and that various other useful articles could be procured at certain prices, care is needed in order to avoid the conclusion that an immigrant must have had several dollars, if not a few hundreds of them. This need for care is increased by the fact that the most detailed statistical data for early Illinois is given by Birkbeck or his visitors, and is applicable to the English settlement in Edwards county—a settlement with enough unique features to make the data almost more of an obstacle than a help. As a matter of fact, many immigrants before 1820 had only enough money to make the first payment on their land (\$80.00), or after July 1, 1820, only enough to buy the minimum tract offered for sale (\$100.00), while in both periods hundreds had not even as much money as \$80.00 or \$100.00, and had to become squatters. A log house, and practically all of the first houses were of logs, was usually built without the expenditure of one cent in cash, being erected by the family which was to occupy it, or, if neighbors were within reach, on the "frolic" system. Ceilings and floors were both rare, and if a floor existed it was usually made of puncheons. The number of pioneers who actually paid as much as \$31.00 for a log stable must have been small indeed. First fences were often of brush, or brush and logs, and many times crops were raised unfenced. Territorial laws prohibited allowing stock to run at large during the crop season. An immigrant often brought his cow and sow, and if not he either did without, which in the latter case was small privation in a region almost crowded with game, or secured the desired animals by barter or by working for a few days. Men frequently traded work, but the payment of cash wages was rare, the cheapness of

chusetts and Ohio, respectively, produced more salt than did Illinois.¹

The lead industry at Galena was still in its infancy, notwithstanding the fact that the richness of the mines was early known.² In 1822, a number of persons went to Galena from Sangamon county.³ For some years it was a common practice to go to the mines in the summer and return to the older settlements for the winter.⁴ The population of Galena was 74 in August, 1823;⁵ about 100 on July 1, 1825; 151 on December 31, 1825; 194 on March 31, 1826; 406 on June 30, 1826;⁶ and 1000 to 1500 in 1829.⁷ In 1826 a part of Lord Selkirk's French-Swiss colony on the Red River moved to Galena and became farmers in that region.⁸ The rush to the lead region began in 1826 and became intense in the next year.⁹ In 1827, a rude log hut, sixteen by twenty feet, rented for \$35.00 per month. Galena had then about two hundred log houses,¹⁰ and in the same year the first framed house was raised.¹¹ In July, 1828, five hundred lead miners were wanted at \$17.00 to \$25.00 and board per month.¹²

1. "State Papers," No. 55, 21st Cong., 1st Sess., Vol. III.; "Niles' Register," XXVIII., 161.

2. "Niles' Register," XXII., 226.

3. Parkison, "Pioneer Life in Wis.," in "Wis. Hist. Soc. Coll.," II., 328-9.

4. Owen, "Ums Jahr 1819 und 1829," in "Deutsch-Amerikanische Ges. chichtsblätter," Jahrgang 2, Heft 2, S. 42.

5. Meeker, "Early Hist. of the Lead Region," in "Wis. Hist. Soc. Coll.," VI., 280.

6. "Pub. Lands," IV, 800.

7. "Narrative of Morgan L. Martin," in "Wis. Hist. Soc. Coll.," XI., 398.

8. Chetlain, "Recollections of Seventy Years," 6; Mrs. Adile Gratiot, in "Early Ill. Towns," Lib. of Chicago Hist. Soc.

9. Parkison, "Pioneer Life in Wis.," in "Wis. Hist. Soc. Coll.," II., 329.

10. "Ex. Doc.," No. 277, 20th Cong., 1st Sess., Vol. VII.

11. "Shattuck Memorials," 233-4.

12. "Niles' Register," XXXIV., 344.

A pursuit that was once common and profitable is described by a lawyer who traveled the first Illinois circuit, consisting of the counties of Greene, Sangamon, Peoria, Fulton, Schuyler, Adams, Pike and Calhoun, in 1827, as follows: "On this circuit we found but little business in any of the counties—parties, jurymen and witnesses were reported in all the counties after Peoria, as being absent bee and deer hunting—a business that was then profitable, as well as necessary to the sustenance of families during the winter."¹

Not until after 1830 was a common school system with effective provision for its support established, although subscription schools existed some years before the close of the eighteenth century. Instruction given in the earliest schools was slight, and in 1818 a most competent observer declared that he believed that in Missouri "at least one-third of the schools were really a public nuisance, and did the people more harm than good; another third about balanced the account, by doing about as much harm as good; and perhaps one-third were advantageous to the community in various degrees. Not a few drunken, profane, worthless Irishmen were perambulating the country, and getting up schools; and yet they could neither speak, read, pronounce, spell, or write the English language."² These schools closely resembled those of Illinois. School-books were rare and children carried to school whatever book they chanced to have, the Old Testament with its long proper names sometimes serving in lieu of a chart or primer.³ In some schools pupils studied aloud. Reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic were the only branches commonly taught, although as early as 1806 surveying was

1. "Jacksonville (Ill.) Weekly Journal," Apr. 18, 1877.

2. Babcock, "Memoir of John Mason Peck," 123.

3. Peck, "Father Clark"; or, The Pioneer Preacher," 240.

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high—indeed, the highest the world has ever seen apart from frontier French Canada in the seventeenth century, and small colonies of intensely religious Hutterites today. From age twenty-one to her early forties, a woman could expect a baby every other year, for an average of ten in all. Contraceptive practices, like withdrawal, did not suit the masculine image of the husbands. Abortion and infanticide were probably practiced by a few unwed mothers. Thirty years after the marriage, half the families were still intact. Of the ten children born, seven would still be alive, with the oldest married off and the younger ones still helping out around the farm. In one-sixth of the marriages, the wife died and the widower promptly remarried, usually to a younger woman who might bear her own quota of ten children. In one-fourth of the marriages, the husband died. The widow, if she were under thirty, would probably remarry. After that age, however, she was not considered an eligible partner. If the children were strong enough, she could rear them by herself. Or she could return to her family. In one marriage in twelve, both spouses died before thirty years had passed. The older orphans—say, age fifteen and up—could make a go at the world themselves. They would not try to maintain the old family, however. The younger children needed adult supervision and were adopted by relatives. In the unhappy case where no relatives could adopt the orphans, local government would intervene. Willing families would take in the toddlers and be paid from the poor fund. Older children would be apprenticed as farmers, artisans, or servants. In a society without orphanages that was all that could be done. Indeed, it was a humane solution.

Frontiersmen took few special pains in rearing their children. Boys learned to hunt and farm by watching their fathers and following orders. Girls likewise acquired their skills from their mothers. Seldom did parents provide systematic training or assign routine chores. Indeed, given the large number of siblings frontier children lived with, it seems likely they learned more from their peers than from their parents. The result was that skills, especially craftsmanship, tended to deteriorate sharply on the frontier. Formal learning was, of course, quite useless under the conditions that prevailed. What use was reading in a land

The greater percentage of early IL settlers came from the Southern states (where all the good land had been bought up by rich slave owners) seeking to better their condition. Some of what Jensen

without books, or of arithmetic in a subsistence economy where barter had replaced cash sales? The proudest literary attainment in most cabins came in painfully formed signatures. Even the census takers, supposedly literate officials, had trouble spelling common names, as lists of "Bengman" (Benjamin), "Elexander," "Matha" (Matthew), and "Izrel" or "Isruel" testify. The spelling of the respectable frontier name Shadrach ("Shedrick," "Shaderick," "Shadric," "Chad") proved baffling to the orthographers of 1820.

Occasionally an itinerant teacher appeared in the backwoods, offering to exchange a little "learning" for his keep. Since food was cheap, and another body squeezed onto the floor could only make the cabin warmer in the winter, the farmers with a bit of ambition for their children pooled their resources for a few months. A child might thus obtain some rudimentary skills in the three Rs, or at least in either spelling or ciphering. The teachers were invariably men—perhaps a penniless New Englander, like Stephen Douglas, who needed a way to survive in the forest. Or a ne'er-do-well Irishman who would bear watching, but at least came cheap. The state owned vast school lands as a result of congressional action that set aside one section of every township for the support of schools; but not till the 1850s did public education begin. The Sunday schools set up by some churches in the 1820s might have provided a little learning, though the record shows they awarded their prizes to children who could memorize the greatest number of Bible and hymn verses.

The boy of the frontier wasted little energy acquiring skills that could not be used in his environment. What he did learn was that loyalty to family and kin was repaid with help in time of trouble; that strength and stamina could enable him to land his game or wrestle his opponent to the ground; that strangers meant trouble; that boys should always protect the girls; that if nearby land did not suit him, he could always push further westward. The child became the adult, imbued with traditionalist values now purified by exposure to a climate where deviation meant danger.

Old age was seldom a factor on the frontier. Only 2 percent of the population were over age sixty, only 8 percent were even

says was overeducated but had a ring of truth. He is contrasting Southern "traditionalists" with Yankee "modernizers."

forty-five years of age. Indeed, not for a century would there be enough old people to attract attention to their special needs. The dearth of aged was not, however, caused by excessively high death rates. Rather the frontier was settled by young couples, who did not become old till the time of the Civil War. By that time there would have been great numbers of their children and grandchildren and great-grandchildren, not to mention the enormous numbers of later settlers and their children. As a result, the elderly dropped from view. Peasant societies had a much greater proportion of old people, and important questions like land ownership and inheritance depended on the relationship between generations, but the few old people in early Illinois had no special role in society. They continued to farm their own lands, perhaps with the help of a son or a hired hand. The value of an inheritance was seldom important, for the land was cheap and the heirs were many.

No matter how isolated the pioneers seemed in their cabin, they did not have to face the wilderness alone. They could call upon an extended network of relatives for help in time of need. Morality was judged by the standards of the kinfolk, and in political matters all stood together. Close kin comprised parents, siblings, aunts and uncles, first cousins, nieces and nephews, and all their spouses and children. A man stood in special relationship to his wife, children, stepchildren and adopted children. The pioneer maintained equally close ties with his wife's close kin as with his own.

The implications of kinship became staggering when we recall the remarkably high fertility on the frontier. The average pioneer, at age forty-five, say, could count thirty or forty adult male brothers, brothers-in-law, and nephews—excluding uncles and first cousins. With the latter included, the number of adult male close kin might easily soar into the hundreds. Not to mention the men's own strapping teen-age children soon about to find mates for themselves. Of course, not all the kinfolk were in Illinois. Many lived back in Kentucky or North Carolina or Tennessee, while others had migrated to Indiana or pushed onward to Missouri, Arkansas, or points unknown. In a word, the typical family was not alone on the frontier. Sparse though the population might be, no matter where he found himself the pioneer

Our Dick, Griffiths & (probably) Dennis (they were distant) were traditional. I suppose our Avall (was) modernizers, but married wives in IL (like Claytons) from the South. Martha Clayton's brothers were a bit "modern" however.

was probably not far from a close relative who would be obligated to provide lodging, protection, and advice on call. Migration westward could thus be accomplished by a series of short moves punctuated by brief spells of visiting kinfolk. Thus a man near a main route could expect to see a lot of relatives coming and going, together with an occasional stranger every so often (the latter, of course, had to pay for his keep with cash). A wealthy Marylander en route to Saint Louis stayed with such a family in 1819: "At their dirty hovel, with one room and a loft, ten travellers slept. There were thirteen in the family, besides two calves, making in all, with my friend and myself, twenty-three whites, one negro and two calves. Supped on pumpkins, cabbages, rye coffee without sugar, bones of venison, salted pickles, etc.—all in the midst of crying children, dirt, filth and misery." Once one member of the family had established himself in Illinois and approved the place, word would spread quickly through the family network, and soon a cousin or nephew could be expected to settle nearby.

For routine communal activities, the relatives were too far-flung to bring together. Instead the pioneers depended on neighborhood gatherings. Cabin raising, cornhusking, logrolling, even hog-butcherings was an occasion for a "bee." A half-dozen families would come together for a day, divide into work teams, and compete to see which could beat the others (it seemed less like labor that way). Heavy eating and drinking would follow, with the group ending the day by planning the next get-together. Women, usually pregnant or nursing babies, favored quilting bees; young people experimented with play parties and bussing bees. Serious courtship, however, took place before the girl's fireplace, with her siblings peeking. If the night was cold, the old practice of bundling warmed things up. Relations between neighbors were usually superficial. Unless the children intermarried, one family might migrate and never resume contact with its old neighbors. Stronger relationships focused on longer visits between relatives or on church involvements.

Court days and militia rosters brought everyone to town to watch the proceedings, drink, fight, race horses, shoot (at targets), or, if the mood was lively, have a gander pull. A live old gander was greased and its feet tied to a tree limb. Bareback

riders had to race at the fluttering bird and snap its head off. If the gander failed to prove who the best man was, a wrestling match would settle the point. The contests were usually friendly affairs, testing brute strength and endurance rather than skills. A liquored-up rowdy or two might throw things out of control, with a hair-pulling, thumb-biting, face-scratching, kidney-kicking fracas that would fire up the crowd. The Illinois frontier won national fame for the skill of its eyegougers—though, to be fair, the short census list of blind men suggests there were fewer victims in fact than in legend.

Next to the group of kin, the church was the strongest force in the life of the individual—for those who belonged, that is. Few Americans, in the early nineteenth century, were church members. Only a fifth of the Illinois population were affiliated with churches, and they saw themselves as God's chosen people living in the midst of heathens. The Baptists were the most numerous group, with unlettered but enthusiastic preachers well suited to the ruggedness of the backwoods. The Methodists, with a brilliantly organized system of circuit riders, built the most successful network of churches. Their appeal was more to ambitious farmers and businessmen than to the fatalistic backwoods people. Newer sects, like the Campbellites (Disciples of Christ) and the Cumberland Presbyterians began to flourish a little later. Despite strenuous, well-financed missionary efforts, the sophisticated, well-educated Presbyterians attracted few converts. The Roman Catholics made little effort to proselytize, confining their energies to preserving the faith of growing Irish and German communities.

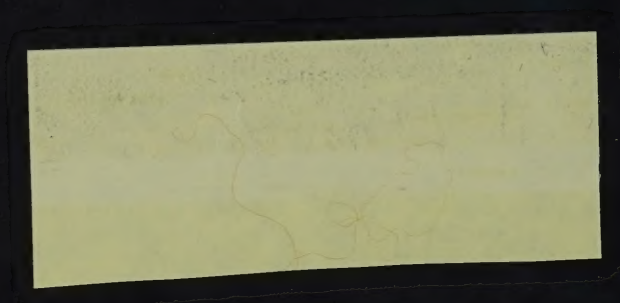
The traditionalist agrarian ethic meshed nicely with the plain, particularistic theology of the Baptists. The churches were quite small—perhaps only twenty families would belong to a congregation—and intensely inward-directed. Only men and women chosen by God for eternal salvation and suitably immersed in a formal baptismal ceremony could belong. The church was like a second family—the ministers were addressed as "Brother" and members were also called "brother" and "sister." The preacher, usually a neighboring farmer, or occasionally a travelling evangelist, would exhort his flock for hours, warning of the terrors of hellfire and promising his

people a heaven that closely resembled a loafer's paradise. The Baptists were fiercely independent and carefully weighed the theological principles of other Baptist churches before extending fellowship to them. The Methodists were more centralized, with elected bishops and full-time paid circuit riders controlling every aspect of church development in pioneer days. Both groups, along with the Cumberland Presbyterians and Disciples, organized annual revivals to attract new members. Although these revivals most often caught the attention, and sarcasm, of outsiders, they were not at this time the central feature of frontier religion. Much more important was the bond of fellowship that existed inside the tight-knit congregation. The conviction of moral superiority—the sense of being one of God's chosen—provided the foundation for fellowship. It was maintained by weekly meetings, apart from the main religious service itself, that were as psychologically charged as encounter groups of the 1970s. The Methodist class meeting required a ticket from the minister for admission. It was limited to members and involved extemporaneous prayers, hymns, intense soul-searching confessions, even emotional outbursts. As the Methodist Church modernized, it abandoned class meetings in favor of revivals.

The frontier church people, especially the Baptists, closely monitored each others' morals, as well as their own. At weekly Baptist meetings a man might rise to confess he had gotten drunk or been in a fight, and then ask for forgiveness and a renewal of fellowship. It was usually given. However another member might accuse a man or woman of conduct unbecoming a Christian. A committee would investigate the charges and report its findings. If the accused was found guilty and did not show sufficient repentance—or worse, refused to co-operate—a vote of exclusion followed. A person who later repented might be readmitted, especially if the offense had been minor. The Baptists regularly expelled 1 or 2 percent of their members annually; some churches excluded up to half their members in a single year. Without a formal letter of good standing, a Baptist was unlikely to find another Baptist church that would accept him.

The church discipline records provide an invaluable guide to

McDonough Co.



The picture of the Windmill taken from.
 Page 40 - not actual cover of book.
 (n.j.z)

Fig. 1

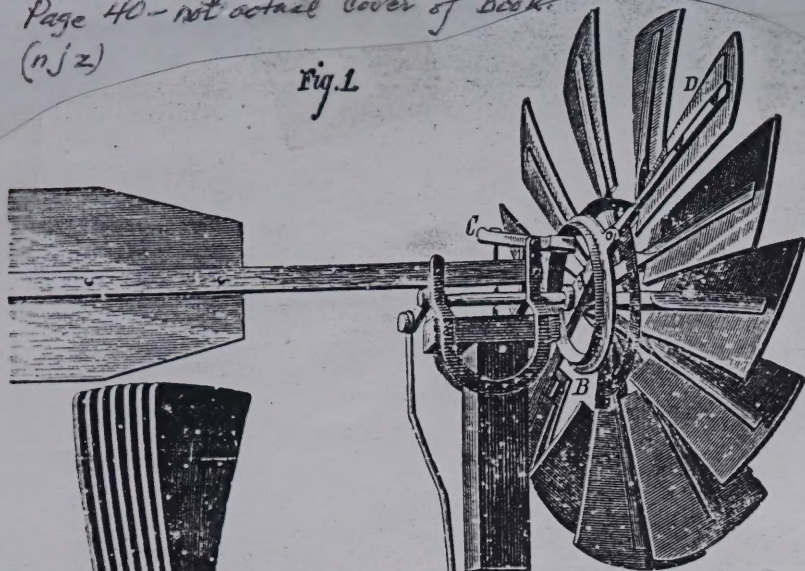
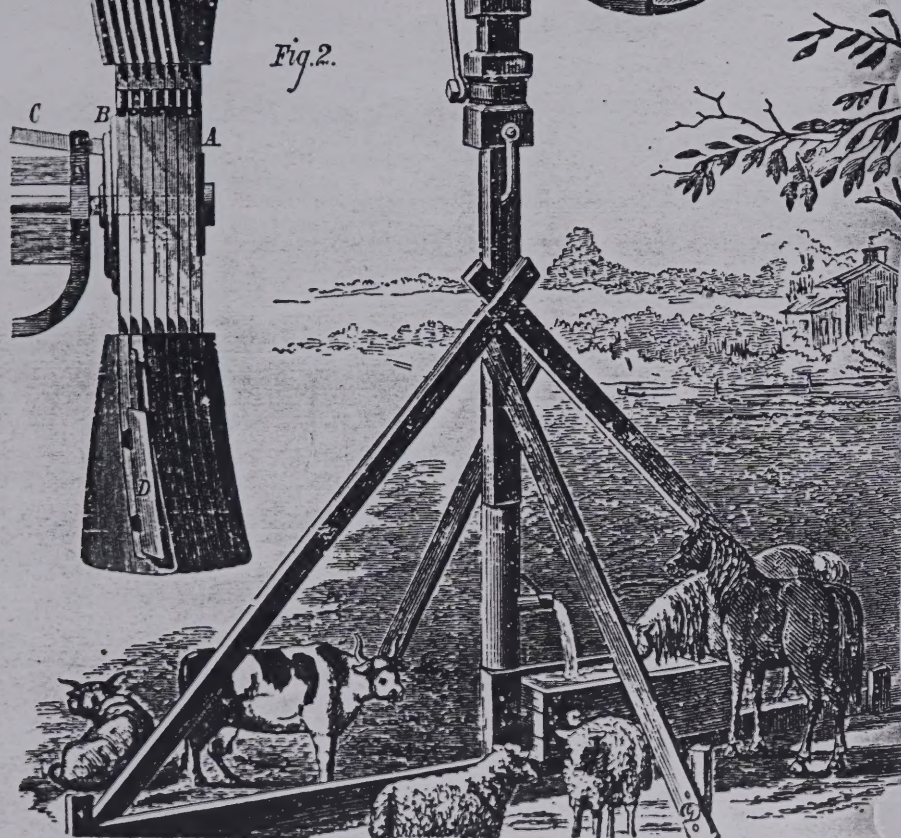


Fig. 2.



Windmill advertisement before turn of century. The plate is a lead filled electro mounted on a walnut block by screws

"Multum in Parvo"

"MUCH IN LITTLE"

A History of Colchester, Illinois

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549
C72
M6

By
June Moon

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THE COLCHESTER CHRONICLE
Colchester, Illinois

THIS LITTLE BOOKLET IS LOVINGLY

DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY

OF

WILLIAM WESLEY WHITE

(January 1, 1869 - December 23, 1963)

Beloved Son of

SARAH JANE R. AVERILL

SEP 1 2 1957

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Preface

According to the earliest record book (ordinance book) available, the seal of the town of Colchester was established December 24, 1866, and was described in the ordinance as follows:

The Corporate Seal of the town of Colchester shall be of a circular form with the following field and legend viz: In the upper field of the escutcheon shall be the arms of the State of Illinois with a crest of maize on the right and left and the motto "Multum in Parvo", in the lower field, a railroad car loaded with coal and an open book at the base; the legend shall be Colchester, Illinois, Incorporated May, 1857.

That this same seal has continued through all these years appropriately representing our town, makes it seem only proper that it be chosen as the emblem to represent this history book.

Thus the motto of our seal, "Multum in Parvo", has been chosen to be the title of this book. Its meaning -- much in little -- is what is hoped will be accomplished. There isn't time nor space to bring to you nearly all the interesting facts about the first one hundred years of Colchester and its people but as much material as possible shall be presented in this little space.

Most of the material contained in this book is about the first fifty years of Colchester because a large percentage of the people living here know the happenings of the last fifty years from personal experience.

The eagle, a symbol of freedom, is used by both the United States of America and our State of Illinois as an emblem. By placing this historic emblem on their seal, the early leaders of Colchester have reminded the people of this community of their historic heritage. So the eagle is the symbol of that part of this book devoted to the historical background of our town.

The crests of maize placed on the seal may remind us of the countryside surrounding Colchester, where the fertile fields of grain and corn provide a livelihood for many families who also claim Colchester as their home. The story of many of these rural people is also included in this book.

The railroad car loaded with coal signifies the progress of Colchester. The coal and other valuable products produced by the mines made our town prosper and the railroad assured the continued growth of Colchester. A record of this growth and progress is given in this book.

There is no way of knowing what the open book meant to those who made our seal. Perhaps it represents the Bible, for religion certainly played an important part in the development of Colchester. Perhaps it stood for education and the schools that our pioneer forefathers worked so hard to build. Perhaps it was meant to be the records kept by these men. Here the open book shall stand for all of these things and from the history books, the newspapers, the record books, and all written

THE PRAIRIE

Beginning at the time when the white men first came to America, this part of our country was occupied only by the Indians and wild life native to it.

There were many wild animals here. The red deer were common and often seen at their favorite watering places. There were many timber and prairie wolves. Some gray wolves lived in dens nearby. Rabbits, many kinds of squirrels, foxes and raccoons were plentiful. A few wildcats could be found in the woods. Muskrats built their homes along the streams. Minks, weasels and skunks were also common. Gophers, chipmunks, moles and field mice lived in the ground. There were many of the harmless varieties of snakes to be found here. The dangerous rattlesnakes were very numerous and lived in dens.

The birds we have now were also found here in those early times. Carnivorous birds like the bald eagle and the great gray eagle could be seen high up in the sky. Here also were the hawks, the turkey buzzard, crows and many varieties of blackbirds and owls. Migratory birds like the goose, brant and duck came here. Prairie chickens swarmed over the prairies and quails were plentiful both on the prairie and in the timber. Sand-hill cranes would light upon the prairies. There were many blue herons to be seen along the streams and frequently the snow-white heron could be seen.

The Indians who first lived here were the Algonquin Confederacy. Some of the tribes in this confederacy were the Kaskaskia, Cahokia, Peoria, Michigameen and the Tamora. The Indians called themselves the "Illiniwek", which meant men. The early Frenchmen who came here called them the Illinois, a word

which was later to become the name of our state.

After they were forced to leave the Chicago region by the Miami, they located their main villages along what is now called the Illinois River. The Sioux, the Fox and the Iroquois tribes were their enemies and soon there were but a few bands of the Illinois left.

These Indians were described as being a tall and robust people with pleasant faces. They were good archers. They cultivated corn and made use of the forest products and the buffalo. They were a combination of the woods and plains type of Indian. Because of their early extinction there is little known about their home life and customs.

ENTER THE WHITE MAN

The first European visitors to Illinois were Louis Joliet, who represented the French Governor at Quebec, and Father Marquette, the Jesuit missionary. In 1673 these two men explored the Mississippi and the Illinois Rivers. Soon other people were settling here and this country was under French control. In 1717 the Illinois colony was annexed to the province of Louisiana. It was then governed by orders sent up from New Orleans.

Great Britain came into possession of the Northwest territory which included Illinois in 1763. But because of the trouble with the Indians the British were not able to take possession until 1765. From 1765 until 1778 the colony was governed by the British. During this time few English people migrated here.

In 1778 George Rogers Clark, under orders from Governor Patrick Henry of Virginia, captured Kaskaskia and soon was able to gain control of this territory. In 1783 the treaty of peace with Great Britain acknowledged Illi-

nois to be a part of the colonies.

Captain John Todd became the Commandant in 1799 and organized a government here under the authority of Virginia. In 1784 Virginia gave up her claim to Illinois and it was under territorial form of government until 1818 when it became a state.

In 1812 this part of Illinois became the Military Tract. Each soldier or sailor who would enlist and serve the government for a period of nine months would receive 160 acres of land for his service. Three hundred and twenty acres were to be given to officers or to men who re-enlisted. These deeds were called patent.

When Illinois became a state, the territory of McDonough County was a part of Madison County. On June 30, 1821, it became part of Pike County. On February 10, 1826, although it had the boundaries of McDonough County, it was attached to Schuyler County for recording and judicial purposes.

EARLY SETTLERS

At this time it is believed that there were no permanent settlers located within the boundaries of McDonough County, and that these prairies, streams and groves were known only to the painted savage and a few adventurous white travelers and hunters. About the year 1826 William Carter, with his family, settled in the southern part of the county near where Industry is today. Soon after this William Job, John Vance and others located near Blandinsville. The Carter Settlement and the Job Settlement soon were followed by other settlements mostly located along the creeks of the county and known as Crooked Creek Settlement, Spring Creek Settlement, Camp Creek Settlement, Sugar Creek Settlement, etc.

difficulties to contend with on their journeys to their new prairie homes. There were many miles of rough country. Swamps, marshes, creeks and rivers had to be crossed with much hard and dangerous work. Often the teams would stall in the deep mud of the fords until the family and their possessions had been unloaded to lighten the wagons. Often they camped on the open prairie with no protection from the storms. The rain often went through the canvas of the covered wagons getting everything inside wet. Sometimes even the wagons were upset in such storms. Although it was several years later, Mrs. Alice Larson can remember being caught in such a storm as they came to Illinois in their wagon. They were in the woods and besides the rain, thunder and lightning, several trees crashed down about them. Often the family would spend much time collecting their stock before moving on the next morning. Even the small creeks could not be crossed after such rains and they would have to camp until the water went down.

These journeys often took months but that did not stop these people who believed that they were moving to a better place. Those who did not have wagons to come in rode horse back and even walked.

As soon as they decided upon the place where they wanted to live, they set about making their house. The houses were made of logs and no nails were used. The floor was sometimes made of puncheons, which were split logs, but often was just plain dirt. A fireplace was essential to the homes to furnish heat and a place to cook. Its chimney was made of sticks plastered over with mortar made of clay. Doors were made of clapboards (split boards) and had wooden hinges and latches.

Mrs. Ellen Clayton remembers living in three different log ca-

bins when she was a child. The last one, located southwest of town, she moved to about 1868 with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Carson. (Her brother, Joe Carson was a baby at this time). She came by train from Ohio to Illinois in 1864 when she was four years of age and can remember Chicago when its depot was about the size of Colchester's. To reach McDonough County they went to Havana, where they were ferried across the Illinois River.

During the years when the county was first being settled a band of Indians lived here. It was not unusual for the settlers to be visited by them. Mostly these Indians were peaceful. As late as the winter of 1830-1831 a band of Indians camped on Wigwam Branch, about two miles west and a little north of where Macomb is now, for their annual fall hunt. In order to get these Indians to move on west a few of them were captured and given thirty and nine lashes upon their bare backs with a hickory withe. Another Indian story tells that one Indian alone killed 169 deer near Wilson's Mill, which was about four miles southwest of Macomb.

It was also commonly believed that the Indians who lived here knew of a secret mine from which they secured quantities of silver and lead. This mine was supposed to have been located on Crooked Creek somewhere between Cedar Bluffs and the old Reeder Mill with the entrance of the mine near the water. An old trapper on friendly terms with the Indians learned about the mine and told this story. It was true that the Indians of this county did have silver and lead in their possession. So in the early days this mine was often searched for by men who never found it. Then the grandsons of these men having heard the story from their grandfathers continued the search. But if such

a mine did exist, its secret has gone to the Happy Hunting Ground with the Indians.

When sufficient people had settled in McDonough County, they asked to be allowed to organize and elect officers. It was required that there be 350 people living here, the majority of whom desired to become organized. The census in 1830 showed there to be 350 people here, but this census evidently included the 150 Indians in this territory. When they were granted permission by the State to organize and hold an election of officers for the county there were only 62 votes cast. This election was held and the county organized with Washington, now Macomb, as the county seat in 1830.

The year of 1830 was one of great hardship for the pioneers. It was known as the year of the "Big Snow". Drifts averaged four feet, but many were deeper, some being from 18 to 24 feet deep. Food was a great problem. As there was no possibility of getting to a mill, corn was boiled, grated and made into bread. Before the end of the winter much of the game had been killed and what was left was so poor that it didn't make good eating. The pioneers were told by the Indians that this was the second big snow. The first occurring between 50 and 75 years before and killing all the game in these parts. Some of the pioneers were so disgusted with the winter that when spring came they left Illinois never to return.

PIONEER REMINISCENCE

In 1892 the editor of the Colchester Independent newspaper, Van Hampton, decided to interview the older people of Colchester about these pioneer days. Some of these interviews are given here.

"Last Tuesday the writer had

the pleasure of spending a half hour with William Boyd, Sr., who we believe is Colchester's oldest citizen. Mr. Boyd was 86 years old November 13, 1892. Although nearly another score past the allotted three score and ten. Mr. Boyd is still strong, bodily and mentally. He walks uptown every week to get shaved and enjoys very much the visits of his children and neighbors who frequently visit him. He was born in Northumberland Co., Penn. in 1806 and moved to Ohio with what was called the Capt. Collier Colony of 19 persons in 1814. Of the 19 people who accompanied Capt. Collier to the then wilds of Ohio, Mr. Boyd is the last survivor. Capt. Collier was a Revolutionary officer.

"In 1839 Mr. Boyd came to McDonough Co., Ill., and located in what is now Hire Township. Later he moved to Macomb, then a village of a few dozen houses. In 1844 he moved to what is now Colchester, living in a little house at the old tan yard, which was about the place where M. F. Woolley's house on Macomb St., is now located. (Fourth house east on south side of Macomb St.) It was ten years or more later before Colchester commenced to be built. A little of the ground the town now occupies was then in cultivation by the scattered farmers, but the most of it was covered by scrubby trees and underbrush, the timber growth being particularly thick in the vicinities near the mill and west of the park.

In those times farmers came many miles to mill at the old Bacon Mill, afterwards the Reeder and Phelps Mill, located and doing a large business at a point on Crooked Creek about two miles northeast of Colchester. The mill was run by water power and was considered one of the largest and best in the country. All traces of it have since passed away

and its glory became almost a forgotten matter of history. Of such transitory nature are the works of man.

"Until the railroad was built in 1855 wild game was very plentiful and deer, turkeys, prairie chickens, etc., furnished sport and food for all whose tastes and tendencies prompted their pursuit. It was a common thing to shoot prairie chickens from the door step. Wolves were also plentiful and wolf chases with dogs and men were frequent. Generally the dogs and men would get a wolf, but sometimes the wolves would turn the tables and get a dog. The deer almost disappeared when the cars began to run and Mr. Boyd thinks the noise of the cars drove them further in advance of the onward march of civilization. It was a common belief among the pioneers that railroads scared the game away.

"Mr. Boyd is a Democrat and commenced to vote that ticket in 1828 when Gen. Jackson ran the second time. He has been a Jacksonian ever since, having voted at 16 presidential elections without missing one, and every time voting for the Democratic candidates. This paper recently recorded that Alexander Blackburn, of Macomb, had voted at 16 presidential elections, commencing with John Quincy Adams. The same year that Mr. Boyd voted for the candidate successful over Adams. Having voted for the successful candidate, Mr. Boyd thinks he should hold political precedence over Mr. Blackburn."

Politics played an important part in the lives of these people. In their biographies one of the first facts given was the party to which they belonged and for whom they had voted. Election days were holidays. A man came to town, voted, and remained all day with his friends, celebrating by drinking, fighting, dancing or whatever way suited him best.

"William W. Clayton, who resides on his fine farm two miles southeast of Colchester, was one of the earliest pioneers of McDonough County. He came from East Tennessee with his father's family in the year 1835 -- over 20 years prior to the completion of the first railroad in the county, then the Northern Cross and now the C. B. & Q. There are people living in Colchester now who have children grown who do not remember the times when the railroad was not built.

"Last Monday Mr. Clayton related to the writer some interesting reminiscences of early times. The narrator is a man of keen observation and remarkably retentive memory and he relates incidents of 50 years ago as readily and vividly as if but happenings of yesteryear.

"The emigrant party with which Mr. Clayton came from Washington County, Tennessee, near the town of Jonesborough, consisted of two families; that of William Clayton, father of our narrator, and his wife and five children; and that of James King, consisting of husband and wife and six children. Besides the human members of the party was a miscellaneous assortment of horse, cattle and dogs which 'hoofed it' through. The trip required six weeks and the caravan arrived in McDonough on the sixth day of October, 1835. Mr. Clayton was then in that period between a big boy and a young man. He says that camping trip through the wilds, abounding in fine game and in the rare and primeval beauties of nature, was one of the most delightful experiences of his life. Mr. King was a pioneer Methodist preacher and every Sunday the caravan halted and Mr. King preached. Usually it was in some settlement and when the stop was made Saturday night, it was given out that there would be preaching next

day and generally there would be a good turn out. But the good man would preach anyhow, crowd or no crowd, and there were some very earnest and heartfelt religious exercises with but the two families for an audience in a sanctuary consisting of an expanse of prairie from horizon to horizon and walled and roofed by the blue of heaven. And every night the good preacher read a chapter from the Bible and thanked the Throne of Grace for blessings received and every morn supplicated for strength and guidance for the trials the day might bring forth. Rev. King had full spiritual control of the camp. It was an inexorable rule that all had to attend the morning and evening devotional service. The service was held in the King tent and it was not big enough to hold the whole party, so the Clayton boys and the King boys had to sit and kneel on the ground during the prayers. Rain and mud were not allowed by the good brother to interfere with the impressive service. And in rain and mud he required the boys to stand and kneel outside the tent. If boys were built then like they are now it is safe to assume that the services lost much of their impressiveness with the boys during rainy and muddy weather. Mr. Clayton still thinks, however, that King was one of the most eloquent and powerful preachers he ever heard. King settled near Colmar and became possessed of several quarters of land, some of which is still in the possession of his descendants. One of his children is Mr. James Kepple, of Macomb Township.

"The elder Clayton settled on what is now a part of the city of Colchester. He first lived in a little log house near the spot in the second ward now occupied by Elijah Stookey's residence. All marks of that humble cabin have long since passed away. Clay-

ton, Senior, was the forefather of all those bearing the name in this section, now numbering many and they are among our best citizens and worthy descendants of that honest, sturdy pioneer, who passed to his final reward about 30 years ago.

"When our narrator came to the county, Macomb was but a miniature village of a few scattering houses. So few people were there in the hamlet and such was the sociability of early times that Mr. Clayton was soon acquainted with every man, woman and child in Macomb, although living in the country eight miles.

"The Claytons came 20 years before Colchester was thought of. In the territory now comprised by the city there were but two houses -- the new log cabin of the Claytons and that of Tom Bacon. afterwards the home of Anson Little, which stood where the home of Mrs. Thomas Rundle now is on the south side of Macomb Street, three blocks east of the city building (where Alvah Reynolds now lives). Joshua Hunt lived where John Myers' home is now on the north Tennessee road. Captain Smith lived where the house now stands nearest the Moore graveyard. Charles and John Bacon lived in a house which later passed with the farm into the hands of Marvel Bean. It stood less than a quarter of a mile southeast of the Bean graveyard. All traces of it are obliterated. A man named Sanford Crouch lived on the farm bought shortly afterwards by the elder Clayton and still later on what is now the George Hume farm a mile south of town. Those here named and their families comprised the population of what is now Colchester and immediate vicinity in 1835-6.

"The government owned most of the land in McDonough County then and sold it to the settlers in any quantity not less than a

quarter section at \$1.25 an acre. If a man wanted land and could raise money enough to buy a quarter -- \$200 -- he went to the land office at Quincy, made his claim to land not already taken, paid his money, and got his papers. Owing to the financial status of the country it was as difficult then to get together enough to buy a quarter as it is now -- almost. Owing to the low prices of everything people had to sell and the high prices of everything people had to buy, everybody was poor in purse, though rich in those attributes which nourished the moral, intellectual, social and material growth of subsequent times. It was not so very much better for 25 years after Mr. Clayton came. For many years 25 and 30 cents was the best price known for good wheat -- and the farmer had to haul to Warsaw to get that. Mr. Clayton hauled wheat to Warsaw at these figures in 1848.

"In 1842 he hauled dressed pork to the same market for \$1.50 a hundred. Corn sold for 10 and 12½ cents a bushel when there was any sale for it at all. In 1842 Mr. Clayton traded 25 bushels of corn for a pair of common every day stogy shoes and considered himself lucky to be able to make the dicker.

"Mr. Clayton hauled the first coal from the south side of the creek that was taken to Macomb. He sold it to Mr. Bailey, father of George Bailey, the dry goods merchant for 10 cents a bushel. He hauled four loads. That was in the winter of 1835-6. Previous to that some coal had been mined on the north side of the creek and sold in Macomb.

"Until the railroad was built all surplus products of the country of every kind was hauled to points on the Illinois or Mississippi Rivers and shipped by steam boats, and all supplies were received the same way. Mr. Clay-

ton used to make frequent trips to Fredrick on the Illinois River for goods for the store of Frank Simpson, then, in 1839, a leading merchant in Macomb, whose place of business was in what was called the Grantham Store House, which stood on the northeast corner of the square on the ground now occupied by the building in which is the Union National Bank. An incident Mr. Clayton related illustrated the dangers of winter travel over the bleak and uninhabited prairies of those times. There were no settlements on the prairie then, the settlers passing by the phenomenally productive prairie soil and locating their claims and cabins in the timber along the streams. It was conceded on all sides that the prairie was too cold to ever be suitable for the winter habitation of man or beast. So the early settlers sought homes in the timber for the double purpose that it might shelter their stock and furnish them fuel. Mr. Clayton went to Fredrick, (possibly using the plank road that ran from Rushville to Fredrick) during one of the cold snaps of the winter of 1839. Returning with a heavy load of freight he reached the settlement of Industry in the evening and determined to push on the remaining 12 miles instead of stopping for the night. The only road was marked by wagon tracks across the unbroken prairie. There were several tracks running in the direction of Macomb and by some mischance he took the wrong one and was not aware of his mistake until he arrived at the banks of what proved to be Troublesome Creek, and he found it impassible at that particular point to heavily loaded wagons. It was too dark to undertake to find the road and there wasn't a house that he knew of nearer than Macomb, and he had no idea where Macomb was. So he did about the only thing there was to

do -- stayed all night. Unhitched, fed the horses and proceeded to keep himself from freezing. The night was bitter cold and he couldn't find a thing with which to make a fire. So he put in the whole blessed night running back and forth on the open prairie. It was a bitter experience, and one which illustrates the danger and inconvenience of living in pioneer times in this county. We have space for only one more reminiscence. It also illustrates the privations and inconveniences of the times.

"Shortly after the above occurrence, Simpson, the storekeeper, and a man named John McLean bought land on the Illinois River 15 miles from Rushville and laid out the town of LaGrange. They started a store there and if they had lived would doubtless have become wealthy. But they went to New Orleans with a flat boat of pork and other products and took a fever from which both died a few days after their return. They came home sick. The then young Clayton was working for them and he was sent for doctors. He started at night and by hard driving had Drs. Thompson and James, pioneer practitioners, of Macomb, on the spot by two o'clock the next day, driving 45 miles and back to accomplish it. Upon his return he was immediately sent to Jacksonville for a famous doctor who lived there. Jacksonville was 25 miles distance.

"In 1836 a peculiar and fatal fever afflicted the people and many died. The doctors could not agree what it was; the afflicted died just the same, doctor or no doctor. Almost all of the Shippey family except Tom Shippey, the pioneer blacksmith, long since dead, died of the fever. They lived over the creek north of the Bacon Mill. The same year many horses died of what was popularly called the stiff complaint.

Preacher King heretofore mentioned, lost ten head -- all the horses he had, all of which he brought from Tennessee the year before."

Mr. Clayton was the grandfather of Wm. Clayton now living in Colchester. Mrs. Clayton was a daughter - in - law of Valentine Clayton, brother of William, who came here at the same time William did. She remembers that the Claytons left their farm and moved to a house in Tennessee and kept as boarders the men who worked at building the railroad through here.

"John (Jack) Shelkey said he came to Colchester ahead of the railroad. In the company of 15 others he walked here from Galesburg. At that time Colchester didn't amount to much. It was mostly in crops and primitive forest. A wheat field occupied the ground west of Coal St., and north of the depot (which was then in front of Murphy's store) there was a pumpkin patch. The Union Hotel was later built where the pumpkins grew. Over where the school is now was then woods. And later that summer William Hopkins spoiled a part of the wheat field to make room to build a dwelling."

ANOTHER REMINISCENCE

(J. H. Bayless, editor of the Colchester Independent, published this reminiscence in Jan. 1916.) John Pearson recalled:

"Our family came to America when I was seven and settled at Newcastle, Pa. At Newcastle we met the Terrills, Cowans, Brights and Moons. We came to Illinois in 1853 landing at the then James Roberts farm northwest of Colchester. The Prairie was practically unsettled nearly to Blandinsville, most settlers building in the woods rather than on the bleak, raw prairie, never thinking it would in time be valuable

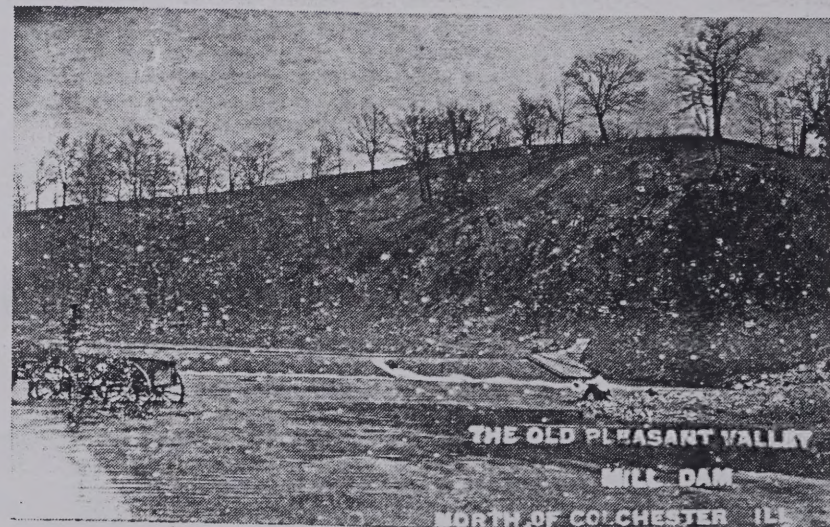
land. ... The first house we lived in was located where Mt. Auburn Cemetery is now. It was a log house and was replaced with a rock house in 1857, which was built by Richard Susson and Chas. Bunnell, who was a son-in-law of Anson Little who first owned the land where Colchester now stands."

PLEASANT VALLEY

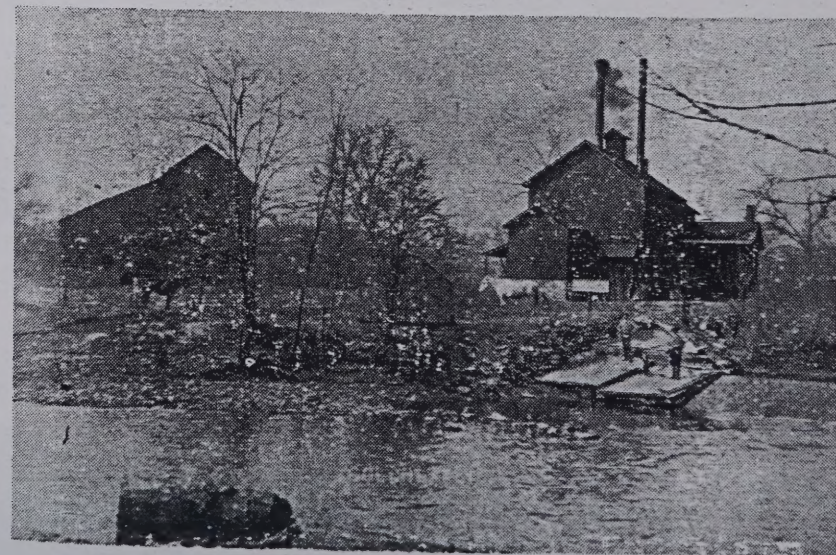
In the early days of our country a mill which would grind the farmers' grain was very important. About twenty years before Colchester was established, such a mill was built on Crooked Creek by Cornelius Carmack, grandfather of Claud Rodgers, who told the following incidents.

The Carmack and Murray families homesteaded northwest of Colchester about 1830. Mrs. Carmack carried her six month old daughter, Lineury, in her arms as she rode horse back all the way from Tennessee. The Murray family came from Kentucky. Each of these families had about a dozen children. The Murray family was related to Abe Lincoln. They were with the Lincolns in Sangamon County when they met the Carmacks and decided they would come here.

Cornelius Carmack and Mr. Canotes built the Pleasant Valley Mill. For the dam, timbers 60 feet long by 1 foot square were used. To obtain these timbers, Mr. Carmack would have his sons climb the trees until they found a straight one big enough to measure 1 foot square when they were over 60 feet above the ground. This dam was built up the creek about 100 feet from where the dam now is. In 1936 when this old dam was torn out, over 100 years later, they found these same timbers to be in good shape. The old mill stone used at this dam is now located at Lake Argyle.



Pleasant Valley Mill Dam



Pleasant Valley Mill and Pumping Station

over 60 pupils to a room. A few years later when it became necessary to build again, one room had 128 pupils in it. In 1884 this building was thoroughly overhauled and given hardwood floors and new desks replaced the "old fashioned uncomfortable ones". Outside a building 18 by 12 feet was built to accommodate the large amount of kindling wood made by the improvements, which cost about \$1000. The next school house was a wooden building located south and west of the present grade school. Then the present grade school was erected in 1900. Next the old brick building was torn down and the present high school was built in its place. The new grade school gym was built next and the new grade school building has just been completed this year.

The Colchester Grade School Parent - Teachers Association was organized at a special meeting held at the grade school on October 3, 1950. It is still an active organization working with the children, parents and teachers in the community.

Mrs. Eva Clayton Coplan, remembers that in order to look after so many pupils the teacher would use the older pupils who were doing well in their school work as assistant teachers and often these pupils did more teaching than studying while at school. Of course some of the boys and girls were in school until they were much older than those children who are in present grade school classes. She also remembers that after she had finished school and became a teacher herself over 50 years ago, some of her pupils were as old as she was and friends of hers. Although she never had any disciplinary problems, she says the fact that, especially in the rural schools where everyone from six to twenty-one went to the same room the older scholars often

created quite a disturbance.

In addition to the regular schools, night school was held for adults and older scholars. Also, a Normal school was held during the summer which many attended. In 1885 a drive was held to provide the school with a library. A festival and entertainment was held in Steven's Hall for the benefit of the library with both supper and entertainment costing only 25 cents. The attendance was good and \$70 was made. People were also asked to donate any books they could and by 1885 there were 69 volumes in the library. In 1886 a Lawn Festival was held in the park and \$96 was cleared. A cane was voted to the most popular gentleman, who was Frank S. White and an album was given to Miss Ella Hume, the most popular woman. On this occasion strawberries and ice cream were served at 10 cents a dish with the cake given free. The cane cost \$10 and brought \$62.10. The album cost \$5 and brought \$30.40.

Colchester was in an embarrassing situation regarding money for schools at this time. There was no Colchester Township until 1880 and the early Colchester schools had to depend partly on Chalmers and partly on Tennessee Townships for the money for the schools. The report of the school board lists the following expenses: Salaries \$301.52; supplies \$24.30; fuel \$16.78 and miscellaneous \$4.25. There were eight teachers employed and 463 pupils.

In the Independent of Jan 21 1886 the following account was given of trouble some of the school boys were having.

A LAW SUIT ABOUT THE "HORIZON" AND A BOY'S LEGS

Justice Franklin was occupied Saturday last in hearing a complicated case of school govern-

ment. His honor in the help of the jury tried to solve the question of corporal punishment. After being locked up some hours the jury failed to make up a verdict and were discharged. George McDaniels is a school teacher in the south end of the county. He has pupils industrious, idle, mischievous and otherwise. He has heard something about sparing the rod and spoiling the child. He decided not to let any children spoil on his hands. One evening last week he exhilarated Luther Clark and Frank Valentine with an adult hickory gad about three feet long. The teacher says the urchins spelling lesson was not well prepared. Young Clark persisted in pronouncing the word "Horizons" as "orizons" accenting the first syllable. The juvenile Clark is probably of English decent and drops his h's like any other Britisher. Mr. McDaniels also claimed that Clark had been rebellious and filled with mischief all day. This was stoutly denied by his chum Valentine. They were kept in after school and enjoyed a vigorous tanning around their respective legs. At the trial Clark's father pulled up the boy's breeches and exhibited his legs to the jury. They were a fine, well shaped pair of legs, frescoed at intervals with blue stripes. The jury were well nigh affected to tears at the unholy spectacle; the crowd that infests the police court fell back to the rear end of the room overcome with emotion, and the tears of the attorney blended in rivulets of sorrow. In spite of the hickory, the legs, and the arguments of counsel, the jury disagreed. There will be a new trial Saturday of this week.

During these early years the County Teachers Institute was often held at Colchester. In 1885 when Prof. Hurd of Knox College spoke on "The Formation of the North American Mountains" it was announced that the meeting

would commence promptly at 7 p.m. because the Professor had to return to Galesburg on the nine o'clock train. Often the graduating class of the high school was only five or six. In 1889 there was an epidemic of diphtheria and the schools were closed for several weeks.

In 1891 the school was reorganized in such a manner as to require 13 years of attendance for graduating from the high school. In May of this year the first graduating exercise was held. There were eight pupils who received diplomas. Besides the music and the main speech of the evening, each graduate gave an oration. It must have been a very lengthy program because it took two issues of the Independent before all the orations could be published.

RELIGION

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Argyle was the first church in this locality. Originally it was located in the southwestern part of Emmet Township and called Bersheba. It was organized in 1834. In 1853 the church was built where it is today and the name changed to Argyle. In 1885 the new church at Argyle was dedicated. Later in 1852 these same people built another church south of town called the Mount Carmel Cumberland Presbyterian Church. This church cost about \$1000. At first there were only 12 members but a revival meeting was held and the membership raised to almost 70.

The Mormons came here over ten years before Colchester was established to haul the coal from here back to their settlement. Some of these people did settle permanently in Colchester but they never had a church here. Mrs. Arthur Millikin, the grandmother of Ralph Millikin and Mabel Boyd, was a sister of

Joseph Smith, the Prophet. In 1888 Elder Alexander Smith, of Independence, Mo., a son of Joseph Smith, preached the funeral sermon of Mrs. John Harper, his cousin, in the Christian Church. In 1889 Elder Smith preached in the opera house for four evenings. It was said that many came to hear him from curiosity and discovered that in many respects the religion of the Latter-day Saints, did not differ in many respects from their own Christian religion.

The Methodists were the first church group to organize in Colchester. They met in the old plank school house and at different homes from 1858 until 1862 when they began to meet in their building although it was as yet incomplete. It was a brick structure 36 by 46 and cost \$1200. About 1883 a parsonage was built on the lot next to the church. A supper was held, the proceeds to help pay for the parsonage. Regular suppers were 35 cents and oyster suppers were 25 cents. In 1885 because of the growing membership it was necessary to enlarge the building making it 72 by 36 feet with a seating capacity of 400 which was twice as many as it had previously held. This addition cost \$1456. "It is cheaper to build churches than jails", was quoted from the dedication sermon. At this time the church which originally faced the east was made to face the north and the entrance was changed from the south to the east. In 1952 an addition was added to the north side of the church. Mabel Boyd's mother wrote, "Years ago the churches were always filled on Sunday and the men sat on one side and the women on the other. At the Methodist Church, Henry Pearson played a small organ and Mr. Pearson, an old gentleman, played the bass viol.

There was no choir. The singing was done by the whole congregation".

In 1886 the new bell was placed in the belfry at the Methodist Church and the worshipping community were called together for the first time in Colchester by a church bell. The wonder was that Colchester should have had a population of almost 2000 before having a church bell. The belfry part and the bell were contributed by the Ladies Aid Society as their share in the new addition to the church. In 1887 the new bell was cracked and could no longer sound "consolation to the just and warning to the unjust". In 1890 a new bell was again placed in the belfry. This bell weighed 600 pounds and was made in Troy, N. Y. The name of the church, pastor, city, state and year, were cast on the bell. The Ladies Aid Society also paid for this bell which cost \$135.50. It was purchased with the understanding that it could be returned if it did not suit, and it did not. So it was returned and exchanged for another bell.

In 1886 the Ladies Aid Society gave an English Tea Party consisting of a good supper and a good entertainment all for 25 cents and 10 cents for children under 8.

In 1890 it was voted to allow the women members of the church to be lay delegates. Each church set a special day and conducted elections as though it were a political election.

The history of the Colchester Christian Church dates back to the spring of 1867. At that time Rev. Cornelius Ades and Rev. J. C. Reynolds came here and held a meeting of four weeks duration in the old north side school house. These meetings were very successful and an organization was formed and plans were made to erect a building. The church

was begun immediately and in 1868 it was ready to use. It was a neat substantial frame structure 36 by 56 feet and cost \$3400 to build. During the early years the church was ministered unto by the teachers and students of Walnut Grove Seminary, Abington, Ill. Mrs. Alice Larson remembers it being built with two doors. One was for the men and the other for the women.

The old edifice was remodeled and dedication services were held Sept. 15, 1901. On Aug. 8, 1907, the church was entirely destroyed by fire. Immediately steps were taken to replace the church and the new building was dedicated Oct. 25, 1908. In 1956 a new addition to the church was dedicated.

The ladies of the Christian Church have always contributed much to the church, not only by their teaching but by raising the money to provide the church improvements. The Willing Workers Class was organized in 1886 and by 1888 had made over \$300 for the church. November 1886 a mush and milk social was held at the residence of Mrs. A. J. Stevens. In June of this same year a moonlight festival was held on the lawn of the J. C. Vest's home. The proceeds of which were to be used to erect a cupola and provide a bell for the church. The bell was an 800 pound one and cost \$200. A gray haired contest was held at the Opera House in which the older members of the church sang, recited, or performed according to their talents. Admission of 15 cents for reserved seats and 10 cents for general admission was charged. This was a very successful affair.

In 1890 the membership was between 75 and 100. A Christian Endeavor had been organized and was meeting at this time.

The first record of the organi-

zation of a Free Methodist Church at Colchester is found in the minutes of a meeting of the Colchester and New Hope Circuit, Central Illinois Conference held at New Hope on November 7, 1886. The first meeting to be held in Colchester took place May 7, 1887. At first, meetings were held every other Sunday afternoon at the Christian Church at three o'clock. Then they moved to another building where they could hold evening services. Meetings were also held in the A. J. Smith Hall and Stevens Brother's Hall.

At this time a sum was subscribed to build a church but the matter was dropped when those in charge became faint hearted. In 1889 another drive was started for funds and by 1890 they had succeeded in getting subscriptions for about half the amount needed. Orlando Polk of Colchester, not a member of the Free Methodist Faith, hearing that money was to be solicited to build the church offered his contribution saying that he wished to contribute the first dollar toward the project.

The contract for the new church to be built was let to Thompson & Co. It was to be 32 by 48 and cost \$850, which did not include plastering or painting. In Sept. of 1890 the dedication was described as follows:

"It is evident that the Free Methodists are not afraid of water whatever may be the case with reference to other branches of Methodism. Despite the rain the new church was dedicated". They had a debt of \$500 but this was subscribed for before the day was over. The membership of the church was small and all the members were in quite moderate circumstances except one or two, so the new church was considered to be quite an accomplishment. Because of the small membership an appeal was published in the paper asking that the people of

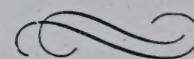


Methodist Church

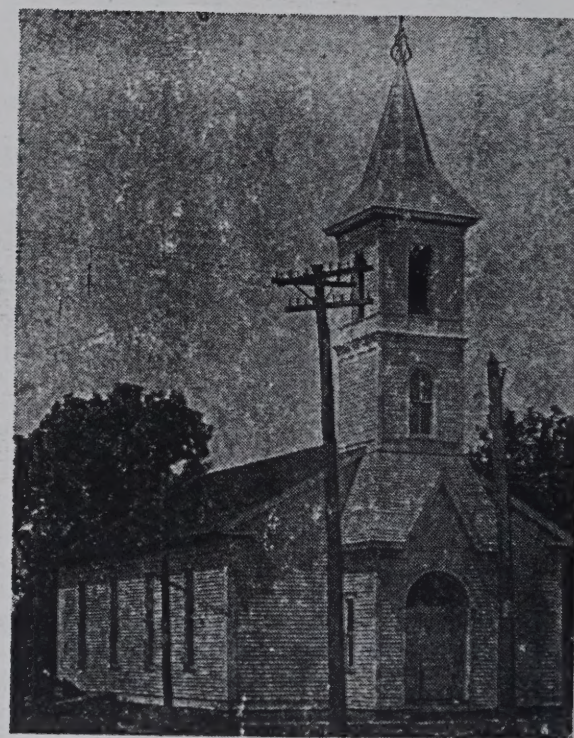


Christian Church

Free Methodist Church



Baptist Church



Old Christian Church before it burned

September 17, 1891. "While in Iowa last week J. B. Foster had quite an experience. He had more jewelry with him than is usually possessed by one individual and officers at Red Oak detained him on the supposition that he might have been connected with a jewelry robbery at another point in the state. Of course as soon as he could communicate with and get word from Colchester he was allowed to go on his way. He is home now and at the old stand."

1886. "Colchester Township having 400 voters, as many as are allowed to vote in one place, those north will vote at the Union Hotel and those south of the tracks will vote at the Chester House."

September 17, 1891. "The McDonough County Board of Supervisors last week in its wisdom bought 78 voting booths in preparation for the secret voting required by the new election law. The booths are made of sheet steel with a drop curtain so that the voter may step inside, pull down the curtain and fix his ticket at the little desk therein, in the presence of his own conscience only. The order for the booths was given to Barnard & Co., St. Louis, and the price is \$7.40 each, delivered to Macomb. The ratio of booths to voters is one to each one hundred and fraction thereof. Colchester is entitled to and will receive 7. The booths will be first used in this county at the election for county judge which will be late in October or early in November."

1898. "There was but one woman who voted at the election last Tuesday in Colchester Township. Mrs. John R. Terrill voted in precinct No. 1 casting her ballot for the Republican candidates."

Colchester Independent, October 20, 1892:

"Mayor Roberts of the vigorous and hustling city of Colchester, Ill., United States of America, is in receipt of the following from the mayor of the ancient and historical city of Colchester, County of Essex, England. It is in the form of a handsomely engraved invitation and after the shield and three crown (the arms of the ancient city) reads as follows:

The Mayor of Colchester requests the pleasure of the Company of The Worshipful the Mayor of Colchester, U. S. A. at the Annual Oyster Feast, October 20, 1892, at the Corn Exchange, 2 o'clock precisely. This Card must be presented at the Door.

An early answer addressed to the Town Hall will greatly oblige.

Accompanying the invitation was this cordial letter: Dilbridge Hall, Colchester, Oct. 2, 1892.

To the Worshipful the Mayor of Colchester, Illinois, U. S. A. Dear Sir: I beg to inclose an invitation to the Ancient Oyster Feast, held here yearly for many generations. I do not think it likely you will be able to accept the invitation, but I send it as a token of good will and friendship from me as Chief Magistrate of this Borough, which is more than 1800 years old, to you as Mayor of another city bearing the same name and possibly founded by an inhabitant of this more ancient town. I should be glad to have a letter from you which I can read to the assembly on the 20th of October, which will comprise several hundred of the chief men of the east of England, including the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor of London, several mayors of neighboring Cities and Boroughs, and Members of Parliament, including two of Her Majesty's Ministers.

Wishing you and your city ev-

ry prosperity and happiness, I am, Worshipful and Dear Sir, Yours Faithfully, Wilson Mamiage

Mayor of Colchester, England To the Worshipful Mayor of Colchester, Illinois, U. S. A.

Mayor Roberts informs us that he will not be present, his services being wholly occupied in the United States. These are busy times -- with presidents to elect and the World's Fair to dedicate, not mentioning a regular meeting of the city council. The Worshipful the Mayor would be compelled to miss should he attend the Ancient Oyster Feast."

May 4, 1893. "Jessie Thompson will entertain the graduation class of '91 of Colchester High School at her home next Saturday evening. It is to be the first class reunion held in Colchester."

Mrs. Clara Hendel wrote: "No light colored clothing was worn in the winter and all women of fifty years or more usually wore black. Then one picnic day a middle aged lady, Mrs. Parker, appeared dressed in a white lawn dress with small black dots and a white leghorn hat trimmed with black velvet ribbon. She looked fine, but word went around from mouth to mouth, have you seen Mrs. Parker. But not long after that light colors began to be worn."

Mrs. Mae Davis Thornton, who is 92, tells the following story of how Vinegar Knob got its name. Her brother-in-law Joe Hopwood lived in that territory. His neighbors were such a sour looking and acting family that one day he called the hill on which they lived "Vinegar Knob". Evidently everyone agreed that the name was appropriate because almost 100 years later that part of Colchester is still known as Vinegar Knob.

Myrtle Millikin has a mad stone which was found by her father, G. W. Welch, when he was a

boy of 8 in Indiana. These stones were thought to be from the stomach of some animal, probably a deer, and were found near a watering place of the animals. This stone was originally about the size of a hen's egg, but Mr. Welch sawed it in two and shared it with his brother. This stone is not solid but is porous like honeycomb. The purpose of these mad stones was to cure people who had been bitten by a mad animal. They were also used on snake bites. Mrs. Millikin's stone was used on a woman who had been bitten by a copperhead snake. The doctor who had been called gave the woman whiskey, but all that accomplished was to make her drunk. So they called for the Millikins to bring their stone. The stone was first placed in warm milk then it was placed on the snake bite which was between the woman's thumb and first finger. The stone then drew the poison from the injury. The stone gradually loses its drawing power and has to be dipped into the warm milk again. This stone has also been used on a horse that had been bitten by a snake and on spider bites. In about 1890 there was a man who lived near Carthage who had one of these stones. He had used his on people who had been bitten by mad dogs. There was a big write-up in the paper telling how many lives it had saved and how many miles he had traveled in order to treat some one needing the stone.

Mrs Adella Welch who came to this county in 1832 told the following about pioneer times in the county. She told this in 1911 when she was 93 years of age.

"Her maiden name was Caldwell, being a daughter of Samuel and Nancy Caldwell, early settlers in this county. She was born in Green Co., Kentucky Oct. 26, 1818 and came to Illinois in 1830, their destination being McDonough County. By the time they

reached a settlement in Sangamon Co., Blackhawk and his Indian warriors were on the warpath and they decided that it wouldn't be safe to make the balance of the trip through the wilderness. Mr. Caldwell and his son came to McDonough County, however, viewed the country and decided that it would be a good place to locate. They farmed here and then returned to the rest of the family in Sangamon Co. In 1832 Mr. Caldwell and family arrived in McDonough County. They found Macomb a little frontier hamlet in the heart of a great wilderness with only nine families residing there. James M. Campbell was conducting a general merchandise store in a little log cabin. Hinton and Robinson was the name of the other firm. A little log court house had been erected. James Campbell was for many years the most prominent citizen of the county. He was the first postmaster of the county. In those days the recipient of mail paid the postage which was based on the distance the letter had been carried and frequently amounted to 25 cents or more.

Mr. Caldwell spent but a short time in this city and then moved to a farm 7 miles west of Macomb and north of Colchester. The same year she came to this county, 1832, Miss Caldwell was united in marriage to Jefferson R. Welch. James Clark, a pioneer justice of peace, officiated. They at once commenced housekeeping in a log house, and in what is now Colchester Township, about a mile and a half north of where the city now stands. For almost 75 years this has been her home. "Time makes changes in both a county and a people", said Mrs. Welch, "when I came here this county was a wild region of unbroken prairie, with woods fringing along the banks of the stream. There were few settlers. There

were no roads through the county except the one that the soldiers made during the Blackhawk War. Game was plentiful, there were wild turkeys and prairie chickens in abundance. I have seen this county transformed from a wilderness to a garden spot of the world. Fine houses have taken the place of the crude log cabins of the pioneers. The broad expanse of prairies have been divided up into beautiful farms. My husband worked at the carpenters business for a number of years and he assisted in erecting many of the old churches of the county. The Stickle Church northwest of Macomb is one of them. When we first came here they did not have any churches. There were Circuit Riders who came through the county once or twice a year and held services at the homes of the settlers. There were no railroads and the farmers hauled their produce to Warsaw on the Mississippi River and to Frederick on the Illinois side. They did not get to these larger market towns very often in the year. I remember that one time I sent a barrel of butter to Warsaw. My son William was taking a load of wheat to that town and I had him place the butter on the load of wheat. He sold it to the Captain of a boat on the Mississippi River for \$30 in gold. When he returned and let me have the money I felt pretty proud of it."

1893. "On the 99 days out of every 100, townsman John Zimmermen's temper reposes as tranquil and passive as the most placid summer sea. But since Monday of this week John has been 'riled', and considerably 'riled' at that. Since the day named the relations between John and the corporation known as the C. B. & Q. Railroad Co., has been in a manner strained. On Feb. 8, John bought a first class full fare ticket good for transportation for

Colchester and Macomb. Something occurred which changed John's plans and he did not have use for the ticket until Monday, Feb. 13. Upon presenting the ticket to Conductor Dudley it was rejected on account of its age. John could not see it in that light and would not put up the fare and ten cents extra on account of same being paid aboard the train. Rather than submit to what he considered an unjust, iniquitous and arbitrary rule, John walked from the coal chutes back to town and is now engaged in looking the matter up in order to ascertain the exact extent of the imposition and inconvenience he has suffered."

1888. "Put into a barrel of sweet cider, a quart of milk, about a half pint of mustard - black - and six eggs. Mix them up together and pour them into the barrel. Cider will keep sweet this way a half dozen years."

1885. There was much petty thieving in Colchester. Whips, lap robes, harness rings and such things were disappearing from the teams left tied uptown. "There is about a dozen of these scapegraces here that are almost every night perpetrating offences and racing around town and doing the hoodlum generally, but why they are not arrested we don't know."

1888. "Someone who goes up Macomb Street is in the habit of pulling off fence pallings. Citizens are on the alert and if the scamp does not turn his attention to other amusement, some doctor will get a job picking shot".

1893. "Last Sunday night about the witching hour when graveyard haunts and sheeted ghosts are supposed to have shrieked and gibbered in the streets of ancient Rome, and at which time in these more modern times burglars are supposed to be abroad in the land on business, a silent form stole stealthily through the front yard of Marion Hocker's resi-

dence, in the first ward. Unobserved, however, for account of the heat Fred Hocker had not retired and with one or two other members of the family, were sitting in the front door. He had a revolver and when the intruder was within a few feet, fired at him and we would all have known who it was had not Fred's mother knocked the weapon up at the moment of discharge. In getting out of the vicinity the fellow did some running and falling over things and climbing fences that would have been worth money to have witnessed in daylight."

1890. "There was a basket sociable at the Bean School house which netted over \$17, which will be expended for the benefit of the school. One basket brought by a popular young lady, was the subject of a contest between two of her admirers, representative of the Tennessee bank and a bookkeeper of a prominent South side business house, who sustained the reputation of this town at a figure big enough to have paid nearly two week's board."

1888. The territory between seven and thirteen miles south of Colchester is rich in ridges, Gin, Hale, Dry, Tick and Tater ridge are some of them. "At the Plymouth Old Settlers' meeting Col. Sam Wilson related to Van L. Hampton, Editor of the Colchester Independent, the circumstances which gave the name of Gin Ridge to the strip of country lying along the McDonough and Schuyler County line. Away back in the spring of 1836 a man started from Beardstown to Birmingham with a wagon load of liquor, to start a grog shop in the latter named place. On what is now known far and wide as "Gin Ridge" his wagon broke down and he had to leave his freight and go for repairs. That night three young fellows, brothers, named Ben, Jim and Harrison Daye,

stole a keg of the liquor -- a keg of gin. Hence the name.

The three boys were arrested and sent to the county jail. The father to the Daye boys was some years afterward the victim of a murder that created great excitement in the early days of the county. The three sons implicated in the gin theft afterwards moved to near Kirksville, Mo., where two of them met violent deaths during the turbulent war times. One was loyal, and the other a rebel sympathizer and in a neighborhood fight, they fought in opposing forces and both were killed the same day. Col. Wilson is 72 years old, coming from Ohio to Bethel Township 53 years ago."

1890 Miners' Picnic. "The big attraction of the day was the balloon ascension and parachute leap. Early in the day the huge red, white and blue balloon had been placed in position for inflation on the railroad ground southeast of the depot. All day it was an object of interest and when the inflation commenced a few minutes before five it was the center of attraction to thousands of people.

Prof. S. Y. Baldwin superintended the inflation and ascension. Prof. T. W. Greenleaf made the ascension and parachute leap. Shortly after 5 o'clock all was ready and the word was given to let loose. The huge airship started upward. Attached to it was the parachute and to it clung the aeronaut. Just as the man's weight came fully upon the parachute an accident occurred. The parachute parted from the balloon and the latter sailed away alone. The balloon is ballasted so that when relieved of the weight below, it turns upside down, is exhausted of gas or hot air, and quickly comes down. It fell in the southeast part of town 5 or 6 blocks from the starting point. On investigation it was ascertained that

the rope which operates the knife, that at the proper time is to cut the parachute from the balloon, had become entangled and cut off the parachute. The balloon was quickly recovered and inflated, when by a strange and unfortunate coincidence the accident was repeated. Again the balloon was inflated and a third time let loose, everything going right this time. A stiff breeze carried the airship rapidly to the southeast. When at an altitude of between two and three thousand feet, the aeronaut cut loose the parachute, it hung limp like a rag and he shot down like an arrow for a hundred feet. The parachute then caught the air and with his speed gradually slackened, the man with his frail support floated down to terra firma as gracefully as a bird, alighting near the old coal shaft southeast of town. It was a success notwithstanding the accidents and pleased everybody. The balloon used was made at Baldwin Brothers factory and was 60 feet high and 40 feet in diameter. Its capacity was 33,000 cubic feet. It weighed 140 pounds when filled with hot air and had a lifting capacity of about 200 pounds in addition to its own weight. If filled with good coal gas it would lift over 200 pounds more. Remarkably quick time was made in handling the balloon. In an hour and fifteen minutes it was inflated and went up three times and was recovered and placed in position twice.

The successful ascension was started at 6:28. To an individual watching the ascent and descent the time seemed not less than five minutes between the starting of the balloon and the aeronaut's return to the earth. By actual time it was 1 minute and 45 seconds. Had others than the most expert balloonists been in charge of the attraction the accidents would have caused a complete failure."

THEMES

... of Colchester High School Students

LIFE A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

The life of a person 100 years ago in the great state of Illinois was full of trouble and hardships. Life then was full of danger from not only animals, nature, the Indians, but also from pioneers.

Illinois was populated by people who were tired of the filling up of the east and those who wanted adventure and lots of elbow room. Life in Illinois a hundred years or so ago began, if you moved in from elsewhere, by finding a spot of ground you liked. This could be in the woods, on a plain, on a hill, or by a stream of clear, cool water. Most generally you would pick a spot near the woods with a stream near by. There are two reasons for picking a spot like this. The woods would be used for logs to build your house, and a place to hunt for food. The stream, of course, would be used for drinking water, cooking, watering animals and for that Saturday night bath.

Until your house, or more easily constructed cabin, is done you will need a place to sleep, cook and eat. You use your horse drawn wagon as a backstop, brush and canvas as the rest and make a temporary lean-to dwelling. This will be home until your log cabin is finished in about a month or so.

You start your cabin with the few tools you were able to afford or already had. They are very few and would consist of a hammer, an axe and a log splitter.

You get the logs from the woods. These are cut by hand with the axe, hewed and dragged to the cabin site. Here they are notched and placed together forming the walls. Between the logs the wall is made of clay to keep out the air. The roof is made of short sections of logs, split into thin boards and nailed on with wooden pins. While building up one end you install your heating and cooking system. This is a fireplace made out of stones. You now have a place to call home.

You move your belongings into the cabin. These are few because you could bring very little with you in your wagon. The household articles which you do not have you make. You make them because even though you were close to town there would be no money with which to buy them.

After the house is completed you build a small cabin in which to keep your animals. These would be a cow, two horses, and a couple of hogs.

You are now settled in a place that is up to you to protect, for the nearest fort is 50 to 75 miles away. Your next door neighbor may be 150 or 200 miles away or even farther.

You must now clear off some of the woods for farming ground. Why, you ask? Well, the only food you will get is what you grow or can hunt in the woods.

First you will plant corn, oats, wheat and flax. The seed for all of this you bought back east before you left. The corn and wheat you will eat yourself, the oats will be fed to the animals the

MCDONOUGH COUNTY, ILL. MARRIAGES CONTD

58-493 Nathan E. Wheeler and Mary Ann Mathews	May 29, 1844,	by John E. Jackson J.P.
58-494 John W. Clarke and Lucinda Noel	Aug. 1, 1844,	by James Clarke J.P.
✓ 59-495 Norman R. Averill and Martha E. Clayton	Aug. 1, 1844,	by Felmachus Weir
59-496 John Howell and Mary Clarke	Aug. 5, 1844,	by James Regan J.P.
59-497 Henry R. Holden and Hannah Dodge	Aug. 7, 1844,	by J.M. Chapman M Gospel
59-598 Rila Haskins and Elizabeth M Driskill	Aug. 8, 1844,	by James Clarke J.P.
59-499 George Freakes and Mrs. Mary Lucas	Aug. 15, 1844,	by Samuel Dark
59-500 Nelson Montgomery and Nancy H. Stewart	S _e pt. 3, 1844,	by James M Chase
59-501 Joseph Anderson and Sarah Garrett	Sept. 26, 1844,	by Wm. K. Stewart
59-502 Zach H. Latton and Elizabeth Allison	No record	
59-503 John R. Purdy and Mary E. Hardin	Oct. 3, 1844,	by John Logan
60-504 Benjamin M. Towsend and Ann L. Eaton	Oct. 7, 1844,	by Robert R. Bean J.P.
60-505 Stephen H. Gillihan and Sarah Clarke	Oct. 7, 1844,	by Victor M Hardin J.P.
60-506 Jesse C. Webb and Zerelda L. Venard	Oct. 22, 1844,	by Wm. Maxwell J.P.
60-507 William B. Vawter and Emma S. Venard	Oct. 22, 1844,	by Wm. Maxwell J.P.
60-508 M. Petty Ringer and Debora Swimmer	Oct. 29, 1844,	by H.P. Ringer
60-509 William Owens and Rebecca Freakes	Nov. 7, 1844,	by Samuel Dark
60-510 Josiah Morris and Martha Twidwell	Nov. 12, 1844,	by Thomas Waller M Gospel
60-511 George Painter and Mary Ann Dickson	Nov. 23, 1844,	by Samuel Pillsbury
60-512 Isaac R. Welch and Achsaill R. Wooley	Nov. 17, 1844,	by James King
61-513 Silas J. Grigsby and Mary Epperson	Nov. 21, 1844,	by Victor M. Hardin J.P.
61-514 James Williams and Mary Jane Millsaps	Nov. 28, 1844,	by S. Pillsbury
61-515 Robert M Shewey and Nancy M Logan	Dec. 24, 1844,	by Radolphus Weston
61-516 Joseph Long and Delia Overton	Dec. 12, 1844,	by Geo. H. Rice J.P.
61-517 John Moore and Eliza McElrath	Dec. 19, 1844,	by James M. Chase
61-518 James H. Adkisson and Malinda Jones	Dec. 24, 1844,	by Wm. Maxwell J.P.
61-519 Arthur M. Cannon and Elizabeth Gibson	Jan. 2, 1845,	by Wm. Callison

McDonough Co IL Marriages 1830-1854 (see 1) by McDonough Co. Gen. Sec. Feb 1980 (RGS 202, McComb IL 61955)
 Spent at Gettysburg City - USCA 977.342 V2m - V12

MCDONOUGH COUNTY, ILL. MARRIAGES CONTD

58-493 Nathan E. Wheeler and Mary Ann Mathews	May 29, 1844,	by John E. Jackson J.P.
58-494 John W. Clarke and Lucinda Noel	Aug. 1, 1844,	by James Clarke J.P.
✓ 59-495 Norman R. Averill and Martha E. Clayton	Aug. 1, 1844,	by Felmachus Weir
59-496 John Howell and Mary Clarke	Aug. 5, 1844,	by James Regan J.P.
59-497 Henry R. Holden and Hannah Dodge	Aug. 7, 1844,	by J.M. Chapman M Gospel
59-598 Rila Haskins and Elizabeth M Driskill	Aug. 8, 1844,	by James Clarke J.P.
59-499 George Freakes and Mrs. Mary Lucas	Aug. 15, 1844,	by Samuel Dark
59-500 Nelson Montgomery and Nancy H. Stewart	S _e pt. 3, 1844,	by James M Chase
59-501 Joseph Anderson and Sarah Garrett	Sept. 26, 1844,	by Wm. K. Stewart
59-502 Zach H. Latton and Elizabeth Allison	No record	
59-503 John R. Purdy and Mary E. Hardin	Oct. 3, 1844,	by John Logan
60-504 Benjamin M. Towsend and Ann L. Eaton	Oct. 7, 1844,	by Robert R. Bean J.P.
60-505 Stephen H. Gillihan and Sarah Clarke	Oct. 7, 1844,	by Victor M Hardin J.P.
60-506 Jesse C. Webb and Zerelda L. Venard	Oct. 22, 1844,	by Wm. Maxwell J.P.
60-507 William B. Vawter and Emma S. Venard	Oct. 22, 1844,	by Wm. Maxwell J.P.
60-508 M. Petty Ringer and Debora Swimmer	Oct. 29, 1844,	by H.P. Ringer
60-509 William Owens and Rebecca Freakes	Nov. 7, 1844,	by Samuel Dark
60-510 Josiah Morris and Martha Twidwell	Nov. 12, 1844,	by Thomas Waller M Gospel
60-511 George Painter and Mary Ann Dickson	Nov. 23, 1844,	by Samuel Pillsbury
60-512 Isaac R. Welch and Achsall R. Wooley	Nov. 17, 1844,	by James King
61-513 Silas J. Grigsby and Mary Epperson	Nov. 21, 1844,	by Victor M. Hardin J.P.
61-514 James Williams and Mary Jane Millsaps	Nov. 28, 1844,	by S. Pillsbury
61-515 Robert M Shewey and Nancy M Logan	Dec. 24, 1844,	by Radolphus Weston
61-516 Joseph Long and Delia Overton	Dec. 12, 1844,	by Geo. H. Rice J.P.
61-517 John Moore and Eliza McElrath	Dec. 19, 1844,	by James M. Chase
61-518 James H. Adkisson and Malinda Jones	Dec. 24, 1844,	by Wm. Maxwell J.P.
61-519 Arthur M. Cannon and Elizabeth Gibson	Jan. 2, 1845,	by Wm. Callison

McDonough Co IL Marriages 1830-1854 (Vol 1) by McDonough & Ben, Sec. Feb 1982 Pub 202, McComb IL 61455
 Gift of Janet Kuhn City - OS/CAV 977.342 V2m - V1-2

MCDONOUGH COUNTY, ILL. MARRIAGES CONTD.

3 -26 Jefferson Welch and Addilla R. Caldwell	Feb. 14, 1833, by Jas. Clarke J.P.
3 -27 John Jackson and Elizabeth I. Metcalf	Mar. 6, 1833, by Rob't Long E.C.C.
4 -28 Nicholas B. Teas and Charlott B. Averill	Mar. 7, 1833, by Jas. Clarke J.P.
4 -29 Williamson Fergusson and Cassenda Morris	Apr. 11, 1833, by Joseph Osbo J.P.
4 -30 Wm. McDonald and Nancy Hays	Apr. 11, 1833, by Henry Summe M.Gospel
4 -31 W.C.Rells and Emma Woodward	May 2, 1833, by Jas. Vance J.P.
4 -32 Richard S. Lowe and Eliza M. Anderson	May 7, 1833, by Jas. Clarke J.P.
4 -33 Michl C. Harris and Sarah E. Darbyshin	May 29, 1833, by Jas. Vance J.P.
4 -34 David G. McFadin and Dorcas Bowen	May 16, 1833, by Jas. Vance J.P.
4 -35 W. Quinby Walker and Mahala A. Campbell	Aug. 1, 1833, by Jas. Vance J.P.
4 -36 John L. Russell and Mary Willis	Oct.--, 1833, by P.T. Cordie M.Gospel
5- 37 John Scott and Mary Duncan	Nov. 7, 1833, by Enoch Cyrus J.P.
5 -38 Charles Duncan and Darcus Coffman	Nov. 10, 1833, by BF.Keelinz M.Gospel
5 -39 Thomas J. Davis and Permelia Job	Nov. 24, 1833, by Robt. Long E.C.C.
5 -40 David Metcalf and Darcus Daugherty	Nov. 24, 1833, by John Reyden V.D.M.
5 -41 Moses J. Wallis and Susan Munk	Dec. 5, 1833 by ----Neece
5 -42 F.C.Tomberlin and Matilda Coker	Jan. 16, 1834, by Jos. Osborn J.P.
5 -43 Richard Penington and Delila Shannon	Jan. 30, 1834, by Jas. Vance J.P.
5 -44 Morgan Jones and Elizabeth Osborn	Feb. 20, 1834, by Jos.Osborn J.P.
5 -45 Charles Hungate and Catherine Hale	Mar. 13, 1834, by B.F. Keelin M.Gospel
6 -46 L.H.Robinson and Abigail Dameron	Mar. 13, 1834, by Wm.Fraser M.Gospel
6 -47 Andrew H. Walker and Jane L. Campbell	Mar. 20, 1834, by Jos.Osborn J.P.
6 -48 James Osborn and Ruth Smith	May 15, 1834, by Jos. Osborn J.P.
6 -49 Wm. Stults and Jane Gearheart	Sept. 6, 1834, by Jas Clarke J.P.
6 -50 James M. Henoriks and Elizabeth Briston	Sept. 7, 1834, by Robt Long E.C.C.
6 -51 John Long and Corinthy Twitchell	Sept. 11, 1834, by Jas Clarke J.P.
6 -52 Charles Bradshaw and Anna Cyrus	Oct. 4, 1834, by Nathan Ward J.P.

*James Osborn
Married 1833?*

MCDONOUGH COUNTY, ILL. MARRIAGES CONTD

6 -53 John Dill and Nelly Clinkenbean	Oct. 7, 1834, by Robt. Long E.C.C.
6 -54 Willey McFadin and Nancy McFadin	Oct. 8, 1834, by W.J.Fraser
7 -55 John H. Beagles and Mary Ann Stapp	Oct. 21, 1834, by. W.J.Fraser
7 -56 Jonathan Ratikan and Nancy Carmon	Oct. 23, 1834, by W.J.Fraser
7 -57 Hezekial Cain and Irena Woodward	Oct. 30, 1834, by Micagh B.Rowlan Minister
7 -58 Allen Isaacs and Elizabeth Barber	Nov. 2, 1834, by Sam'l Dark MGospel
7 -59 Reuben Harris and Mary Marlow	Nov. 13, 1834, by Robt. Long E.C.C.
7 -60 Nelson Montgomery and Cynthia Ann Walker	Nov. 20, 1834, by W.J.Fraser
7 -61 Thomas W. Hunt and Mary Ann Archer	Nov. 23, 1834, by P.Cartwright ^{petr}
7 -62 Jackson Clinkenbean and Mary Ann Metcalf	Dec. 7, 1834, by R. Long E.C.C.
8 -63 John W. Westfall and Icameda Neece	Dec. 16, 1834, by James Clarke J.P.
8 -64 Lemuel Bates and Pricilla Jones	Dec. 23, 1834, by Joseph Osborn J.P.
8 -65 James C. Head and Sarah Ann Anderson	Jan. 8, 1835, by J.M.Chapman M Gospel
8 -66 Arch'd Daugherty and Sarah Perkins	Feb. 22, 1835, by B.F.Keeling
8 -67 Thomas Adkinson and Sarah W. Moore	Feb. 22, 1835, by J.Chenoweth J.P.
8 -68 Charles W. Dunsworth and Angaline Vest	Apr. 16, 1835, by J.Chenoweth J.P.
8 -69 Samuel Langley and Martha Carter	May 4, 1835, by Jos Osborn J.P.
8 -70 Jefferson Wade and Susan Jones	June 18, 1835, by Jos Osborn J.P.
8 -71 Michael Shelly and Seneth Mays	July 23, 1835, by Robt Mays M Gospel
10-72 Anderson C. Wilson and Nancy Hunt	July 2, 1835, by W.B.Hadley M Gospel
10-73 George H. Rice and Delila Pringle	Aug. 1, 1835, by W. McDonald J.P.
10-74 Wm. B. Mustain and Jane Woodsides	Aug. 11, 1835, by Robt. Mays M. Gospel
10-75 George W. Welch and Mary Caldwell	Aug. 7, 1835, by J.M.Chapman M. Gospel
10-76 John Davis and Bethany Jobe	Aug. 6, 1835, by Robt. Long E.C.C.
10-77 Nathaniel Hays and Priscilla W. T omberlin	Aug. 14, 1835, by John Logan Ord. M.
10-78 Joseph P. Updegraff and Elizabeth R. Brooking	Sept. 24, 1835, by Wm.Fraser
10-79 Andrew Mathews and Huldah Swofford	Oct. 11, 1835, by Sam'l Dark M Gospel
10-80 Malon Shaw and Katy Willey	Nov. 9, 1835, by Sam'l Dark M Gospel

MCDONOUGH COUNTY, ILL. MARRIAGES CONTD

18-139 John Friend and Rosanna Cave	Apr. 10, 1837,	by Wm. Edm J.P.
18-140 Thomas Osbury and Mrs. Lucinda Vaughter	Apr. 16, 1837,	by Hugh Ki
18-141 Eliphus S. Stephens and Francis Vest	Apr. 25, 1837,	by Jesse N J.P.
18-142 Robert Dorethy and Mary Ruddell	May 18, 1837,	by John Lo M Gospe
19-143 David Kepple and Anna King	May 14, 1837,	by David C J.P.
19-144 John Baker and Abigail Dunsworth	May 25, 1837,	by A. Fulke J.P.
19-145 William Holton and Kesiah Shaw	May 27, 1837,	by Jesse M M Gospel
19-146 Jesse Brown and Joannah Vail	June 18, 1837,	by H. Kinka J.P.
19-147 Zachariah Gilbert and Catherine S. Deary	June 29, 1837,	by D.B. Can M Gospel
19-148 Caleb T. Overton and Mary Lumley	July 15, 1837,	by Jesse Ne J.P.
19-149 John J. Driskill and Nancy Mathews	July 21, 1837,	by Sam'l D M Gospel
19-150 Samuel McCray and Elizabeth Crabb	Date liscense issued July 21 no other date or record	
19-151 James Seybold and Susan Ann Logan	Aug. 3, 1837,	by Cyrus He
20-152 Jacob L. Matthews and Mary Driskill	Aug. 19, 1837,	by Samuel D M Gospel
20-153 James Allen Mullen and Unity Fugate	Sept. 7, 1837,	by Samuel D M Gospel
20-154 Edward C. Robinson and Mary M. Woodside	Nov. 7, 1837,	by Harrison J.P.
20-155 John Patrick and Martha Ellen Lovely	Oct. 5, 1837,	by Jesse Ne J.P.
20-156 Fountain C. Tomberlin and Jane Chockley	Nov. 8, 1837,	by Hugh Kin J.P.
20-157 Parmences Jones and Ann Dickerson	Sept. 28, 1837,	by James Ki M Gospel
20-158 Benjamin Welch and Malinda Kirk	Nov. 16, 1837,	by James Ki M Gospel
20-159 James H Blackman and Mary Riggs	Nov. 15, 1837,	by Wm K Ste M Gospel
20-160 Samuel Wilson and Susan Edmonston	Nov. 30, 1837,	by Hugh Kin J.P.
21-161 Robert I. Robinson and Agnes Wiggins	Nov. 30, 1837,	by Wm. McCa M Gospel
21-162 Wm. Coffman and Elizabeth Wilson	Dec. 7, 1837,	by John Log M Gospel
21-163 Rufus Hubbard and Harriet Pomeroy	Dec. 24, 1837,	by G. Samos M Gospel
21-164 Jesse McGinnis and Manah McLaughlin	Dec. 14, 1837,	by J. Richm M Gospel
21-165 George W. Penny and Mary Ann Penelope Houston	Dec. 21, 1837,	by J. Richm M Gospel
21-165a Thomas Hollingshead and Louisa Young	Dec. 21, 1837,	by Elijah Br E.C.C.

MCDONOUGH COUNTY, ILL. MARRIAGES CONTD.

27-221	John B. Stewart and Desiah Vail	Jan. 23, 1839,	by J. R. Gebner P.J.P.
28-222	Philip H. Eltine and Margaret McSparrrett	Jan. 24, 1839,	by David Clark J.P.
28-223	Sebort C. Shelton and Mrs. Elizabeth Mayfield	Jan. 27, 1839,	by John Wyatt
28-224	John C. Hall and Sarah Ann Searles	Jan. 29, 1839,	by David Clarke J.P.
28-225	James M. Wilson and Martha M. Walker	Jan. 31, 1839	by James M Chase M Gospel
28-226	Joseph P. Smith and Elizabeth Bonham	Feb. 3, 1839,	by Michael Engle M Gospel
28-227	William E. Withrow and Harriet Chase	Feb. 5, 1839,	by James M Chase M Gospel
28-228	George Rells and Sphia Matthew	Feb. 7, 1839	by David Matthew M Gospel
28-229	John Gibson Jr. and Fanny Warmack	Mar. 7, 1839,	by Jesse Neece J.P.
28-230	Levi Warren and Eliza D. Averill	Mar. 20, 1839,	by Ch. Hobart Min MEC
29-231	John Hills and Sarah Massingill	Mar. 26, 1839,	by John Driskill M Gospel
29-232	Cleon Redick and Lucy Harris	May 15, 1839,	by Aaron Kinney M Gospel
29-233	George B. Greenup and Rebecca M. Daily	May 22, 1839,	by E. Thompson M Gospel
29-234	Charles R. Hame and Harriet V. Blandin	May 20, 1839,	by John Logan M Gospel
29-235	John Rogers and Edy Metcalf	May 31, 1839,	by Robert Long E.C.C.
29-236	Morris Merrick and Jane Hawkins	June 9, 1839,	by Michael Engle Min.
29-237	John Brundage and Lucy Ann McClure	June 12, 1839,	by Samuel Dark M Gospel
29-238	Graham Cottrin and Fanny Davis	June 20, 1839,	by Joseph Smith M Gospel
29-239	Alex AlvisWay and Martha Barlow	June 17, 1839,	by Abraham Fulkerson J.P.
30-240	Joseph Dickson and Minna A. Smith	June 24, 1839,	by Robt. Mays
30-241	James Wilson and Mary Jane Lockett	July 4, 1839,	by John Logan
30-242	James Mitchell and Jemima Clarke	July 11, 1839,	by William K. Stewart
30-243	James McCurdy and Hanah Herring	July 16, 1839,	by A. H. Berry
30-244	John Hagardy and Sarah Vance	Aug. 1, 1839,	by Rev. John Logan
30-245	Joseph Richardson and Nancy Stice	Aug. 8, 1839,	by David Clarke
30-246	Lewis Wagle and Julia Ann Venard	Sept. 5, 1839,	by John Driskill M Gospel

MCBONOUGH COUNTY, ILL. MARRIAGES CONTD

34-275	Solomon Brundage and Catharine Smedley	Mar. 20, 1840,	by James Clarke P.J.P.
34-276	Charles Willey and Sarah Frakes	Mar. 29, 1840,	by Samuel Dark M Gospel
34-277	William Harris and Margaret McClure	Apr. 2, 1840,	by Sam'l Dark M Gospel
34-278	William Ewing and Jane Hendrick	Apr. 8, 1840,	by J. G. Smith J.P.
34-279	John Hall and Elmira Webb	Apr. 7, 1840,	by W. C. McKamy
34-280	Rufus Leach and Lois Searles	Apr. 9, 1840,	by Wm. Stewart M Gospel
34-281	Victor M Hardin and Nancy Purdy	Apr. 16, 1840,	by J. Chapman M Gospel
34-282	Shadrick Harrison and Mary Marlow	Apr. 26, 1840,	by Sam'l Ward J.P.
34-283	Stephan Cain and Mary Ellen Seaweed	Apr. 28, 1840,	by Hugh Kincade J.P.
35-284	Benjamin B. Jackson and Nancy Whittington	May 7, 1840,	by William M. King
35-285	Thomas Hamilton and Amelia Truitt	May 5, 1840,	by J. M. Chapman M Gospel
35-286	Wm. Newton and Martha E. Routt	May 26, 1840,	by J. M. Chapman M Gospel
35-287	John T. Gilfrey and Delila C. Bristow	June 2, 1840,	by John Rigdon
35-288	Horatio Reed and Caroline Hand	June 9, 1840,	by James M Chase
35-289	Manlove A. Wheeler and Sarah Ann Brundage	July 1, 1840,	by Samuel Dark
35-290	John C. Snider and Lucy S. Brooking	July 9, 1840,	by John VanCleave
35-291	John Campbell and Nancy Vance Bridges	July 16, 1840,	by James M Chase M Gospel
35-292	John Mourning and Rebecca Hills	Aug. 6, 1840,	by Jess M Chaoman M Gospel
36-293	Ephrain Cox and Sarah Stoneking	Aug. 16, 1840,	by Samuel Dark M Gospel
36-294	Samuel Dixon and Jane Jeans	Aug. 23, 1840,	by John Lane
36-295	None Listed		
36-296	John M Goldin and Elizabeth Sinklear	Sept. 10, 1840,	by Jas. Clarke P.J.P.
✓ 36-297	Henry J. C. Averill and Hulda Ann Warren	Sept. 10, 1840,	by Josiah Harrison J.P.
36-298	William McCulley and Sarah Narcissa Denton	Sept. 17, 1840,	by J. G. Smith J.P.
36-299	Philip Bailes and Jemima Downes	Oct. 1, 1840,	by James King M Gospel
36-300	Samuel G. Cheatham and Mary Henderickson	Nov. 8, 1840,	by James King M Gospel
36-301	Richard Craig and Harriet McAllary	Nov. 10, 1840,	by Sam'l Dark M Gospel
37-302	John C. Vawter and Lucinda Jeans	Nov. 12, 1840,	by Sam'l Dark M Gospel

MCDONOUGH COUNTY, ILL. MARRIAGES CCNTD

43-356	Michael Yost and Joanna McCandless	Oct. 29, 1841,	by Wm. K. Stewart M Gospel
43-357	Harrison White and Irene Foy	Nov. 8, 1841,	by Josiah Harrison J.P.
43-358	Permenium Hamilton and Elizabeth A Robinson	Oct. 29, 1841,	by Wm. Steart M Gospel
43-359	Rutherford McClure and Sarah White	Nov. 9, 1841,	by Josiah Harrison J.P.
43-360	Stephen White and Elizabeth McGee	Nov. 18, 1841,	by Jos. Harrison
43-361	Patterson Averill and Martha Moore	Nov. 24, 1841,	by A. Fulkerson J.P.
43-362	Edward Earle and Ruthy Ann McCarty	Nov. 18, 1841,	by A. H. Berry M Gospel
43-363	Edward Burton and Rebecca Hendrickson	Nov. 24, 1841,	by Sam'l Dark M Gospel
43-364	Thomas Don Wheeler and Susan Holliday	Dec. 6, 1841,	by Sam'l Dark M Gospel
44-365	John Tannehill and Oletha King	Dec. 4, 1841,	by A. Fulkerson J. P.
44-366	Jasper Twitchell and Sarah Rutleage	Dec. 9, 1841,	by Wm. K. Stewart M Gospel
44-367	Jonathan Hoyt and Elizabeth Rowley	Dec. 19, 1841,	by Josiah Harrison J.P.
44-368	Edward Inman and Nancy Hall	Dec. 30, 1841,	by H. Ewrin J.P.
44-369	Robert F. Breese and Hannah Cattin	Dec. 30, 1841,	by Wm. Stewart M Gospel
44-370	Benjamin Stephens and Mary Cave	Jan. 2, 1842,	by Thomas H Owens M Gospel
44-371	Soloman Dill and Leanah Harris	Jan. 7, 1842,	by Reuben Harris Sr.
44-372	Robert S. Cannon and Mary Garet	Jan. 6, 1842,	by J. M. Chapman M Gospel,
44-373	Samuel P. Cleavinger and Amanda Palmer	Jan. 17, 1842,	by John Rigdon M Gospel
45-374	James Ward and Nancy Pennington	Jan. 13, 1842,	by John Logan M Gospel
45-375	John M. Sullivan and Mahalo Jane Hall	Jan. 6, 1842,	by Wm McKamy M Gospel
45-376	William Prier and Sally Baben	Feb. 8, 1842,	by John Logan
45-377	Elijah McGee and Amelia Ruddle	Feb. 5, 1842,	by Jesse M Chapman M Gospel
45-378	Robert Clugsten and Isabella Scott	Feb. 10, 1842,	by Wm. K. Stewart M Gospel
45-379	Preston McGee and Harriett Thompson	Feb. 13, 1842,	by Joel Pennington, J
45-380	Nimrod Driskill and Mahala J. Stoneking	Jan. 17, 1842,	by Sam'l Dark M Gospel
45-381	Albert O. Webb and Mary Ann Wilcox	Feb. 17, 1842,	by Sam'l Dark M Gospel
45-382	Warren Avery and Temperance Clauson	Mar. 8, 1842,	by Joseph K. Band J.P.

MCDONOUGH COUNTY, ILL. MARRIAGES CONTD

48-410 William W. Clayton Jr. and Louisa Jane Monk	Dec. 8, 1842,	by J. Chapman M Gospel
49-411 Thomas Fowler and Polly Mason	Dec. 8, 1842,	by Sam'l Dark
49-412 Andrew J. Bowen and Elizabeth Jane Denton	Dec. 15, 1842,	by J. G. Smith J.P.
49-413 Thomas P. Jackson and Ann Parker	Dec. 28, 1842,	by John Harper M Gospel
49-414 Nathaniel Barber and Mrs. Malissa Schindell	Dec. 29, 1842,	by J. Chapman M Gospel
49-415 James Walker and Nancy Allison	Dec. 29, 1842,	by James King
49-416 James Allison and Mary Jane Patrick	Dec. 28, 1842,	by James King
49-417 William Hughes and Mrs. Sarah Bacon	Dec. 27, 1842,	by T. Chandler J.P.
49-418 Paschal McGee and Elizabeth Haines	Dec. 29, 1842,	by T. Chandler J.P.
50-419 Elliott C. Bradley and Mahaley Jane Foy	Jan. 5, 1843,	by D.R.Williams
50-420 Travis Miller and Mrs. Polly David	Jan. 5, 1843,	by Joel Pennington
50-421 George J.W.Shute and Margaret J Dreary	Jan. 30, 1843,	by Jas. H. Spicer J.P.
50-422 John C. McCurdy and Eliza Smith	Feb. 9, 1843,	by David Breden
50-423 Samuel A. Read and Rebecca B. Dodson	Feb. 22, 1843,	by John S. Barger
50-424 Isom J. David and Lucy Sandidge	Feb. 23, 1843,	by John Lawyer J.P.
50-425 Joseph Albertson and Mary Ann Haynes	Feb. 23, 1843,	by Thompson Chandl J.P.
50-426 John L. Anderson and Emilv F. Smith	Feb. 23, 1843,	by Wm. Hendall M Gospel
50-427 Samuel A. Gibson and Elizabeth Huston	Mar. 2, 1843,	by Sam'l Dark M Gospel
51-428 Jonathan Haskill Baker and Isabell Hempstead	Mar. 14, 1843,	by T. Chandler J.P.
51-429 Brackton Benn and Martha Cannon	Mar. 23, 1843,	by John Lane
51-430 David Smith and Henrietta Ray	Apr. 7, 1843,	by T. Chandler J.P.
51-431 Henry M. Walker and Issabell U Head	Apr. 13, 1843,	by J. Wm. Hindall M Gospel
51-432 William Henley and Mary Sullivan	Apr. 13, 1843,	by Wm. Stewart M Gospel
51-433 Nathaniel Whiten and Mrs. Mary Ann Farrington	Apr. 23, 1843,	by T. Chandler J.P.
51-434 Joseph Jared and Huldah Ann Little	Apr. 27, 1843,	by Moses Jared M Gospel
51-435 Edward William Long Gay and Jane Twitchell	Apr. 27, 1843,	by Richard Ashcraft
51-436 Thomas Lofton and Ann Shroder	Apr. 28, 1843,	by John Lawyer J.P.
52-437 Robert L. Dark and Elizabeth Brundage	May 2, 1843,	by Sam'l Dark
52-438 Jeremiah Sullivan and Margaret Foster	May 4, 1843,	by Jeremiah Abell

MCDONOUGH COUNTY, ILL. MARRIAGES CONTD

55-466	William H. Grigsby and Elizabeth Seybold	Nov. 16, 1843,	by John Logan
55-467	Henry Monarch and Lucy Bunch	Nov. 23, 1843,	by William Hindall
55-468	Fredric R. Prentice and Lucy Ann Kirk	Dec. 7, 1843,	by John Logan
55-469	Uream Beghtol and Martha Bridges	Dec. 21, 1843,	by A.H. Berry M Gospel
56-470	Benton Post and Clarisa Little	Dec. 21, 1843,	by Freborn Hamy
56-471	Joseph Lumley and Margaret Wolworth	Dec. 23, 1843,	by J.M. Chapman M Gospel
56-472	J. B. McCormack and Emily Stephens	Dec. 28, 1843,	by J. E. Jackson J.P.
56-473	Alfred Gibson and Emily James	Dec. 28, 1843,	by Wm. Maxwell J.P.
56-474	Solomon Howard and Jane Mustain	Jan. 1, 1844,	by John G. Woodsid J.P.
56-475	John Firel and Evelina Cooley	Jan. 4, 1844,	by Robert R. Bean J.P.
56-476	Charles Miles and Martha A. Moore	Jan. 4, 1844,	by David Breeden
56-477	William G. Lane and Catherine Howell	Jan. 9, 1844,	by Jas Regan J.P.
57-478	Perry Lleurance and Eliza Willis	Jan. 6, 1844,	by J. Clarke J.P.
57-479	Slocum Wooley and Miranda Lyon	Jan. 25, 1844,	by Sam'l McFarland J.P.
57-480	Christopher Shrodger and Louisa Jane Stockton	Jan. 30, 1844,	by John Lawyer J.P.
57-481	Nathan C. Stevens and Nancy J. Robertson	Feb. 8, 1844,	by John E. Jackson J.P.
57-482	James Burchett and Lucy Wood	Feb. 21, 1844,	by Chas. Chandler J.P.
57-483	B. F. Clarke and Louisa Mayfield	Feb. 22, 1844,	by V.M. Hardin J.P.
57-484	Thomas Sammons and Sarah Ann Waddill	Feb. 22, 1844,	by James King
57-485	Alex M Straham and Mary Ward	Feb. 29, 1844,	by Elder John Loga
58-486	William McIver and Olive Branch	Mar. 21, 1844,	by Wm. K. Stewart
58-487	George Francis and Matilda Stevens	Apr. 7, 1844,	by Thos H Owens
58-488	Isaac H Bogarth and Rhoda Seybold	Apr. 11, 1844,	by John Logan
58-489	None Listed		
58-490	Meritt Russell and Martha Pringle	Apr. 11, 1844,	by Chas. Chandler
58-491	Erastus D. Herring and Martha Boothe	Apr. 23, 1844,	by H. Ewrin J.P.
58-492	William Cyrus Rice and Mary Montgomery Walker	May 14, 1844,	by Wm. K. Stewart

67-574	Orran Chatterton and Permelia G. Crabb	Dec. 25, 1845.	by William K Stew M Gospel
67-575	Charles W. Fulkerson and Lavina Owen	Jan. 1, 1846.	by Harry Hadley M Gospel
68-576	John W. Robinson and Hannah Pruitt	Jan. 1, 1846.	by Samuel Dark M Gospel
68-577	Jacob G. Humbard and Malind Blann	Jan. 8, 1846.	by Victor M Hardi J.P.
68-578	Green Berry Busby and F. Ann Twitchell	Jan. 11, 1846.	by Mankin Champon J.P.
68-579	Daniel Noble and Mrs. Mary Abbott	Jan. 13, 1846.	by Joel Penington J.P.
68-580	Newton Cothorn and Margaret M Owen	Jan. 15, 1846.	by John Harper M Gospel
68-581	Albert A Downing and Ann Maria Bliss	Jan. 22, 1846.	by Melton Kimball Bishop of Pres. Church
68-582	James Spicer and Margaret Reser	Jan. 29, 1846.	by William H Bird M Gospel
68-583	George C. Vest and America Lovely	Feb. 1, 1846.	by J. E. Jackson J.P.
69-584	Charles Jackson and Sarah Ann Willis	Feb. 4, 1846.	by J. M. Chapman M Gospel
69-585	Job J. Reader and Eliza Jane Horrell	Feb. 12, 1846.	by Wm. C. McKamv M Gospel
69-586	John W. King and Emily McClure	Feb. 16, 1846.	by Harvey Hadley M Gospel
69-587	John W. Dailey and Martha Orr	Feb. 26, 1846.	by David Oliver M.M.E.C.
69-588	William Wright and Amanda Hooton	Mar. 1, 1846.	by J.E.Jackson J.P.
69-589	David Barzee and Angeline Dehaven	Mar. 5, 1846.	by C.R.Hume J.P.
69-590	Samuel Riter and Catherine Holler	Mar. 12, 1846.	by Chas. Chandler J.P.
69-591	Patterson Aber and Mrs. Ann Jones	Mar. 11, 1846.	by Robert R. Bean J.P.
69-592	Daniel E. Chapman and Sarah M. Fay	Mar 20, 1846.	by James M Chase
70-593	William S. Sammons and Mrs. Sarah Barber	Apr. 9, 1846.	by James King M Gospel
70-594	David Stoneking and Elizabeth Stoneking	April 19, 1846.	by Samuel Dark M Gospel
70-595	James Anderson Cannon and Rachael Sullivan	Apr. 9, 1846.	by James M Chase M Gospel
70-596	William Benjamin Miller and Mary Ann Lane	Apr. 14, 1846.	by William C. McKa M Gospel
70-597	Henry Black and Mary Allison	Apr. 16, 1846.	by James M Chase M Gospel
70-598	David Noel and Mary Hogsett	Apr. 30, 1846.	by James M Chase M Gospel
70-599	Michael Hope Hoagland and Sarah J. Creel	Apr. 30, 1846.	by James M Chase M Gospel

MCDONOUGH COUNTY, ILL. MARRIAGES

CONTD

73-627	John A. Diddle and Mrs. Susan Reynolds	Sept. 17, 1846,	by Wm. Campbell M Gospel
73-628	Joseph Howell and Penelope Whittington	Oct. 8, 1846,	by Jas. Regan J.P.
74-629	William R. Busby and Marilda Twitchell	Oct. 25, 1846,	by Mankin Champion J.P.
74-630	Hiriam Abel and Ann Jane Vandegrift	Oct. 29, 1846,	by Joel Pennington J.P.
74-631	Andrew D. McBride and Sarah P. McCandless	Nov. 5, 1846,	by Wm. Stewart M Gospel
74-632	Perry W. Robertson and Nancy Meador	Nov. 8, 1846,	by John Lawyer J.P.
74-633	Joseph Shute and Mary Elizabeth Vest	Nov. 26, 1846,	by John Wilson J.P.
74-634	George Booth and Elizabeth Ann Noal	Dec. 3, 1846,	by Hugh Ervin J.P.
74-635	James D. Phelps and Harriet A. Walker	Dec. 2, 1846,	by Wm. Stewart M Gospel
74-636	Henry G. Briston and Sarah B. Cheney	Dec. 4, 1846,	by A.J. Kane M Gospel
74-637	Burrow Mason and Evaline Hendrickson	Dec. 8, 1846,	by Sam'l Dark M Gospel
75-638	John T. Mustain and Elizabeth M Charter	Dec. 22, 1846,	by C.R. Hume, Esq. J.P.
75-639	Jesse Jeans and Ferriby P. Vawter	Mar. 31, 1847,	by John Driskill M Gospel
75-640	Allen W. Averill and Sarah E. Clayton	Jan. 7, 1847,	by John J. Lower J.P.
75-641	George Sinclair and Sarah Francis Snodgrass	Jan. 7, 1847,	by Warren Nichols M Gospel
75-642	John R. Hainline and Louisa Veal	Jan. 14, 1847,	by John Logan M Gospel
75-643	Eli Branson and Mrs. Martha Wilkins	Jan. 13, 1847,	by Wm. S. Campbell M Gospel
75-644	Silas Winfield and Mrs. Phoebe Payne	Jan. 28, 1847,	by Hugh Wier J.P.
75-645	Michael Stooky and Lucinda Parker	Feb. 4, 1847,	by Robert R. Bean J.P.
75-646	Andrew J. Veal and Jane T. Hainline	Feb. 4, 1847,	by John Logan
76-647	Thomas Gilfrey and Mary Cheny	Feb. 4, 1847,	by John Rigdon M Gospel
76-648	Major Hardesty and Nancy Maria Specner	Feb. 4, 1847,	by John Woodside J.P.
76-649	John S. Osborne and Susannah Osborne	Feb. 11, 1847,	by Joel Pennington J.P.
76-650	Vicissimus A. Caldwell and Minerva A. Bean	Feb. 11, 1847,	by John O.C. Wilson J.P.
76-651	William A. Humbard and Bernetta Elizabeth Drane	Feb. 10, 1847,	by George Whitman M Gospel
76-652	Robert R. McElhany and Mary A. Gilfrey	Feb. 22, 1847,	by John Grundy M of ME Church
76-653	Zacharia Harris and Ruth Nanny	Mar. 7, 1847,	by C.R. Hume J.P.

MCDONOUGH COUNTY, ILL. MARRIAGES CONTD

bell	76-654 John Spillers and Elizabeth Strong	Mar. 31, 1847, by Cleon Raddick J.P.
an	76-655 Joseph W. Blount and Rebecca S. Randolph	Apr. 18, 1847, by Wm. Stewart M Gospel
hampion	77-656 Jonathan Dofflemoyer and Mary Spiker	May 9, 1847, by J. Woodside J.P.
nington	77-657 Samuel Bland and Bernette Ferguson	May 13, 1847, by Victor Hardin J.P.
art	77-658 Samuel West and Mary Jane Henderson	May 13, 1847, by Jas. Clark, Esq P.J.P.
yer	77-659 William S. Hendricks and Casandra Talbot	May 26, 1847, by Sam'l Dark M Gospel
son	77-660 Brummell Wier and Mary Ann Morris	May 26, 1847, by Sam'l Dark M Gospel
in	77-661 Joseph Barrow and Martha Kennedy	June 10, 1847, by Sam'l Dark M Gospel
art	77-662 George Spiker and Mary McCormick	June 11, 1847, by John Woodside J.P.
rk	77-663 Oaky M Hoagland and Mrs. Mary Ann Beagles	June 15, 1847, by Wm. Stewart M Gospel
, Esq.	77-664 William S. Wilson and Nancy Jane Huff	June 17, 1847, by James D. Eads Elder C.C..
skill	78-665 Lewis Springer and Mrs. Rebecca Jones	June 22, 1847, by John Lawyer J.P.
Lower	78-666 John Q. Lane and Sophronia Whitten	June 23, 1847, by Wm. Stewart M Gospel
Nichols	78-667 James A. Jackson and Rebecca Arminda Estep	June 29, 1847, by Jacob Castle- berry, MG
ran	78-668 Reuben Cecil and Upranio Sapp	July 1, 1847, by Sam'l Dark M Gospel
Campbell	78-669 David E. Head and Maria Rachael Atkinson	July 1, 1847, by Geo Whitman M Gospel
er	78-670 Samuel E. Taylor and Nancy McCormick	July 4, 1847, by John J Sower J.P.
R. Bean	78-671 Philip H Dailey and Jane Hoshaw	July 15, 1847, by M.U. Giddings M Gospel
ran	78-672 Valentine B. Clayton and Mahale Doris Monk	July 21, 1847, by John J Sower J.P.
gdon	78-673 Andrew J. Welsh and Elizabeth A Davis	Aug. 5, 1847, by John J. Sower J.P.
odside	79-674 Thomas Kennedy and Mary Ann Twidwell	Sept. 2, 1847, by Sam'l Dark M Gospel
nington	79-675 James Willis and Elizabeth Coffy	Sept. 2, 1847, by B.H. Cartwright M Gospel
J. Wilson	79-676 James Dye Sr. and Rebecca Brown	Sept. 2, 1847, by James Clarke P.J.P.
Whitman	79-677 Jacob Strader and Francis White	Sept. 15, 1847, by Henry G. Ager J.P.
l	79-678 Lorenzo Twitchell and Arenia Hoppers	Sept. 9, 1847, by Benj. Naylor J.P.
andy	79-679 John McGinnis and Mary H. Simmons	Sept. 16, 1847, by B.E. Cartwright M Gospel
Church	79-680 Felix G. David and Rebecca Massingal	Sept. 16, 1847, by John Driskell M Gospel

MCDONOUGH COUNTY, ILL. MARRIAGES

CONTD

27 Samuel DeGarmore and Elizabeth Shoopman	Mar. 22, 1850,	by Wm. H Franklin J.P.
28 John McElrath and Mary Ann Scott	Mar. 28, 1850,	by James M Chase
29 Robert Whittington and Mary Jane Friend	Apr. 2, 1850,	by Jacob Castlebury M Gospel
30 Robert M Scott and Angeline Kennedy	Apr 11, 1850,	by James M Chase
31 Benj F. Broadus and Martha Emmeline Head	Apr. 10, 1850	by Wm. W. Stewart M Gospel
32 Joseph Shute and Martha C Vest	Apr. 19, 1850,	by John O.C. Wilson J.P.
33 James H Millsaps and Polly J Hainline	Apr. 30, 1850,	by Joseph Drain
34 Sherwood Robertson and Mrs. Eliza Moore	May 7, 1850,	by Wm. H. Jackson
35 George W. Gibson and Elizabeth Lawyer	May 13, 1850	by Lewis Mourning J.P.
36 Francis Campbell and Mrs. Catherine Clark	May 10, 1850	by Rev. T Kennedy
37 Abraham G. Jones and Ann Garret	May 16, 1850,	by Wm. K. Stewart
38 Simon D. Houston and Tabitha Kimble	May 20, 1850,	by C. R. Hume J.P.
39 Leonard T. Ferris and Helen M Gilchrist	May 23, 1850,	by John Logan
40 David Lawson and Lizzie Walker	June 11, 1850,	by Wm. K. Stewart
41 Lathrop Dehart and Juliet Penington	June 23, 1850,	by Ebenezer N. Hick J.P.
42 Francis F. Lee and Nancy Donley	July 12, 1850,	by John O.C. Wilson J.P.
43 Isaac Chandler and Martha Lamira Stockton	Aug. 4, 1850	by John Lawyer J.P.
44 Elisha Wyatt and Nancy Jane Busby	Aug. 25, 1850,	by Samuel McCray J.P.
45 William C. McQueen and Mary F. McCarty	Aug. 25, 1850,	by Samuel McCray J.P.
46 Rufus Botts and Mrs. Jane Higgs	Aug. 26, 1850,	by John Logan
47 David Dughman and Mary Ann Hogue	Aug. 28, 1850,	by Wm. K. Stewart
48 William A Darland and Nancy Jane McClure	Sept. 6, 1850,	by James M Chase
49 Robert L. Cox and Susan F. Clayton	Sept. 15, 1850,	by Lewis Mourning J.P.
50 Samuel Morrow and Martha Lawyer	Sept. 22, 1850,	by Lewis Mourning J.P.
51 John Q. A. Woodworth and Amanda Akinson	Sept. 26, 1850,	by Ralph Harris M Gospel
52 Henry Hills and Ann Mullens	Sept. 28, 1850,	by Ebenezer N. Hick J. P.
53 Harrison Dye and Sarah Pope	Oct. 8, 1850,	by Ebenezer N. Hick J.P.

MCDONOUGH COUNTY, ILL. MARRIAGES CONTD

- 81 John H. Gannon and Jan. 23, 1851, by Rev. J. G. Rankin
Serenna Amanda Simmonds
- 82 Alexander D. Cleveland Jan 30, 1851 by Jacob Castlebury
and Amanda Jane Spiva M Gospel
- 83 Henry A. Holton and Feb. 4, 1851, by William Twaddle
Rebecca Scott J.P.
- 84 Johnston Seaburn and Feb. 13, 1851 by Thos. K. Roach
Jane Ann Wood
- 85 Thomas B. Griffiths andFeb. 20, 1851 by Lewis Mourning
Rachel L. Waddell J.P.
- 86 James K. Crabb and Feb. 20, 1851,by John O.C. wilson
Emily Shuffield J.P.
- 87 Oliver T. Pennington Feb. 18, 1851 by John O.C. Wilson
and Mary Ann Abbott J.P.
- 88 Burrel E. Hunter Feb. 27, 1851,by Edmond Knowles
and Mrs. Lucinda Clark M Gospel
- 89 David Stoneking and March 2,1851, by J. S. Matthews
Jane Stoneking J.P.
- 90 George Stoneking and March 2, 1851,by S. Matthews
Lavina Pials J.P.
- 91 George Willard and Feb. 28, 1851 by John O.C. Wilson
Catharine Millslagel J.P.
- 92 William Bullock and March 6, 1851,by Wm. W. Stewart
Mrs. Mary Ann Foster
- 93 Alfred Crowell and March 11, 1851,by Missoren Sutton
Catharine Ann Berry J.P.
- 94 Andrew Bartuch and issued March 11, 1851, no other record
Selina Burk
- ✓ 95 John Goosbury and March 20, 1851,by J. S. Matthews
Susannah Vest J.P.
- 96 Ahimaas Reagan and March 19, 1851 by Thos Camp
Amanda Angeline Robinson M Gospel
- 97 Jacob Kepple and Feb. 20, 1851, by Giles F Livingston
Elizabeth Ann Holden J.P.
- 98 Samuel D. Nichols and March 23, 1851,by Sam'l H. McCandless
Nancy Hunter J.P.
- 99 Stephen M Golden and April 3,1851, by Lewis Mourning
Margaret Jane Sinclair J.P.
- 100 Robert Mackey and April 2, 1851, by James L Towers
Margaret Hungate
- 101 Francis A. Monk and April 2, 1851, by William Twaddle
Elizabeth Jane Fugate J.P.
- 102 Thomas Berry and April 7, 1851, by T. K. Roach
Nelora Harris
- 103 Edward English and April 6, 1851, by S. C. Hazam
Lucinda Smedley J.P.
- 104 Benner Parks and April 13, 1851,by J. S. Matthews
Lovina Stroud J.P.
- 105 John Ward and April 17, 1851 by William Twaddle
Phoebe Kennedy J.P.
- 106 Lewis Scalf and April 17, 1851 by J. H. Bacon
Mrs. Ruth Osborn Evan. C.C.
- 107 John R. Roberts and April 24, 1851 by Jacob Castlebury
Elisa Jane Melton M Gospel
- 108 Hugh G. Woodside and April 24, 1851 by C. R. Hume
Catharine Wilson J.P.

MCDONOUGH COUNTY, ILL. MARRIAGES CONTD

- 164 Charles Kepple and Sarah Jane Holden Nov. 5, 1851, by Sam'l H. McCandless J.P.
- 165 William Melvin and Caroline Wasson Nov. 4, 1851, by John T. Gilfrey J.P.
- 166 Levi Hester and Nancy Jane Rippetoe Nov. 9, 1851, by Wm. C. McKary
- 167 Frances McRoyse and Mrs. Sarah Stoneking Nov. 16, 1851, by Lewis Mourning J.P.
- 168 George Carey and Ann Carrison Dec. 4, 1851, by William H. Franklin J.P.
- 169 Manlove H. Piggot and Elisabeth Kennedy Dec. 18, 1851, by William Twaddle J.P.
- 170 Jesse Booth and Mrs. Nancy Ann Wilson Dec. 11, 1851, by Joseph L. Kirkpatrick Traveling M of MEC
- 171 Jeremiah McElvain and Margaret Anderson Dec. 11, 1851, by William H Franklin J.P.
- 172 Isaac G. Chamberlin and Mary Jane Adair Dec. 17, 1851, by James Taylor Minister
- 173 Abraham Frisbie and Mary Ann McClure Dec. 18, 1851, by J. L. Matthews J.P.
- 174 James B. Carmack and Jane Graham Dec. 21, 1851, by Ebenezer N Hicks J.P.
- 175 Jeremiah McElvain and Jule Ann McElvain Dec. 25, 1851, by Ebenezer N. Hicks J.P.
- ✓ 176 Warren Post and Lucinda Jane Clayton Dec. 31, 1851, by Lewis Mourning J.P.
- 177 David Scott and Margaret Allison Jan. 1, 1852, by James M Chase
- 178 William C. Carmack and Martha Murray Jan. 1, 1852, by Ebeneser N. Hicks J.P.
- 179 Calvin Humberd and Elisabeth Hall Jan. 1, 1852, by William H Franklin J.P.
- 180 Oliver P Cass and Elisa Moss Jan. 4, 1852, by C. R. Hume J.P.
- 181 John R. Woodside and Nancy Jane Seybold Jan. 4, 1852, by C. R. Hume J.P.
- 182 Thomas G Brink and Mary R Bolon Jan 7, 1852, by Giles F Livingston J.P.
- 183 John W Twaddle and Sarah E. F. Wear Jan. 15, 1852, by John Twidwell J.P.
- 184 Thomas Lawyer and Catharine Comer Jan. 15, 1852, by T. K. Roach Minister
- 185 Christopher C. Lewis and Julia A Perry Jan. 15, 1852, by Allen Head
- 186 George Gilworth and Nancy Jane Springer Jan. 18, 1852, by James B Tomberlin J.P.
- 186½ Jesse M Martin and Sarah Ann Wolfe Jan. 25, 1852, by Daniel T Porter Elder UBC
- 187 James W. Jackson and Margaret E. Kepple Jan. 28, 1852, by Wm. H. Jackson
- 188 John W. Atkinson and Sarah E. Updegraff Jan. 29, 1852, by Wm. K. Stewart
- 189 Zebulon Allphin and Mary L. Calvin Feb. 5, 1852, by J. L. Matthews J.P.

MCDONOUGH COUNTY, ILL. MARRIAGES CONTD

- 299 James P Riggins Apr. 21, 1853, by T. K. Roach
and Pernira Rexroat
- 300 Allen W Avrill Apr. 20, 1853, by Lewis Mourning
and Mary Ann Delbridge J.P.
- 301 John T. Lewis and issued April 20, 1853, not returned
Eleanor Burton
- 302 John S. Wilson and Apr. 28, 1853, by Ralph Harris
Emily S. Phelps M Gospel
- 303 David Clugston and May 10, 1853, by Rev. James M Chase
Elisabeth Ann Dark
- 304 John Q A Woodworth May 12, 1853, by W. H. Franklin
and Patsy Mariah Willis
- 305 George Nelson and May 12, 1853, by T. K. Roach
Elisabeth W. McKamy
- 306 James H. Wilson May 31, 1853, by Milton Bourne
and Lydia B. Ferguson Minister
- 307 Lewis B. Mourning June 7, 1853, by D. T. Porter
and Lucinda Keithley Elder UBC
- 308 Samuel Downen and June 12, 1853, by James B Tomberlin
Rachael Ann Eleanor Shannon J.P.
- 309 Daniel Baughman and June 16, 1853, by John A Harland
Mrs. Elisa Stewart J.P.
- 310 William Benny and June 23, 1853, by W. J. Smith
Caroline Matilda Walker
- 311 George W. Eyre and June 29, 1853, by Milton Bourne
Clarissa M Easton Minister
- 312 George W. Hill and July 7, 1853, by T. K. Roach
Margaret E. Brown
- 313 Alfred D Gray and July 14, 1853, by Milton Bourne
Martha Ann McClure Minister
- 314 William W. Gillihan July 23, 1853, by James Fower
and Mary E. Porter
- 315 William P Brooks July 20, 1853, by Johannes C Decker
and Mrs. Lovina Hicks J.P.
- 316 Daniel Long and July 31, 1853, by James Clark
Susan W. Head J.P.
- 317 Joseph Parks and Aug. 4, 1853, by Thompson Chandler
Isserilda Shelton J.P.
- 318 John Durflinger and Aug. 18, 1853, by Lewis Mourning
Amy Warren J.P.
- 319 Abraham B. Stickle Aug. 11, 1853, by Milton Bourne
and Sarah Jane Duncan Minister
- 320 John J. Kirk and issued Aug. 12, 1853, not returned
Margaret Ann Allison
- 321 Jesse Warmack and Aug. 15, 1853, by John O.C. Wilson
Margaret Brundage J.P.
- 322 Elias Hayhurst and Aug. 18, 1853, by Milton Bourne
Angeline Greer Minister
- 323 Samuel G. Henderson Aug. 23, 1853, by James M Chase
and Mary A. McCampbell
- 324 James M Charter and Aug. 25, 1853, by D. T. Porter
Elisa Hungate UBC
- 325 Cornelius Decker Aug. 27, 1853, by R. H. Harris
and Elisa Jane McKinney M Gospel

MCDONOUGH COUNTY, ILL. MARRIAGES

CONTD

- 326 Jacob F. Mickey and Mary Sandrige Aug. 28, 1853. by James B. Tomberlin J.P.
- 327 John Watts and Mary Ann Royse Sep. 1, 1853. by Lewis Mourning J.P.
- 328 Joseph M Dunsworth and Malissa C. Dickason Sep. 6, 1853. by Jacob S. Matthews J.P.
- 329 Stephen J. Osbourn and Julian Simpson Sep. 8, 1853. by Thos. J. Pennington J.P.
- 330 Peter Bechtol and Nancy Jane Bruner Sep. 13, 1853. by Preston W. Thomson
- 331 Samuel J. Bennett and Julia Ann Russell Sep. 11, 1853. by John O. C. Wilson J.P.
- 332 David Magyre and Elisabeth Jane Ridgeway Sep. 13, 1853. by Ralph Harris M Gospel
- 333 Augtine Borden and Celia Elisabeth Scalf Sep. 15, 1853. by Lewis Mourning J.P.
- 334 James Brundage and Mary Milly Catharine Driskell Sep. 15, 1853. by Jacob S. Matthews J.P.
- 335 James Booth and Elisabeth Bailey Sep. 21, 1853. by T. K. Roach
- 336 William Rexroat and Matilda Caroline Lane Sep. 18, 1853. by John O. C. Wilson J.P.
- 337 Thomas K Provalt and Ellen Sinklear Sep 22, 1853. by W. Owen M of MEC
- 338 John Power and Mrs. Naomi Miller Sep. 22, 1853. by Edw. O Niell R Catholic Pastor
- 339 John W. Maurey and Catharine F. Hoagland Sep. 21, 1853. by Ralph Harris M Gospel
- 340 Samuel G. Cannon and Mary E. Atkinson Sep. 28, 1853. by Milton Bourne Minister
- 341 Ingram A. Pace and Elisabeth M Phelps Sep. 29, 1853. by Milton Bourne Minister
- 342 Charles R. Blanden and Cordilia M Rowley issued Sept. 28, 1853, not returned
- 343 Abraham Purdum and Mary Ann Foster Oct. 6, 1853. by Thompson Chandler J.P.
- 344 Cyrus Townley and Sarah Jane Smith Oct. 9, 1853. not signed
- 345 John M Jackson and Harriet Elisabeth Head Oct. 11, 1853. by Allen Head
- 346 Tillman L. Bowen and Lydia Ann Rich Oct. 16, 1853. by Ralph Harris M Gospel
- 347 Samuel Clayton and Jane Rebecca Lyle Oct. 19, 1853. by James B. Tomberlin J.P.
- 348 Christopher Wetsele and Mary E. Elwell Oct. 20, 1853. by John J Wyatt
- 349 Alexander Walker and Margaret E. Hogue Oct. 20, 1853. by Rev. James M Chase
- 350 William B. Miller and Virginia Cannon Oct. 25, 1853. by Rev. James M Chase
- 351 Isaac G. L. Michaels and Margaret A Walker Oct. 27, 1853. by Thos. Camp

Grantee Index

①

film #1787889 (Did Vols 6-7-8 have)

Grantee index for McDonough Co IL

Starts 1865-

<u>entry #</u>	<u>transaction date</u>	<u>filing date</u>	<u>grantee</u>	<u>grantee book page</u>
52233	Dec 1 1873	Feb 2 1874	Averill, Allen	Barrie & Patten 35-579
Book 35 Page 579				
52330	Oct 23 1873	Feb 2 1874	Averill, Allen	Isaac Stevens 35 552
52331	Mar 3 1874	"	"	Chas. Toland (Stevens?) 34 89

45	34 Aug 2 1869	Sept 23 1869	Clayton Adeline to Esrom Grenville	blank
48 802	Dec 20 1870	Nov 20 1871	Clayton Squire T to George Belts	blank
50 409	Nov 11 1872	Nov 3 1872	Clayton, Wm W, John Tomlin	bk 33 Page (11-ditto?) (or 391?)
51 859	Sept 4 1872	Nov 24 1873	Clayton Wm Hon. Clark C Moore	on 31-533
51 082	Sept 22 1866	May 1 1873	Clayton John KR - Gt Reynolds	(no) 33-575
52063	Aug 2 1873	Dec 1874	Clayton John KR	Ind Downer del 36-151
52254	Oct 22 1877	Feb 11 1874	"	John Bel sw 37-124

43 754	Dec 5 1868	Dec 1868	Vest, James C	Thomas Bowman blank
43 755	"	"	Vest, Pauline	"
44 737	Mar 31 1869	May 3 1869	Vest, Saren	Lumina Lillard "
48 403	Sept 14 1870	Aug 23 1871	Vest, James C	David W Campbell "
609 58	Apr 3 1878	Sept 26 1878	Charles P Averill	Julius Hartung Vol 12-13
Consideration 100 ⁰⁰ -				
57, 243	June 23 1876	Nov 24 1876	Clayton FM - Clayton WW	Vol 40 p 346 N/2 NE

51 76	1878	2-2-1878	Vest, Silburn del	William Vest	Vol 35 p 5	del H (Macomber?)
who? See Averill Gen					Consideration 400 ⁰⁰	V36 p 493 P&E Sect 8 Twp 5 R 4
65 733	Oct 24 1880	Oct 21 1880	Averill, Milton	Isaac Chandler	Vol 9 M p 23	W 1/2 E 4 - 51
68, 203	Jan 1882	Apr 9 1883	Averill, Allen	E N Hicks	V52 p 14 SW SW	11-5-4 450-

recd seed
69 008 Apr 11882 - Apr 11882 Grantee Grantee
Averill, Ellen 56 Dickson 45 55 17 47-

74, 497 Dec 5 1884 - Oct 31 1885 Averill Allen W - George H. E. Hays 155 p 87 1/2 SE 1/4 054
200-

Skippel Clayton

64, 509 Feb 4 1880 - Aug 16 1885 Vest James C E. D. Green V P Collected
48-95 lot 6 block 15 37-

64, 90 " - 17 Dec 1880 Vest, Amanda (P?) Thomas Gilmore V 48 86

66, 288 Feb 7 1881 - Jan 12 1881 Vest, Joseph D - Eli Groat 5 block 15 Collected 25-
\$100 Eli Groat V 50 p 313 P + VE 18-5-4

68, 03 Feb 25 1882 - Feb 25 1882 Vest, Rowena S - D. G. (Tannickiff?) et al
V 50 p 207 P + VE 18-5-4 - 51-

69, 248 April 1882 - Aug 1 1882 Vest William - David Payson et al
54 58 SW SE 18-5-4 \$300-

71, 1 1/4 1st 31 1883 1st 31 1883 Vest S H. - Chas Thorpe V 53 p 246 P + W 8-5-3 - 600-

Did not do Vol 9

alphabetical
not chronological
mg

file 1787776

Grantor Index 1865 - Mar 1868 #6 McDonough & IL

entry # d. of transaction + recorded date grantor (Index 6) grantee, vol page
3-43 Mar 21 1874 - Mar 1874 Averell Alva - Est Hester 1-101

48,461 Aug 1871 Aug 21 1871 Clayton John Melinda et al - Stephen Coker et al

48,803 Nov 9 1871 - Nov 1871 Clayton James J - H C Sanford

49,501 May 31 1872 Feb 16 1872 Clayton, John R & W - W Cordell BK 33 p 122

49,700 May 31 1872 Jan 18 1872 Clayton, John R & W - C Benson BK 33-204

50,544 June 25 1872 May 1872 Clayton, John R & W - Hester 32-258

50,444 June 21 1872 Dec 31 1872 Clayton, Mary A - Geo T Jones 33-404

50,860 Mar 21 1873 - Mar 24 1873 Clayton, John R & W - Refers C Bondet 3-527

44,256 Feb 1874 Feb 27 1874 Vest, Reuben et al James & Underhill

book + page blank

45,296 Dec 5 1874 Sep 22 1874 Vest James C & W - Thomas J Bowman

46,135 Mar 7 1875 - Mar 22 1875 Vest James C & W - Anson Underhill

48,440 Sep 31 1871 - Aug 71 Vest, Daniel Walter Melon T Winston

48,452 Aug 18 1871 - Aug 18 1871 Vest, Daniel & Charles Dunsen

49,100 Feb 15 1872 Feb 15 1872 Vest, James C - Wentworth Berrien XH 305 525

50,548 Jan 3, 1873 - Jan 1873 Vest, James C & W Peter Sillman 33, 430

53,973 Jan 23 1874 - Dec 17 1874 Vest, Amanda J C Hobart YH (or YW) 481

Index 7

Mar 1868 - Apr 1879 Grants (Index 7) McDonough only

56,357 Feb 1876 - Feb 15 1875 Averill Allen W & W - Henry Smith
 1246 p 27 Mill lot - Tennessee \$400

~~5447~~
 57026 May 1876 - Feb 16 1877 Averill, Allen W & W - Louis Fields
 134 p 53 E 1/2 2 block 10 Tennessee

57054 June 15 1877 - Jan 3 1878 Averill, Allen W & W - Samuel B Smith \$1000
 144 p 31 2-5+6 block 1
 at 46 block 9 Tennessee (Cocks hens) \$400

57874 Dec 4 1877 - Nov 29 1877 Averill Allen W & W - Henry Moxon
 1244 p 12 lots 5+6 block 17 Colchester - \$450

57727 Apr 28 1875 - May 1875 Clayton Mary A - John F Jones
 136 p 34 pt NE sec 17 range 7 lot 7 \$500

57796 May 10 1875 - May 1875 Clayton J R W & W - Isaac N Deever
 123 p 50 lots 3+4 block 3 Industry (Eastern) 800

57455 lot 82 - Feb 1878 Clayton John K R W & W - Kempit Deever
 127 p 11 557 lots 23+45 block 3 Industry (Eastern) 125-15

57785 12/18/74 - 12/18/74 Clayton W W & W - F A Clayton
 1246 p 34 pt NE sec 35 Twp 5 Rng 4 700

57755 Feb 28 1878 - Sep 18 1878 Clayton, James J - Joseph Thorpe
 127 p 41 (no description) 2550

57887 Dec 1 1877 - Jan 1 1878 Clayton, W W & W - James Eastern
 1243 p 8 lot 6 block 14 Tennessee

57745 July 24 1877 - Dec 1878 Clayton W W & W - Martha R Freedland
 1244 p 47 pt SE sec 25 Twp 5 Rng 4 400

60388 Feb 8 1878 - Feb 7 1878 Clayton W W & W - Isaac Smith
 1243 p 24 lot 6 block 14 Tennessee 7300

Grantor Index

no desc.

41, 508 584 1878 584 1878 Clayton 6 - Isaac Smith Vol 6 p 43 1500

61, 975 1802 1878 1816 1878 Clayton Samuel 46 - Blount & Smith
Vol 4 W(?) p 573 ~~1816~~ 1878 28-42 225

63, 784 1878 1878 21878 Clayton Vm E & W Exr Julie G Clayton
Vol 45 356 PTNE Sec 35 Twp 5 Rge 4 40-

54, 303 725 1878 725 1878 Vest, William - SH Vest & RS Downworth
Vol 4 p 943 Pt SE 18 Twp 5 R 4 400-

51, 574 581 1878 582 1878 Vest, DW - J B Bigham Vol 7 p 376 no desc. 300-

57, 675 582 1878 582 1878 Vest Libern H & W - Stephen Drizzie
Vol 40 p 44 Pt SE 18 - 5-4 100-

62, 205 July 7 1878 - July 24 1878 Vest, Lucy A & H - Arthur Blount
Vol 54 - p 335 Pt NW 8-5-3 113 56

end of Vol 7 - did not do Vol 8

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

MCDONOUGH COUNTY.

On this Twenty fifth day of January A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty one personally appeared before me, John A. Wilson, a Justice of the Peace, duly authorized to administer oaths within & for the County & State aforesaid, William M. Clayton aged 28 years, a resident of McDonough County in the State of Illinois, who, being duly sworn according to law, declares that he is the identical William M. Clayton who was a corporal in the company which was commanded by Captain Wiley Jones in the fifth Regiment of Infantry commanded by Col. Francis Pickens in the war with Great Britain declared by the United States on the 18th day of June 1812 that he was drafted at Washington to Va on or about the 15 day of September A. D. 1813 for the term of six months and continued in actual service in said war for the term of six months & was honorably discharged at York to Va on the 15th day of March A. D. 1814 as will appear by the muster rolls of said company and also by his discharge herewith presented

He makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining the bounty land to which he may be entitled under the "Act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," passed September 28th 1830.

William M. Clayton 

Sworn to & subscribed before me the day and year above written. And I hereby certify, that I believe the said William M. Clayton to be the identical man who served as aforesaid, and that he is of the age above stated.

John A. Wilson J. P. 

State of Virginia R. G.
Washington County, Va.

Extract from the records of the return of marriages celebrated in the county of Washington (aforesaid) by the (Reverend) James Cooper for the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve. - List of Marriages celebrated (by me) agreeable to respective dates. - 1812 Dec. 9th William W. Clayton and Patsy Nott. Signed and returned to the proper office this 2nd day of January 1813. James Cooper. The foregoing is a true extract from the record of the return of marriages celebrated in the county of Washington (aforesaid) by the Reverend James Cooper for the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve. - J. Jacob Lynch, Clerk of the Court of said County of Washington, have the said County of Washington, have reviewed, subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of the said Court, this 12th day of May in the year of our Lord 1857. Jacob Lynch R. G.

WAR OF 1812.

ACT FEBRUARY 14, 1871.

BRIEF OF CLAIM FOR A WIDOW'S PENSION

145
Quincy
15

in the case of Martha Clayton, widow of William H. Clayton, a drafted man of Captain Henry Jones [Company, Colonel _____ Reg't, Va mil

POST OFFICE ADDRESS:

Mrs Martha Clayton, Colchester, McDonough Co. Illinois
Soldier enlisted Oct 30, 1813, Discharged March 10, 1814
Served afterward from _____, 18____, to _____, 18____,
in Captain _____, Company, Colonel _____ Reg't,

Declaration and identification in due form, filed March 17, 1871.

SERVICE FOR SIXTY DAYS SHOWN AS FOLLOWS:

Report of 3^d Auditor on file in County Land Dir. show
"that William H. Clayton served under Capt. Henry Jones
"from Oct 30th 1813 to March 10th 1814"
one hundred and thirty one (131) days.

Soldier died March 3, 1814, date and fact established by Report of Chief
of County Land Dir. shows that "death proven by
two witnesses, who were present at the funeral."

Feb 17 1813
Marriage to soldier prior to Dec 24, 1812, established by files of B. L. D. show
that "Jacob Lynch has been trusting to be a certifier
that the records of the return of marriages celebrated in
said county by Geo. J. Harper in 1812 show '1812 Dec 26
Wm H. Clayton & Patsy Bell'."

Admitted June 17, 1871, to a Pension of eight dollars per month, from
February 14, 1871.

W. E. Withrow
Macomb

Illinois

J. T. Brown
Appel. T. G. M.
Ex'r.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
McDONOUGH COUNTY.

On this Twenty fifth day of
January A. D. one thousand
eight hundred and fifty one personally appeared before me, John A. Miland
a Justice of the Peace duly authorized to ad-
minister oaths within & for the County & State aforesaid: William
W. Clayton aged 28 years, a resident of McDonough
County in the State of Illinois who being duly sworn
according to law, declares that he is the identical William W.
Clayton who was a private in the company which was comman-
ded by Captain Wiley Jones in the fifth Re-
giment of Infantry commanded by Col. Francis
Preston in the war with Great Britain declared by the United
States on the 18th day of June 1812 that he was drafted
at Washington D. C. on or about
the 15 day of September A. D. 1813
for the term of six Months and continued in actual service in
said war for the term of six Months & was honorably dis-
charged at Verbal D. C. on the 19th day of
March A. D. 1814 as will
appear by the muster rolls of said company and also by his
discharge herewith presented

He makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining the bounty land to which he may be entitled under the "Act granting
bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," passed Septem-
ber 29th 1850.

William W. Clayton 

Sworn to & subscribed before me the day and year above written:
And I hereby certify, that I believe the said William W. Clayton
to be the identical man who served as aforesaid, and that he is of the
age above stated.

John A. Miland J. P. 

In 1835, Valentine B. Clayton came, in company with his parents. They entered land on section 25, where the family of Valentine have since resided. He was born in Washington county, Virginia, December 18, 1818, and when nine years of age, removed with his parents to Washington county, Tennessee, where he remained until coming to McDonough county. He was married in July, 1846, to Mahala D. Monk, who came to this county in 1834. They were the parents of five children—James F., Susan E., Charles W., William H., and Mary E. Mr. Clayton died March 26, 1884, and is buried at the Bean cemetery, near Colchester. Mr. Clayton's death occurred during the year 1884. His wife still resides on the old homestead.

William W. Clayton came to McDonough county, with his parents, in October, 1835, who settled in Colchester township, erecting a cabin on the northeast quarter of section 25. He afterwards removed to his parents' location on section 24. In Washington county, Virginia, on the 22d of February, 1817, William W. Clayton was born. When about 10 years of age, he removed from his native state to Washington county, Tennessee, with his parents, and there remained until the year 1835, when he came to McDonough county, Illinois, when his father built a house in Colchester township, and there died in 1852, at the age of 60 years. William W. was married in December, 1842, to Louisa Jane Monk, a daughter of Samuel Monk, an old settler of Schuyler county. Mr. and Mrs. Clayton have had seven children, four of whom are now living—

Martha; William H., living now in Kansas; James H.; Alonzo; Francis M., who enlisted in company A, Yates sharpshooters, afterwards known as the 64th Illinois infantry, and was with his company until the siege of Atlanta, when he was taken sick, and was sent to Marietta, thence home on thirty days' leave. After his discharge, he came home, but in very poor health, and never recovered, but lingered along until September 9, 1878, when he died. Three other children are dead. Valentine W., and Mary Ellen both died when they were infants. Mr. Clayton participated in the Mormon war, and was at Carthage when Smith surrendered. Mr. Clayton has at the present time a fine farm of 120 acres, which is all under cultivation, with the exception of 20 acres of timber land, in sections 24 and 25, Colchester township.

Martha (Clayton) Arnold's brother

Note: There is a now dated

History of McDonough County Illinois

(2 vols) by S. J. Clarke (1878)

reprint 1993 by Heritage Books.

Arnold, as mentioned on pages

96, 224, 256, 401, 402

Clayton pages 95, 227, 256, 378,

402, 539, 542, 548, 644.

in case anyone is interested

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

McDONOUGH COUNTY.

On 18th Twenty fifth day of
January A. D. one thousand
eight hundred and ~~thirty~~ one personally appeared before me, ~~John A. Wilson~~
a Justice of the Peace duly authorized to ad-
minister oaths within & for the County & State aforesaid: William
McClayton aged 21 years, a resident of McDonough
County in the State of Illinois who, being duly sworn
according to law, declares that he is the identical William
McClayton who was a private in the company which was commande-
ded by Captain Wiley James in the fifth Re-
giment of infantry commanded by Col. Grant
President in the war with Great Britain declared by the United
States on the 18th day of June 1812 that he was drafted
at Washington D. C. on or about

the 15 day of September A. D. 1813
for the term of six months and continued in actual service in
said war for the term of six months & was honorably dis-
charged at York D. C. on the 15 day of
March A. D. 1814 no will
appear by the muster rolls of said company and also by his
discharge herewith presented

He makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining the bounty land to which he may be entitled under the "Act granting
bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," passed Septem-
ber 28th 1850.

William McClayton SEAL

Sworn to & subscribed before me the day and year above written:
And I hereby certify, that I believe the said William McClayton
to be the identical man who served as aforesaid, and that he is of the
age above stated:

John A. Wilson J. P. SEAL

State of Virginia &c.
Washington County

Extract from the record of the return of marriages
celebrated in the county of Washington aforesaid by the
(I record) James Cooper for the year one thousand eight
hundred and twelve. - List of Marriages celebrated by me
agreeable to respective dates. - 1812 Dec. 21st William
McClayton and Wiley James. Signed and returned to the
proper office this 26th day of January 1813. James Cooper.
The foregoing is a true extract from the record of the return
of marriages celebrated in the county of Washington aforesaid
by the Reverend James Cooper for the year one thousand
eight hundred and twelve. - J. Jacobdyne Clerk of the Court of
the said County of Washington, have
written to subscribed my name, and
affixed the seal of the said court.
This 12th day of May in the year of our
Lord 1857. Jacobdyne (L.C.)

WAR OF 1812.

ACT FEBRUARY 14, 1871.

145
Quincy
15

BRIEF OF CLAIM FOR A WIDOW'S PENSION

in the case of Martha Clayton, widow of William H. Clayton, a drafted man of Captain Henry Jones [Company, Colonel _____ Reg't, _____ Va mil

POST OFFICE ADDRESS:

Mrs Martha Clayton, Colchester, McDonough Co Illinois
Soldier enlisted Oct 30, 1813, Discharged March 10, 1814
Served afterward from _____, 18____, to _____, 18____
In Captain _____, Company, Colonel _____ Reg't,

Declaration and identification in due form, filed March 17, 1871.

SERVICE FOR SIXTY DAYS SHOWN AS FOLLOWS:

Report of 3^d Auditor on file in County Land Dir. show that William H. Clayton served under Capt Henry Jones from Oct 30th 1813 to March 10th 1814 one hundred and thirty one (131) days.

Soldier died March 3, 1814, date and fact established by Report of Chief of County Land Dir shows that "death proven by two witnesses, who were present at the funeral."

Marriage to soldier prior to Dec 26, 1814, established by files of B. L. D. show that "Jacob Lynch, Co Clerk Washington Co Va certifies that three copies of the return of marriages celebrated in said county by Asa J. Barker in 1812 show '1812 Dec 26 Wm H. Clayton & Patsy Bell'."

Admitted June 17, 1871, to a Pension of eight dollars per month, from February 14, 1871.

H. E. Withrow
Macomb

Illinois

J. T. Brown
Appel. T. Brown
Esq.

These pages from the
National Archives -

War of 1812 Pension
files show the

marriage of
Martha E. (Clayton)

Averill's patents
26 Dec 1812 in
Washington & VA;

also that he
received bounty land
in McDonough & IL

for his western

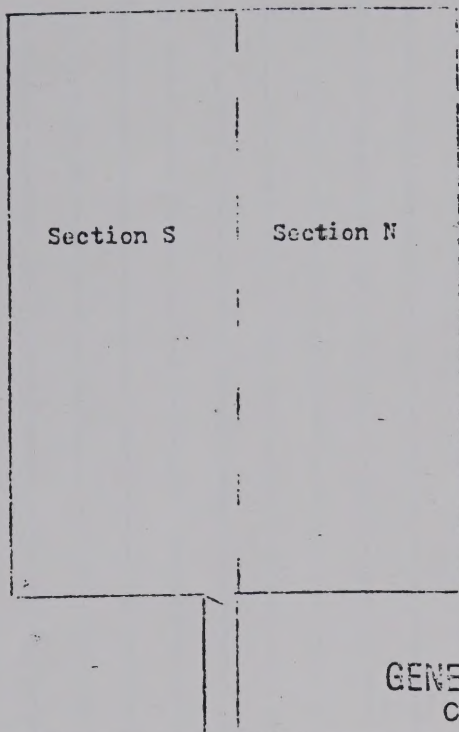
service.

Bean Cemetery

Bean Cemetery

Location: Colchester Township; NE¹/₄, Section 7; about a mile north-east of Colchester.

Remarks: The grounds are completely fenced and are well maintained. Most stones are in good condition, although many older ones are badly weather-worn.



County Road

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

45/AN

977.340/10
V3

BEAN:

R. R.; d. Jan 23, 1859; age 59y 3d. (S)
Marvel; d. Dec 31, 1878; age 51y 10m 4d. (S)
Margaret E., wife of W. T.; d. Apr 11, 1889; age 42y 11m 2d. (S)
Edmond; Mar 14, 1824 - Dec 23, 1891. (N)
John; d. Aug 19, 1900; age 64y 8m 15d. (N)
Leslie E.; d. Nov 12, 1886; age 3m 25d. (N)
Lawrence; d. Aug 17, 1890; age 1y 11d. (N)
(Leslie & Lawrence, children of U. S. & A. E. Bean.)

BOWEN:

Jesse I.; Oct 19, 1826 - Apr 29, 1901. (N)

BOYD:

Jane Ann, wife of T. M.; d. Mar 4, 1897; age 26y 6m 4d. (S)

CHINOWTH:

James H.; d. Jul 24, 1870; age 36y 3m 13d. (S)
Abigail; d. Nov 2, 1858; age 47y 8m 4d. (S)
John A., son of J. A. & A.; d. Nov 22, 1852; age 16y 8m. (S)

CLAYTON:

Valentine B.; d. Mar 26, 1884; age 65y 3m 8d. (S)
William H., son of V. B. & M. D.; d. Aug 3, 1851; age 1y 10m 19d. (S)
Nellie I., dau of J. E. & S. E.; d. Jul 23, 1881; age 28d (S)
Mary E., dau of W. W. & L. J.; d. Oct 22, 1881; age 1y 10m (S)
William Willis; d. Mar 2, 1853; age 60y 2m. (S)
Martha, wife of W. W.; d. Mar 13, 1883; age 89y 8m 12d. (S)
Valentine W., son of W. W. & L. J.; d. Aug 26, 1847; age 1y 5m 20d. (S)
James L., son of W. W. & M.; d. Sep ---; age ---. (S)
Evalena May, dau of F. M. & J. A.; d. Mar 15, 1877; age ---. (S)
Francis M.; d. Sep ---; age ---. Co A 64th Ill Inf. (S)
Louisa Jane, wife of W. W.; d. Jul 20, 1889; age 66y 8m 16d. (N)
William W.; d. Apr 6, 1899; age 82y 1m 14d. (N)

DUNSWORTH:

George W., son of C. W. & A.; d. Jul 11, 1856; age 18y 9m ---d. (S)
William C., son of C. W. & A.; d. Mar 12, 1862; age 5y 7m 5d. (S)

ENNIS:

Louisa E., wife of John W.; d. Feb 14, 1877; age 22y 8m 11d. (N)
Mary E., dau of J. W. & L. E.; d. Jul 1, 1867; age 4m 8d. (N)
William; Nov 19, 1819 - May 19, 1897. (N)
Mary Ann, wife of Wm.; Nov 25, 1822 - Apr 4, 1903. (N)

GORDON:

Martha; Mar 25, 1821 - Aug 18, 1908; age 87y 4m 23d. (S)
Robert; Dec 6, 1806 - Aug 30, 1885; age 78y 8m 24d. (S)
Phebe Ann, dau of R. & M.; d. Jun 21, 1864; age 19y 1m 18d. (S)
Laura Bell, dau of R. & M.; d. ---; age 72y 2m 7d. (S)
Infant son of Phebe A. Gordon; d. Jun 19, 1864. (S)
Infant dau of J. A. & E. E.; d. Apr 21, 1872. (S)

HOOTON:

Reason; Sep 24, 1823 - Feb 2, 1890. (N)
Abigail J.; May 6, 1828 - Apr 21, 1880. (N)
Sarah S.; d. Feb 26, 1855; age 9m 3d. (N)
Joseph B.; d. Feb 5, 1861; age 2y 2m 4d. (N)
Ellsa; d. Oct 11, 1865; age 1y 2m 3d. (N)

HUFF:

Ada F., wife of W. E.; Feb 26, 1872 - Dec 8, 1904. (N)
George H.; Dec 5, 1900 - May 2, 1901. (N)
Richard E.; Aug 17, 1902 - Sep 18, 1902. (N)
Ralph H.; Feb 22, 1904 - Mar 16, 1904. (N)

HUNT:

Benjamin; d. May 21, 1865; age 60y 21d. (N)
Susannah; d. May 12, 1866; age 29y 2m 17d. (N)
Nancy, wife of Joshua; d. Oct 15, 1863; age 67y. (S)
Joshua; Nov 15, 1787 - Nov 27, 1852. (S)
Maryette, dau of S. A. & E. A.; d. Nov 21, 1855; age 21y 4m 21d (S)
Amanda C., dau of J. & N.; d. Nov 7, 1852; age 20y 6m 7d (S)
Dr. I. B.; d. May 1, 1886; age 73y 5m 1d. (S)
Martha A., wife of I. B.; d. May 15, 1869; age 44y 8m 15d (S)
Nancy A., dau of J. & N.; d. May 17, 1850; age 20y 6m 14d (S)
Mary, dau of J. & N.; (no dates); 19y 6m 5d. (S)

HUTCHINSON:

Mary E., wife of Frank; d. Feb 6, 1881; age 24y. (S)

JAMES:

Thomas J.; Apr 9, 1819 - Oct 9, 1896; age 77y 6m. (S)
Emily, wife of T. J.; Aug 22, 1828 - Jul 18, 1882; age 53y 10mo 35d. (S)
Infant son of T. J. & E.; d. Feb 4, 1873; age 24? m. (S)
Vilas, son of Henry & Margaret; d. Sep 19, 1898; age 4m 29d. (S)

LEVITT:

Caroline M., wife of J. R.; d. ---; age ---. (S)

MUSSEY:

Richard; Apr 3, 1810 - May 20, 1897. (S)
Rebecca, wife of R.; Apr 20, 1811 - Apr 16, 1875. (S)

PARISH:

Joshua T.; Feb 12, 1831 - Mar 1, 1879. (S)

PITTMAN:

---, wife of Dr. W. B.; d. May 10, 1870; age 45y 1m. (N)

RAMSEY:

Ethel M., dau of S. & M. A.; d. Apr 8, 1888; age 1y 7m 4d. (S)
Goldie, dau of S. & M. A.; d. Sep 11, 1884; age 5m 21d. (S)

ROBINSON:

Lizzie; d. ---; age ---. (S)

TERBIN:

Florence E., dau of W. P. & A. E.; d. Oct 8, 1889; age 4y 8m. (N)
Robert W., son of W. P. & A. E.; d. Aug 3, 1888; age 8m. (N)

TUTHWICK:

Judith A., wife of J. S.; d. May 9, 1861; age 21y 6m 3d. (S)

TEVENS:

Elmar L., son of Milton & Mary; d. Sep 8, 1871; age 2y 2m 10d. (S)

EST:

Samuel B., son of D. W. & L. A.; d. Apr 21, 1859; age 2y 4m 26d. (S)
Alfred T., son of D. W. & L. A.; d. Aug 16, 1865; age 1y 8m 5d. (S)
Susanna, wife of James; d. Aug 12, 1878; age 89y 4m. (S)
James; d. Apr 3, 1850; age 61y 2m. (S)
(A single long, narrow stone lying in the southeast portion of this cemetery contains the name "Vest" and the following initials, each set of initials being followed by a small arrow; no dates or other information: D. E., L. E., W. E., B. P.)

WINDSOR:

Benjamin; 1818 - 1895. (S)
Ellen; 1827 - 1892. (S)
Joseph; 1858 - 1882. (S)
George, son of B. & E.; d. May 22, 1861; age 24y? (S)
Victoria May, dau of J. & E.; d. Mar 16, 1886; age 1y 1m 4d. (S)

Genealogical Notes - Bean Cemetery

ARCHER; Milton S. Archer and Harriet R. Hunt were married in this county on Nov 18, 1847.

BACON; Joseph Barnes Bacon, vet of War of 1812, Capt in 4th Reg. (Col Samuel Bayless) E. Tenn. Militia. Born in Washington co., Tenn., Aug 15, 1790; died Sep 16, 1860; buried at Bean Cemetery. (NOTE: Two different dates of death; Sep 16th, 1860 and Sep 19th, 1858.)

BOYD; Jane Ann; (Death notice, in part, from The Macomb Journal, Mar 10, 1881): "Mrs. Boyd, daughter of Jos. Winship, died in Colchester township last Friday."

CLAYTON; Valentine B.; (Obit, in part, from The Macomb Journal, Mar 27, 1884): "Valentine B. Clayton was born on Dec 18, 1818, in Washington Co., Va. His parents removed from Va. to Tenn. when he was but a youth and from Tenn. they came to McDonough county in 1835. They settled on Section 25 in Tennessee township and on this same piece of land, V. B. died yesterday of pneumonia. He married Mahala Doris Monk in July, 1847. They had 5 children--2 daughters and 3 sons. Three survive him--a daughter and 2 sons, plus the widow. He was the only brother of W. W. Clayton of Colchester township....."

CLAYTON: Valentine B. Clayton and Mahala Doris Monk were married in this county on Jul 21, 1847. They had 5 children: James F., Susan E., Charles W., Wm. H. and Mary E.; Mr. Clayton died Mar 26, 1884 and was buried at Bean cemetery; his widow survived several years and was living in 1885 on the old homestead.

Wm. W., Jr. and Louisa Jane Monk were married in this county on Dec 8, 1842.

Francis M.; pvt in civil war; army; Co A 64th Ill Inf CWD; died Sep 9, 1876.

DUNSWORTH: Geo. & Wm. were sons of Chas. W. and Aneline (Vest) Dunsworth who were married in this county on Apr 16, 1835.

HOOTON: Abigail J.; d. Apr 21, 1880 of measles in Tennessee township; b. Calhoun, Tenn.; resident of Ill 46 years; married; age at time of death, 53y 8m.

HUNT: Henry F.; born in this county on Nov 14, 1858; son of Simon W. & Rebecca (Stookey) Hunt; Simon native of Tenn.; wife of Ohio; grandparents, Joshua & Abbie (Bacon) Hunt, both natives of Tenn. Simon, a farmer, moved here in 1832; settled on Section 33, Tenn. Twp.; died Aug 1903. Henry F., from a family of 8; 6 living in 1907; bought farm on Section 33, Hire Twp.; married Oct 29, 1886 to Edie Young, native of this county; daughter of C. A. & Rebecca (Ireland) Young; they natives of Ohio; had 1 daughter, Bernice.

Joshua; moved to this county in 1831 or 1832 and settled a mile west of Colchester on the John Myers farm; there till 1829 and Hunt bought 370A in Hire township and built a house on Section 3 (this house later owned by his son, Simon W.). Joshua and his wife died at the old homestead on Section 3 and buried in Bean cemetery a mile east of Colchester; Joshua was born in Washington county, Tenn.; parents were natives of England; he married Nancy Bacon and had 11 children; Abbie, Isaac B., Samuel A., May, Sarah, Thomas J., John B., Simon W., Harriet, Nancy, and Manda C. (The later 3 died prior to 1885.)

Simon W. Hunt, 8th son of Joshua, born in Washington Co., Tenn., May 29, 1825; moved here with parents; married on Aug 18, 1857 to Rebecca Stookey, daughter of Elijah & Jane (Harper) Stookey, both natives of Ross county, Ohio; Elijah & Jane were parents of 6 children; Catherine, married Wm. Lyons; Allen married Susan Lowderman and moved to Washington Terr.; Alfred married Mary Wolley and also moved to Washington Terr.; Thomas lived in Hire Twp.; Marietta married Marion Bean and lived in Montana; Benton married George Williams and lived in Kansas; Simon W. Hunt had 8 children; Henry Franklin; Ananda Elsie who married Franklin Welch and lived in Hire township; Charles A.; Marshall Lee; Estella; Otto; and Kerua who died Dec 10, 1878; Reverdy. Simon owned about 600A. (See Moore Cemetery)

Maryette was a daughter of Samuel A. and Elizabeth (Heaton) Hunt; Mr. & Mrs. Hunt were married in Pike county, Ill. in 1848; they lived in the Colchester area for a few years; then moved to Bushnell, where they stayed till about the mid-1870's; while living in Bushnell, two of their children, Cornelia and Samuel, died and

HUNT: (Cont'd)

were buried at Bushnell Cemetery; the Hunt family moved to Pike county, Kansas in the 1870's.

(NOTE: More on Samuel Hunt in the 1885 History of Pike county.)

HUTCHINSON: Mary Ellen, wife of Frank C.; young at death; b. Valentine & Mahala (Monk) Clayton.

SANDS: Stina; d. Nov 24, 1880; age 68y 5m; widow; b. resident of Ill. 4 years; d. at Colchester.

Notes, Corrections, Additions, and Changes

NOTE: Children of James C. & A. P. Vest buried at

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT
CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

Mt. Auburn Cemetery - in Colchester IL

Purchasers of lots

Averill, Eliza Lot 36 Block 3
" John " 89 " 2

Clayton, Gene SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Lot 108 Block 3
Ursall NE $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
William West $\frac{1}{2}$ " 112 " 4

Vest, Virginia NE $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 89 Block D

no
dates

World War I, etc Veterans

military
headstones
"GHS" { Vest, James E War C Corporal Army Co A- 65th Ill Inf 17 Dec 1906
lot 85 Block 1
Averill, Charles P C Pvt " A-64th " 22 Feb 1918
lot 36 Block 3

Other more recent listings

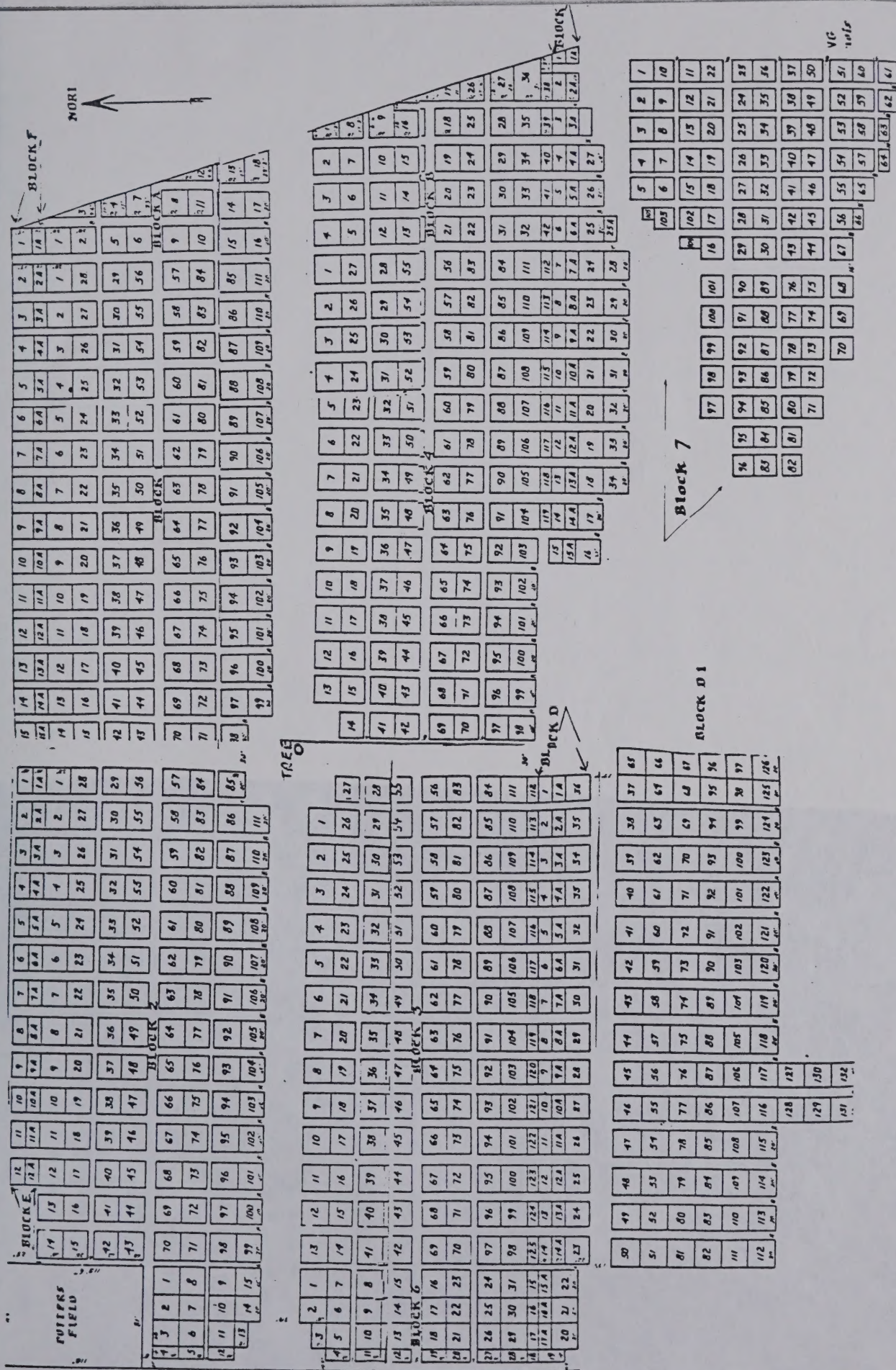
Vest, Frances
Pauline, wife of James C. } (did not get date + location)

Clayton, Ursall (1905-1980) } Block 3, Lot 108
Lacille (1908-) }
William (1885-1956) } Block 4 E $\frac{1}{2}$, Lot 112
Zella (1888-1968) }

See map for location of Cemetery - section 12, code #6, situated in NW Colchester, McDonough Co IL a little North of Highway 136 which intersects the center of the town. (Mount Auburn appears to be more recent than Bean Cemetery.)

W. G. AUBURN COLCHESTER, ILLINOIS

Pamphlet at Jett Lab City - Osceola 977,342/016
V3C



62.
Mt. Auburn Cemetery - Goldsboro

Purchasers of Lots (Mc Donough & RL Co

Averill, Eliza Lot 36 Block 3

John Lot 89 Block 2

Clayton Guss SE $\frac{1}{4}$ lot 108 Block 3

" Garssee NE $\frac{1}{4}$ lot 108 "

William West 1/2 lot 112 Block 4

Vest, Virginia NE $\frac{1}{4}$ lot 89 Block 4

At Auburn Conn. October TWO Colchester Ct

Charles P. Aboude War Prof Army CA 64 11/1/5 22 Feb 1948 lot 3 black 3 - 645
James E. Vost C Cpl " " 65 12/1/5 17 Dec 1946 85 1 - 645

Charles P. Gorman	W	1st Lt	"	65 122 Inf	17 Dec 1906	85	1	G-45
James C. Vost	C	Cpl	"	"	"	"	"	"

1900's { James C Vost C Pl " }
 { other Vosts than { Fosses, Jans E, Pauline (wife) }
 Pauline, of
 Clayton, Or soe 1805-1921 } Bk 3, lot 108 x 2
 Linn 1908 - } Bk 4 E₂ Lot 112
 Wellen 1885-1956
 Zelen 1888-1968 }

Clytem, Orsae 1905-1981
Lucie 1908 -

Lucas 908 -

Wellen 1885-1954

24 Jan 1888 - 1968

Bik 3, 108 108 x 2

BIT 4 E_2 Lot 112

Re: Averill/Clayton Family

Excerpts from

Book - "List of Pensioners on the Roll - 1 Jan 1883"

Printed pursuant to Law of U.S. Congress 1882 - U.S. Govt (1883)

(MPL Ref # 351.5 2658 LV.4)

Volume 4 -

(Kansas Section)

Kansas, Miami County

father-in-law
of Martha E. (Jill)
(Averill) Hussey -
sister of Great
Grand mother White

claim #137,658 - Hussey, Thomas J. - Paola

reason: disease of eyes - \$14⁰⁰ mo (date of grant left blank - one above
was Feb 1882)

(Send for p. 151)

Volume 3 of this same publication - pages 522/3 (Illinois Section)

Illinois, McDonough County

born
(Martha E. Vest)
Norman Averill's
grandmother

claim #15 - Clayton, Martha - Colchester

reason: widow 1812 - \$8⁰⁰ mo. date of orig. allowance: June 1871

claim #188,492 Clayton, Francis M. - Macomb

reason: minor of - \$14⁰⁰ mo date of orig. allowance: May 1880

(Francis M. Clayton was the soldier - Co A, 64th Ill Regt -

killed in line of duty in Sep 1878. Husband of Julia A. (Teas) Clayton.
He was son of Martha Clayton's brother, Wm Willis Clayton, Jr, thus
her nephew. I do not know this child's name - who rec'd the
pension)

excerpted Jan 1993 - NZ

Re: Dodge Family

Volume 5

(Missouri Section)

Missouri, Caldwell County

Emma's bro - claim #93,722 - Dodge, William O. - Hamilton

reason: wound right leg - \$10⁰⁰ mo date left blank

related to Geo.
Dodge?

{ #64,372, Nantz, George - Kingston - wd. R hand
#29,007, Scott, Laura " widow 1812

\$18⁰⁰ mo date blank
\$8⁰⁰ grant Apr 1880

(Many other names sound familiar)

(insert reverse for p 25)

(end of insert)

Pages from Published printed 1850 census, McDonough Co IL. Copied at Thannon Library, Salt Lake City

(Compiled by McDonough Co. Genealogical Society)

74 HOUSE	NAME	AGE	SEX	OCCUPATION	BIRTHPLACE	78 HOUSE	NAME	AGE	SEX	OCCUPATION	BIRTHPLACE
P. 266A	18 September 1850					P. 268A	18 September 1850				
514	William James	17	m	farmer	Ky.	542	Norman G. Averill	35	m	farmer	Ind.
	George James	16	m		Ky.		Martha E. Averill	28	f		Va.
	Mary E. James	12	f		Ky.		C. C. Averill	5	m		Ill.
	Elisa James	8	f		Ky.		Lucy Ann Averill	2	f		Ill.
	Malinda A. James	2	f		Ill.		Sarah J. A. R. Averill	1/12f			Ill.
515	Jefferson Welch	45	m	farmer \$3,000?	Ky.	543	Charles W. Gillerose	48	m	farmer \$1,600	N. H.
	Adelina Welch	50	f		Ky.		Marury H. Gillerose	44	f		Vt.
	William Welch	16	m		Ill.		Charles A. Gillerose	16	m	farmer	Vt.
	Samuel H. Welch	11	m		Ill.		David E. Gillerose	14	m		Vt.
	Mary F. Welch	8	f		Ill.		Erastus H. Gillerose	11	m		Ill.
	Thomas Welch	5	m		Ill.		Edward Gillerose	4	m		Vt.
	John Welch	2	m		Ill.		Eben M. Holton	19	m		Ind.
516	George W. Welch	43	m	farmer \$3,000	Ky.	544	Doreen Kirke	61	m	farmer \$1,000	Va.
	Mary Welch	36	f		Ky.		John Y. Kirke	21	m		Ky.
	Amanda Welch	13	f		Ill.		Elizabeth M. Kirke	20	f		Ky.
	Elija Welch	12	m		Ill.		Mary E. Kirke	6	f		Ky.
	Elisha Welch	12	m		Ill.	545	Thomas James	29	m	farmer \$800	Ohio
	James Welch	8	m		Ill.		Emely James	21	f		Tenn.
	George Welch	4	m		Ill.		William H. James	2	m		Ill.
517	Nancy Caldwell	59	f	\$2,500	Va.	546	Robert R. Been (Bean)	50	m	millar \$3,800	Tenn.
	Thomas Caldwell	24	m	farmer	Ky.		Susan Been	24	f		Tenn.
	Sarah Caldwell	20	f		Ky.		Margaret Been	14	f		Ind.
	Hannah Caldwell	89	f		Va.		John Been	14	m		Ind.
518	Robert Adams	37	m	farmer \$80	Mo.		Joseph Been	13	m		Ill.
	Lorilda Adams	21	f		Tenn.		Mary Been	13	f		Ill.
	James W. Adams	10	m		Mo.		William T. H. Been	12	m		Ill.
	John R. Adams	2	m		Ill.		Minerva Colweld	27	f		Tenn.
519	Allen H. Averill	32	m	farmer \$500	Ind.	547	James Dye	42	m	farmer \$1,000	Ohio
	Sarah E. Averill	20	f		Tenn.		Lucy Dye	37	f		Tenn.
	Charles P. Averill	3	m		Ill.		Joshua Dye	19	m		Ohio
	Martha E. Averill	1	f		Ill.		James Dye	15	m		Ohio
	Warner Post	20	m	wagonmaker	Ohio		Samuel Dye	13	m		Ill.
520	Joseph C. D. Carmack	50	m	millar \$2,000	Tenn.		Ellen Dye	10	f		Ill.
	Lucinda Carmack	26	m? f		N. Y.		Gatherine Dye	8	f		Ill.
	William W. Carmack	5	m		Ill.		Mary E. Dye	1	f		Ill.
	John C. Carmack	3	m		Ill.		Harrison Dye	25	m	farmer	Ohio
	Henry C. Carmack	2	m		Ill.	548	Sarah Pope	27	f		Ind.
521	Archbold R. Nichlus	47	m	millar \$1,000	N. Y.		Eltery Pope	8	m		Ill.
	Frances C. Nichlus	36	f		Ky.		Barbra Pope	5	f		Ill.
	John J. Nichlus	17	m		Ohio		Jasper N. Pope	3	m		Iowa
522	Hans Foster	44	m	carpenter	N. Y.		Margaret A. Pope	2	f		Iowa
	Juresha Foster	36	f		N. Y.	549	Jacob Strader	24	m	farmer	Ohio

The above shows infant Sarah Jane Averill living with her parents, Norman C. and Martha (Clayton) Averill in what is now Hire TWP, McDonough Co. IL in 1850.

Sarah's uncle Allen (Norman's youngest brother) and Aunt Sarah (Clayton) Av rill were living in the same community. (The Averill brothers had married Clayton sisters.)

Within four years, her parents moved to Iowa, and later to Kansas. Her Uncle Allen stayed in McDonough County, though he was in Kansas for alittle while. In the meantime, their older brother Henry took his family over the long Oregon Trail to settle in the Willamette Valley.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

McDONOUGH COUNTY—Continued.

No. of certifi- cate.	Name of pensioner.	Post-office ad- dress.	Cause for which pensioned.	Monthly rate.	Date of original al- lowance.
100, 201	Pearson, John B.	Bushnell.	dis. eye, chr. diarr.	\$17 00	June, 1881
211, 862	Ditmars, Rich. L.	do.	dis. kidneys, chr. diarr., dis. of abdominal viscera.	0 00	June, 1883
202, 198	McClendon, Joseph F.	do.	ch. diarr., dis. of abd. vis.	6 00	Jan., 1883
178, 877	Martin, Eliah	do.	inj. to back	18 00	Nov., 1880
184, 970	Leonhard, Hafele	do.	injury to abdomen	8 00	Mar., 1881
187, 841	Doughlass, Martha S.	do.	widow	14 00	Apr., 1880
93, 942	Collins, Jesse L.	do.	lumbago	18 00	do.
110, 815	Whittlesey, Wm. H.	do.	g. s. w. lft. leg.	4 00	June, 1883
211, 158	Yaap, Otto	Colchester	inj. l. foot	0 00	Feb., 1883
202, 685	Worndon, Benj. F.	do.	wd. chin & forehead	0 00	Aug., 1883
217, 588	Vogler, Frederick	do.	chr. diarr. & dis. of abd. vis.	0 00	July, 1883
215, 592	Woolley, Moses F.	do.	injury to abdomen	4 00	July, 1883
215, 740	Barber, Robt.	do.	heart dis.	18 00	Aug., 1878
154, 585	Moss, Samuel H.	do.	wd. l. arm	4 00	Sept., 1878
155, 456	Smith, Rich. P.	do.	rhen. & heart dis.	8 00	Jan., 1883
202, 193	Terrill, John	do.	wd. r. leg.	8 00	do.
53, 179	Mills, Stephen	do.	wd. head, inj. feet, dis. liver.	14 00	do.
105, 189	Green, Wm. M.	do.	dis. mouth	15 00	do.
119, 141	Thompson, Geo. M.	do.	wd. r. arm	8 00	do.
148, 502	Mellor, Travis	do.	wd. l. arm	18 00	do.
88, 680	Shaw, Amasaiah	do.	rheuma., heart dis.	24 00	do.
20, 442	Coplin, Samuel	do.	wd. l. arm, &c.	0 00	do.
29, 913	Baglia, John	do.	wd. r. shr.	7 00	do.
71, 833	Barrett, Edward F.	do.	dis. heart	18 00	do.
115, 223	Eightbey, James J.	do.	mother	8 00	Aug., 1881
18, 922	Kepling, Thos.	do.	widow 1812	8 00	June, 1871
28, 214	Smithwait, Margaret.	do.	widow	8 00	Mar., 1880
15	Clayton, Martha	do.	father	8 00	Mar., 1879
83, 380	Thompson, Hannah	do.	chr. diarr.	6 00	Jan., 1881
187, 532	Delay, Wm.	do.	widow	8 00	do.
10, 512	Powell, Ann	Colmar	chr. diarr.	6 00	Jan., 1881
181, 500	Geoghegan, Wm. B.	do.	wd. r. hand	8 00	do.
106, 104	Moore, Elizabeth	Fandon	chr. diarr.	6 00	Jan., 1883
68, 878	Hendricks, Harvey F.	do.	dis. lungs	2 00	do.
201, 788	Archer, John	do.	wd. l. foot	24 00	do.
130, 632	Friend, Thos. J.	do.	loss 1st two fing., inj. l. hand.	10 00	do.
150, 860	Lehart, Isiah	Good Hope	wd. head	8 00	do.
39, 801	Reed, Arlington	do.	widow 1812	8 00	do.
115, 950	Billings, Wm. H.	do.	father	8 00	July, 1871
67, 477	Syphard, Mary S.	do.	surv. 1812	8 00	Dec., 1871
17, 991	Cortell, Sarah	Industry	mother	8 00	June, 1865
151, 804	Dupuy, Wm.	do.	widow	20 00	do.
9, 258	Craig, Richard	do.	wd. head & back	6 00	do.
45, 546	Jones, Elizabeth	do.	inj. l. ankle	8 00	do.
115, 115	Wyatt, Elizabeth	do.	inj. rt. foot	4 00	do.
119, 554	Bates, Wm.	do.	inj. back	6 00	do.
150, 921	Wyatt, Wm. H.	do.	scoury	2 00	do.
104, 776	Logan, Benj. R.	do.	dis. eyes	14 00	Dec., 1883
110, 653	Clark, Jacob	do.	dis. lungs, heart	8 00	July, 1881
130, 549	Tatum, Thomas	do.	injury to abdomen	10 00	Oct., 1883
232, 249	Lane, Thomas B.	do.	chr. rheu., dis. heart	12 00	Aug., 1880
166, 242	Dowitt, James M.	do.	dis. lungs	4 00	Dec., 1880
192, 398	Plack, Alexander	do.	wd. l. arm, nose	6 00	Mar., 1879
218, 609	Robinson, Geo. W.	do.	wd. l. hand	12 75	do.
172, 927	Horton, Thomas	do.	heart dis., inj. brain, spine, epilep.	18 00	Apr., 1881
179, 250	Seward, John E.	Macomb	dis. lung & heart	6 00	Dec., 1881
158, 562	Wayland, Elijah O. A.	do.	inj. l. wrist	6 00	Aug., 1883
63, 017	Scott, Amos	do.	dis. head & lungs from con- cussion.	12 00	Mar., 1881
187, 214	Zimmerman, John H.	do.	chr. diarr.	20 00	Feb., 1881
198, 898	Wells, Christopher C.	do.	dis. heart	8 00	Nov., 1880
216, 347	Smith, James	do.	chr. diarr., dis. eyes	8 00	June, 1882
180, 050	Layton, Henry C.	do.	dis. heart	4 00	Apr., 1882
189, 224	Harris, Ralph	do.	dis. of abd. vis., parl. loss vis.	12 00	Oct., 1879
178, 589	Stewart, Chas.	do.	wd. l. arm	4 00	July, 1879
212, 422	Cavanagh, John	do.	chr. diarr. & dis. of abd. vis.	8 00	June, 1881
206, 137	Cobb, Edgar	do.	injury to abdomen	4 00	Sept., 1881
163, 165	Cass, Chauncey	do.	chr. diarr., dis. of abd. vis.	4 00	Nov., 1880
161, 743	Jones, Samuel	do.	paral. r. side	18 00	Jan., 1878
190, 836	Jaggard, Tolbert	do.	dis. heart & liver	6 00	June, 1883
105, 948	Foster, James	do.	wd. l. shr.	12 00	Sept., 1883
178, 697	McClellan, Jas. C.	do.	inj. l. shr.	2 00	July, 1879
111, 926	Baker, Lewis	do.	do.	do.	do.
212, 800	Denrharzer, Lewis	do.	do.	do.	do.
217, 827	Chapman, Wm. A.	do.	do.	do.	do.
161, 508	Lost, Thomas W.	do.	do.	do.	do.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

McDONOUGH COUNTY—Continued.

No. of certifi- cate.	Name of pensioner.	Post-office ad- dress.	Cause for which pensioned.	Monthly rate.	Date of original al- lowance.
151, 272	Klepper, Jacob H.	Macomb	dis. lungs	\$8 00	Feb., 1878
208, 723	Tunis, Joseph	do.	chr. bruchi	6 00	May, 1882
105, 504	Sweeney, Wm. G.	do.	wd. rt. arm	4 00	Sept., 1881
152, 329	Wiley, John	do.	loss l. eye, impaired vision of right.	18 00	Apr., 1878
196, 309	Gash, Henry W.	do.	dis. lungs from measles	8 00	Oct., 1881
201, 329	Adair, Andrew A.	do.	wd. l. side	3 00	Feb., 1882
151, 713	Meek, Luther	do.	wd. neck & back	4 00	Mar., 1878
92, 070	Simmons, Rowan L.	do.	chr. diarr.	18 00	do.
120, 712	McClintock, Karr	do.	injury to abdomen	10 00	do.
94, 332	Gash, Geo. B.	do.	wd. l. eyeball	4 00	do.
80, 884	Gumbart, Geo. C.	do.	wd. mouth	14 00	do.
101, 120	Graff, Francis	do.	dis. eye	4 00	do.
96, 483	Griffith, Cary F.	do.	loss r. arm	24 00	do.
103, 544	Faulkner, Wm. C.	do.	heart dis.	24 00	do.
17, 273	Hillyor, Isaac C.	do.	chr. diarr.	0 00	do.
105, 416	Peck, Orin	do.	dropsy, dis. legs	3 75	do.
38, 925	Provine, James H.	do.	dis. eye	16 00	do.
120, 529	Tunis, Isaac	do.	wd. r. arm	4 00	do.
168, 571	Stearns, Wm. F.	do.	chr. diarr. gen. debility	6 00	do.
117, 203	Cannon, Wm.	do.	dis. of abd. viscera, diarr.	12 00	do.
100, 923	Laughlin, Robt. F.	do.	chr. diarr.	10 00	do.
150, 434	Christinger, John W.	do.	loss r. arm	24 00	do.
96, 280	Campbell, Newton K.	do.	chr. diarr.	10 00	do.
109, 757	Collins, Lewis R.	do.	ophthalmia	24 00	do.
31, 110	Bowlin, John S.	do.	wd. r. side	15 00	do.
136, 862	Smithers, Joseph	do.	dis. eyes from prison life, scoury, frozen feet.	4 00	do.
117, 704	Smith, Joseph A.	do.	dis. lung & throat	14 00	do.
109, 999	Liggott, Jesse W.	do.	wd. l. leg	8 00	do.
80, 655	Adcock, Joseph T.	do.	wd. hand	6 00	do.
208, 110	Chase, James M.	do.	amaurosis & loss l. eye	24 00	do.
120, 444	Walker, Robt. A.	do.	wd. l. foot	15 00	do.
121, 092	Philpot, Thomas	do.	wd. r. hand	10 00	do.
25, 067	Venard, Geo.	do.	wd. r. arm	24 00	do.
40, 711	Robertson, James T.	do.	dis. lungs	8 00	do.
40, 700	Frost, Samuel	do.	inj. r. knee	18 00	do.
35, 173	Russell, Josephus	do.	wd. both legs	4 00	do.
80, 714	Farwell, Gladden L.	do.	inj. l. hip & shr	8 00	do.
117, 312	McClellan, John	do.	widow	25 00	Dec., 1878
73, 202	Brozelle, Wm.	do.	do	10 00	do.
124, 593	Friend, Chas. H.	do.	mother	8 00	Nov., 1882
112, 200	Bowman, Newton	do.	minor of	10 00	May, 1880
129, 807	Brooking, Robt. S.	do.	do	10 00	May, 1880
182, 756	Kyle, Sarah P.	do.	do	14 00	May, 1880
184, 159	Hall, Sarah M.	do.	do	8 00	May, 1871
197, 877	McClintock, Nancy	do.	do	8 00	Apr., 1878
150, 515	Riley, Wm. H.	do.	do	25 00	Dec., 1874
188, 414	Nelson, James M.	do.	do	8 00	do.
143, 952	Johnson, Joseph	do.	do	8 00	do.
188, 492	Clayton, Francis M.	do.	do	8 00	do.
173, 701	Wright, Sophia	do.	do	8 00	do.
150, 182	Woolridge, Jane	do.	do	8 00	do.
180, 072	Sellers, Melissa	do.	do	8 00	do.
23, 804	Broadbuss, Martha A.	do.	do	8 00	do.
166, 803	Blazer, Nancy A.	do.	do	8 00	do.
70, 164	Carter, Eliza J.	do.	do	8 00	do.
50, 404	White, Mary	do.	do	8 00	do.
20, 759	Wright, Martha E.	do.	do	10 00	do.
187, 305	Parkins, Mary E.	do.	do	20 00	do.
127, 453	Wells, Susan E.	do.	do	10 00	do.
7, 453	Youngblood, Mary A.	do.	do	8 00	do.
7, 604	Whitten, Elizabeth	do.	do	8 00	do.
5, 066	Buck, Barbara M.	do.	do	8 00	do.
21, 717	Brattle, James W.	do.	do	8 00	do.
175, 732	Randolph, Mary E.	do.	do	8 00	do.
128, 154	Randolph, Matilda J.	do.	do	8 00	do.
188, 109	Covert, Nancy J.	do.	do	8 00	do.
145, 304	Dorman, Lydia L.	do.	do	8 00	do.
31, 353	Pillsburg, Caroline E.	do.	do	8 00	do.
184, 056	Lewis, Britton	do.	do	8 00	do.
178, 908	Applegate, Elizabeth M.	do.	do	8 00	do.
12, 457	Gibson, Ann H.	do.	do	8 00	do.
132, 885	Tode, James	do.	do	8 00	do.
66, 028	Forbes, Emory B.	do.	do	8 00	do.
78, 123	Brick, John E.	do.	do	8 00	do.
50, 321	Stewart, Jacob P.	do.	do	8 00	do.
220, 906	White, Thomas W.	do.	do	8 00	do.

From book - "List of Pensioners on the Roll - Jan 1, 1883" Vol 3
Washington: Govt Printing Office in response to Resolution (Engress) H.R. 25,158 of P. 57.1.5 2658L

070
Jett Lehigh US 100m 977.342
x2c 1840

P20 - Marcus Rica 000 12001
011 00001

P24 - Nancy Willis 1
101001

1850

74 HOUSE	NAME	AGE	SEX	OCCUPATION	BIRTHPLACE
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P. 266A 18 September 1850

514	William James	17	m	farmer	Ky.
	George James	16	m		Ky.
	Mary E. James	12	f		Ky.
	Elisa James	8	f		Ky.
	Malinda A. James	2	f		Ill.
515	Jefferson Welch	45	m	farmer \$3,000?	Ky.
	Adelinia Welch	50	f		Ky.
	William Welch	16	m		Ill.
	Samuel H. Welch	11	m		Ill.
	Mary F. Welch	8	f		Ill.
	Thomas Welch	5	m		Ill.
	John Welch	2	m		Ill.
516	George W. Welch	43	m	farmer \$3,000	Ky.
	Mary Welch	36	f		Ky.
	Amanda Welch	13	f		Ill.
	Elija Welch	12	m		Ill.
	Elisha Welch	12	m		Ill.
	James Welch	8	m		Ill.
	George Welch	4	m		Ill.
517	Nancy Caldwell	59	f	\$2,500	Va.
	Thomas Caldwell	24	m	farmer	Ky.
	Sarah Caldwell	20	f		Ky.
	Hannah Caldwell	89	f		Va.
518	Robert Adams	37	m	farmer \$80	Mo.
	Lorilda Adams	21	f		Tenn.
	James W. Adams	10	m		Mo.
	John R. Adams	2	m		Ill.
519	Allen H. Averill	32	m	farmer \$500	Ind.
	Sarah E. Averill	20	f		Tenn.
	Charles P. Averill	3	m		Ill.
	Martha E. Averill	1	f		Ill.
	Warner Post	20	m	wagonmaker	Ohio
520	Joseph C. D. Carmack	50	m	millar \$2,000	Tenn.
	Lucinda Carmack	26	m? f		N. Y.
	William W. Carmack	5	m		Ill.
	John C. Carmack	3	m		Ill.
	Henry C. Carmack	2	m		Ill.
521	Archbold R. Nichlus	47	m	millar \$1,000	N. Y.
	Frances C. Nichlus	36	f		Ky.
	John J. Nichlus	17	m		Ohio
522	Hans Foster	44	m	carpenter	N. Y.
	Juresha Foster	36	f		N. Y.

15 Apr 1848 Allen Post married Jane Warren

note by n/z - 31 Dec 1851 Warren Post
 married Lucinda Jane Clayton
 1850 Mercer Co - other posts living near Eliza & Henry Averill

HOUSE	NAME	AGE	SEX	OCCUPATION	BIRTHPLACE
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P. 268A 18 September 1850

542	Norman G. Averill	35	m	farmer	Ind.
	Martha E. Averill	28	f		Va.
	C. C. Averill	5	m		Ill.
	Lucy Ann Averill	2	f		Ill.
	Sarah J. A. R. Averill	1/12	f		Ill.
543	Charles W. Gillerose	48	m	farmer \$1,600	N. H.
	Marury H. Gillerose	44	f		Vt.
	Charles A. Gillerose	16	m	farmer	Vt.
	David E. Gillerose	14	m		Vt.
	Erastus H. Gillerose	11	m		Ill.
	Edward Gillerose	4	m		Vt.
	Eben M. Holton	19	m		Ind.
544	Doreen Kirke	61	m	farmer \$1,000	Va.
	John Y. Kirke	21	m		Ky.
	Elizabeth M. Kirke	20	f		Ky.
	Mary E. Kirke	6	f		Ky.
545	Thomas James	29	m	farmer \$800	Ohio
	Emely James	21	f		Tenn.
	William H. James	2	m		Ill.
546	Robert R. Been (Bean)	50	m	millar \$3,800	Tenn.
	Susan Been	24	f		Tenn.
	Margaret Been	14	f		Ind.
	John Been	14	m		Ind.
	Joseph Been	13	m		Ill.
	Mary Been	13	f		Ill.
	William T. H. Been	12	m		Ill.
	Minerva Colweld	27	f		Tenn.
547	James Dye	42	m	farmer \$1,000	Ohio
	Lucy Dye	37	f		Tenn.
	Joshua Dye	19	m		Ohio
	James Dye	15	m		Ohio
	Samuel Dye	13	m		Ill.
	Ellen Dye	10	f		Ill.
	Catherine Dye	8	f		Ill.
	Mary E. Dye	1	f		Ill.
	Harrison Dye	25	m	farmer	Ohio
548	Sarah Pope	27	f		Ind.
	Eltery Pope	8	m		Ill.
	Barbra Pope	5	f		Ill.
	Jasper N. Pope	3	m		Iowa
	Margaret A. Pope	2	f		Iowa
549	Jacob Strader	24	m	farmer	Ohio

HOUSE	NAME	AGE	SEX	OCCUPATION	BIRTHPLACE
P. 269	18 September 1850				
549	Frances Strader	23	f		Ohio
	Henry F. Strader	5/12	m		Ill.
550	Thomas White	43	m	farmer \$3,000	Del.
	Mary White	49	f		Md.
	Thomas White	25	m		Ohio
	Clement White	21	m		Ohio
	Permelia White	18	f		Ohio
	John White	17	m		Ohio
	Catherine White	15	f		Ohio
	Cinia White	13	f		Ill.
	Mary White	11	f		Ohio
	Harrison White	10	m		Ill.
	Maria White	8	f		Ill.
	Milton Boyd	11	m		Ill.
551	James Clarkson	35	m	farmer	England
	Elizabeth Clarkson	31	f		England
	Isabel Clarkson	28	f		England
	John J. Clarkson	5	m		England
552	Belle Lane	26	m	farmer	Ohio
	Nancy A. Lane	26	f		Ky.
	Francis Lane	4	m		Ill.
	Hester A. Lane	2	f		Ill.
553	Larkin Buken (Bacon)	30	m	farmer \$1,000	Tenn.
	Hannah Buken	25	f		Ky.
	Mary A. Buken	7	f		Ill.
	Sarah Buken	4	f		Ill.
	George W. Buken	2	m		Ill.
554	George St. Clare	24	m	farmer	Ohio
	Sarah Y. St. Clare	24	f		Va.
	Mary E. St. Clare	3	f		Ill.
	Mariah A. St. Clare	1	f		Ill.
555	Margarett St. Clare	56	f	\$2,000	Ky.
	Rebecca St. Clare	25	f		Ky.
	John St. Clare	22	m	farmer	Ky.
	James St. Clare	20	m		Ky.
	Ellen St. Clare	18	f		Ill.
	David St. Clare	14	m		Ill.
556	Joseph Riley	53	m	farmer	Ky.
	Maragrett Riley	47	f		Ky.
	Sousan Riley	18	f		Ky.
	Tuet C. Milley	17	m		Ill.
	Charles Milley	14	m		Ill.

90 HOUSE	NAME	AGE	SEX	OCCUPATION	BIRTHPLACE
P. 274A	23 September 1850				
632	Edward Barrett	8	m		Ohio
	Allen Barrett	6	m		Ill.
	William Barrett	4	m		Ill.
	Samuel Barrett	2	m		Ill.
633	William J. Depain	39	m	wagonmaker	Ky.
	Emely Depain	38	f		Ky.
	Erastus Depain	14	m		Ill.
	Mary F. Depain	13	f		Ill.
	Osker Depain	12	m		Ill.
	Columbus Depain	10	m		Ill.
	Amanda Depain	9	f		Ill.
	Elisa Jane Depain	8	f		Ill.
	Albert Depain	10/12	m		Ill.
634	Frederick Rice	39	m	farmer \$300	Ind.
	Louisa Rice	36	f		Ind.
	Martha Rice	12	f		Ind.
	Frances Rice	10	f		Ind.
	James Rice	9	m		Ind.
	Hiram Rice	6	m		Ind.
	Aaron Rice	5	m		Ind.
	Maragrett Rice	3	f		Ill.
	McKing Rice	5/12	m		Ill.
✓ 635	William Rice	33	m	farmer	Ind.
	Elizabeth Rice	29	f		Ky.
	William Rice	16	m		Ill.
	Rachel Rice	8	f		Ill.
	Martha Rice	7	f		Ill.
	John F. Rice	4	m		Ill.
	Nancy Rice	8/12	f		Ill.
636	Richard Mason	40	m	farmer \$800	England
	Rebecca Mason	39	f		England
	Joseph Mason	18	m	farmer	N. Y.
	William Mason	14	m		Ill.
	Mary Mason	9	f		Ill.
	Ann T. Mason	7	f		Ill.
	Anson M. Mason	5	m		Ill.
	Henry A. Mason	3	m		Ill.
✓ 637	Volentine Claton (Clayton)	32	m	farmer \$800	Va.
	Mahala Claton	24	f		Ind.
	William Claton	1	m		Ill.
! →	William Claton	58	m	farmer	Va.
✓	William Rice	14	m		Ind.

HOUSE NAME AGE SEX OCCUPATION BIRTHPLACE 91

P. 275 23 September 1850

✓ 637	Martha Claton	56	f		Va.
	Lucinda Claton	27	f		Va.
	Lyda Claton	11	f		Ill.
638	William Claton (Clayton)	34	m	farmer \$800	Va.
	Louisa J. Claton	27	f		Ind.
	Francis J. Claton	7	m		Ill.
	Mary E. Claton	2	f		Ill.
	F. M. Monk	25	m	farmer	Ind.
639	Elisa F. Horld (Horrel)	45	f	\$400	Ky.
	Elizabeth Horld	21	f		Ky.
	Martha A. Horld	21	f		Ky.
	Francis L. Horld	18	m	farmer	Ill.
	John N. C. Horld	16	m	farmer	Ky.
	Nancy Horld	12	f		Ill.
	Elisa Horld	9	f		Ill.
640	Charles W. Dunsworth	38	m	farmer \$1,000	Tenn.
✓	Angeline Dunsworth	33	f		Tenn.
	George W. Dunsworth	14	m		Ill.
	Martha Dunsworth	12	f		Ill.
	James Dunsworth	10	m		Ill.
	David Dunsworth	8	m		Ill.
	Samuel Dunsworth	6	m		Ill.
	John M. Dunsworth	11	m		Ill.
	Nancy E. Dunsworth	1	f		Ill.
✓	Sousan Vest	55	f		Va.
	Jane Vest	18	f		Ill.
	Sousan Vest	20	f		Ill.
	James M. Vest	14	m		Ill.
641	James Chamberlin	36	m	farmer \$1,000	Va.
	Martha Chamberlin	23	f		Ohio
642	Stephen A. White	29	m	farmer \$2,000	Ohio
	Elizabeth White	26	f		Ind.
	Maria White	7	f		Ill.
	Henry White	5	m		Ill.
	Joseph White	3	m		Ill.
643	Lewis Morning (Mourning)	43	m	farmer \$250	Ky.
	Elva Morning	40	f		Ky.
	William H. Morning	18	m	farmer	Ky.
	Maragrett J. Morning	16	f		Ky.
	Manirva Morning	14	f		Ill.
	Mary Morning	12	f		Ill.
	Stephen Morning	10	m		Ill.

dan-in-law? widow of oldest son? she mtd 2 in 1851

wife's bro

wife's mother

106
HOUSE

NAME

AGE SEX

OCCUPATION

BIRTHPLACE

P. 282A 26 September 1850

736	Cashus W. Runkle	10/12	m		Ill.
	William Polock	25	m	farmer	Ill.
	George Martin	25	m	farmer	Ohio
	Maragrett Myers	21	f		Germany
737	Hugh McGaughy	35	m	farmer	Pa.
	Jane McGaughy	30	f		Pa.
	Ann B. McGaughy	10	f		Va.
	James B. McGaughy	8	m		Pa.
	Andrew N. McGaughy	6	m		Pa.
	Fanny G. McGaughy	4	f		Pa.
738	William Claton	54	m	farmer \$2,000	N. J.
	Samuel Claton	24	m	farmer	Pa.
	Maragrett Claton	15	f		Pa.
	John Claton	14	m		Pa.
	Sousan Claton	11	f		Ill.
739	Hugh B. Imeley	40	m	farmer	Pa.
	Mary Imeley	29	f		Ohio
	Martha A. Imeley	8	f		Ill.
	Elizabeth Imeley	5	f		Ill.
	Seth M. Imeley	3	m		Ill.
	James M. Imeley	1	m		Ill.
	Pinkney Buchanan	26	m	farmer	Tenn.
740	John Crane	51	m	farmer	N. J.
	Mary Crane	51	f		Pa.
	William Crane	20	m	farmer	Pa.
	Mary H. Crane	15	f		Pa.
	Elias F. Crane	18	m	farmer	Pa.
	Alleta H. Crane	9	f		Pa.
	John A. Crane	6	m		Pa.
741	John Kirk	59	m	farmer \$3,500	Ky.
	Nancy Kirk	53	f		Va.
	Julia A. Kirk	24	f		Ky.
	John Kirk	21	m		Ky.
	Harriett W. Kirk	19	f		Ky.
	Mahalia W. Kirk	16	f		Ky.
	Lucy E. Kirk	10	f		Ill.
	Juliett Archy	2	f		Ill.
742	John H. Snapp	40	m	farmer \$1,000	Va.
	Nancy Snapp	32	f		Pa.
	Elisabeth Snapp	19	f		Tenn.
	Madison Snapp	17	m		Tenn.
	Alexander Snapp	14	m		Tenn.

Not
ours

SCHEDULE I.—Free Inhabitants in Township 15 N R 2 W in the County of Mercer State
of Illinois enumerated by me, on the 28th day of October 1850. Saml M. Thompson Ass't Marshal.

The Name of every Person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1880, was in this family.		DESCRIPTION.			Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each Male Person over 15 years of age.	Value of Real Estate owned.	Place of Birth. Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Married within the year.	Attended School within the year.	Persons over 15 years of age who cannot read & write.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
713	Eli Johnson		8	F				Indiana			
	John Johnson		27	M		Farmer		Indiana			
	Mary Johnson		25	F				Idaho			
	Elyakette Johnson		6	F				Idaho			
	James Johnson		4	M				Illinois			
	Sagah Johnson		1	F				Idaho			
714	Robert Hicks		35	M		Farmer		Indiana			
	Mary Hicks		25	F				Idaho			
	John Johnson		57	M		None		Idaho			
715	James Baker		29	M		Farmer	1200.	Massachusetts			
	Angeline Baker		20	F				Ohio			
	Hemmette Baker		1	F				Illinois			
716	Lori Warren		53	M		Farmer	1600.	Massachusetts			
	Eli Warren		36	F				New York			
	William Warren		15	M		Farmer		Ohio			
	B B Warren		16	M		Idaho		Idaho			
	John Warren		14	M				Idaho			
	James Warren		10	M				Illinois			
	Francis Warren		7	M				Idaho			
	Richards Taylor Warren		4	M				Idaho			
	David Warren		1	M				Idaho			
	Lynon Warren		29	M		Labourer		Ohio			
717	Henry Smith		40	M		Farmer	350.	New York			
	Marshall A. Smith		25	F				Ohio			
	James A. Smith		9	M				Illinois			
	William H. H. Smith		7	M				Idaho			
	Alfred Smith		5	M				Idaho			
	Robert Smith		2	M				Idaho			
718	Allen Post		29	M		Farmer	200.	New York			
	Jane Post		24	F		(James Warren) Post me 1840		Ohio			
	Charles F. Post		1	M				Illinois			
	Lydia Post		17	F				Ohio			
	Augustus Post		29	M		Carpenter		Idaho			
	Lori J. Post		25	M		Wagon Maker		Idaho			
719	John Post		32	M		Farmer	500.	New York			
	Catharine Post		33	F				Idaho			
	Ann's Post		11	M				Illinois			
	Almira Post		9	F				Idaho			
	Samuel Post		6	M				Idaho			
	Lori Post		4	M				Idaho			
	Mary Post		1	F				Idaho			
	Barry Post		1	F				Idaho			

15 N R 2 W = Preemption Township

MDL Ref# 311.3
 U.S. 74 L

Book - E.H. Davidson - 1975 - (Photocopy) Mercer Co IL 1850 Census

age 25

SCHEDULE I.—Free Inhabitants in Union 18th Nov^r 1850 in the County of Misner &
of Union enumerated by me, on the 18 day of October 1850. Saml H. Thompson Ass't M.

Dwelling-house numbered in the order of visitation.	Family numbered in the order of visitation.	The Name of every Person, whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1850, was in this family.	DESCRIPTION.			Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each Male Person over 15 years of age.	Value of Real Estate owned.	PLACE OF BIRTH. Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Married within the year.	Attended School within the year.	Persons over 15 years of age who read & write.	Whether deaf, blind, idiotic, or convict.
			Age.	Sex.	Color.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
770	770	William Johnson	28	m		Laborer ✓		Ireland				
		Sam Johnson	28	f				Idaho				
771	771	John Adams	39	m		Farmer ✓		Pennsylvania				
		Mary Adams	41	f				Ireland				
		Isabel Adams	15	f				Pennsylvania				
		Agnes Adams	9	f				Idaho				
		Mary J. Adams	6	f				Idaho				
		Thomas J. Adams	5	m				Idaho				
		Martha E. Adams	2	f				Illinois				
772	772	William Briggs	43	m		Farmer ✓		Ireland				
		Isabella Briggs	33	f				Idaho				
		Ann J. Briggs	15	m				New York				
		Robert Briggs	11	m				Idaho				
		Thomas Briggs	5	m				Idaho				
		Richard Briggs	3	m				Idaho				
		Henry Clay Briggs	1	m				Illinois				
773	773	John Lipton	59	m		Laborer ✓		Ireland				
		Isabella Lipton	50	f				Idaho				
		Abie Lipton	16	f				Idaho				
774	774	Samuel Holworth	62	m		Farmer ✓		Ireland				
		Flora Holworth	58	f				Idaho				
		Thomas Holworth	18	m		Laborer ✓		Idaho				
		Isabella Holworth	13	f				Idaho				
		Tarph Holworth	12	f				Idaho				
775	775	Samuel Warren	31	m		Farmer ✓	500.	Massachusetts				
		Ely Warren	31	f				Ohio				
		Mary A. Warren	12	f				Illinois				
		Marion Warren	8	f				Idaho				
		Martha Warren	6	f				Idaho				
		Chauncy Warren	4	m				Idaho				
		Sarah L. Warren	2	f				Idaho				
776	776	John Sharp	31	m		Farmer ✓	500.	Indiana				
		Kelem N. Sharp	21	f				New York				
		Caroline Sharp	1	f				Illinois				
777	777	James P. Jones	25	m		Farmer ✓	400.	Kentucky				
		Elizabeth Jones	27	f				Indiana				
		Sydney Jones	2	f				Illinois				
		Samuel Jones	9/12	m				Idaho				
		Isabel Miller	17	m		Laborer ✓		Indiana				
778	778	John H. Milbight	55	m		Farmer ✓		Kentucky				
		Charlotte H. Milbight	44	f				New York				
		Ely Milbight	29	f				Indiana				

Elye (Avent) Warren

1880 Census, Illinois, McDonough, Colchester

1	2	3	Names	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Campbell, Clara	w	f	9	d	s		IL	TN	IL	
			Rosa	w	f	7	d	s		IL	TN	IL	
			Alfred	w	m	5	s	s		IL	TN	IL	
14	14		Duffield, Goland	w	m	44		m	laborer	EG	EG	EG	
			Martha	w	f	37	w	m	Housekeeper	IL	EG	EG	
			Elizabeth	w	f	20	d	s	Housekeeper	IL	EG	IL	
			William	w	m	14	s	s	laborer	IL	EG	IL	
			Mary	w	f	11	d	s		IL	EG	IL	
			Wm.	w	m	9	s/s			IL	EG	IL	
			Sarah	w	f	5	d	s		IL	EG	IL	
			Fred	w	m	4	12			IL	EG	IL	
✓ 15	15		Vest, James	w	m	43		m	carpenter	IL	TN	VA	
			Paulina	w	f	40	w	m	Housekeeper	IL	VT	VT	
			Georgia	w	f	2	d	s		IL	IL	IL	
16	16		Carroll, Wm	w	m	24		m	coal miner	EG	EG	EG	
			Anna	w	f	26	w	m	Housekeeper	MS	EG	IL	
			Anar	w	f	5	12			IL	EG	MS	
17	17		Hoar, John	w	m	23		m	coal miner	EG	EG	EG	
			Jane	w	f	22	w	m	Housekeeper	EG	EG	EG	
			Betrice	w	f	2	d	s		IL	EG	EG	
			John	w	m	1	12			IL	EG	EG	
18	18		Hoar, John	w	m	49		m	coal miner	EG	EG	EG	
			Jane	w	f	48	w	m	Housekeeper	EG	EG	EG	
			Wm.	w	m	24	s	s	coal miner	EG	EG	EG	
			Elizabeth	w	f	19	d	s	Housekeeper	EG	EG	EG	
			Samuel	w	m	17	s	s	coal miner	EG	EG	EG	
			Rosenia	w	f	15	d	s		EG	EG	EG	
			Anna	w	f	4	d	s		IL	EG	EG	
19	19		Mason, Mikel	w	m	35		m	coal miner	IR	IR	IR	
			Margret	w	f	26	w	m	Housekeeper	IR	IR	IR	
			Mary	w	f	7	d	s		PA	IR	IR	
			Elizabeth	w	f	6	d	s		PA	IR	IR	
			Agness	w	f	4	d	s		PA	IR	IR	
			Margaret	w	f	3	d	s		PA	IR	IR	
20	20		Godfrey, Samuel	w	m	55		m	coal miner	CT			
			Elizabeth	w	f	44	w	m	Housekeeper	OH	OH	OH	
			Wm.	w	m	20	s	s	coal miner	IL	CT	OH	
			Nathan	w	m	17	s	s	coal miner	IL	CT	OH	
			Arthur	w	m	15	s	s	coal miner	IL	CT	OH	
			Alice	w	f	10	d	s		IL	CT	OH	
			Henry	w	m	8	s	s		IL	CT	OH	
			Almond	w	m	6	s	s		IL	CT	OH	
			Sarah	w	f	1	d	s		IL	CT	OH	
21	21		Jackson, F. M	w	m	36		m	laborer	IL	CT	OH	
			Eva	w	f	25	w	m	Milliner	IL	KY	OH	
			Miller, Mary A	w	f	59	M	w	Housekeeper	IL	IN	IN	
3	22		Hunt, J. B.	w	m	64		w	doctor	IN	IN	IN	
			John	w	m	22	s	s	book keeper	TN	TN	AL	
			Wm	w	m	18	s	s	farmer	IL	TN	AL	
			Ann	w	f	28	d	s	Housekeeper	IL	TN	AL	
			Martha	w	f	20	d	s	Housekeeper	AL	TN	AL	
			Farrar, Oscar	w	m	18	s	s	cleans feathers	IL	NY	IN	
23	23		Farrar, W. H.	w	m	40		m	cleans feathers	NY	MA	NY	
24	24		Murray, M. A.	w	m	39		m	livery man	OH	OH	OH	
			Elizabeth	w	f	33	w	m	hair dresser	OH	OH	OH	
			Charles	w	m	8	s	s		IL	OH	OH	

1880 Census, Illinois, McDonough, Colchester

1	2	3	Names	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Market Street	Murray, Minnie	w	f	5	d	s	IL	OH	OH	
				Jesse	w	f	3	d	s	IL	OH	OH	
				Eddie B.	w	m	7	12		IL	OH	OH	
25	25		Parker, J. B.	w	m	47		m	farmer	NY	IR	IR	
			Susannah	w	f	47	w	m	Housekeeper	KY	KY	VA	
			Frances	w	f	17	d	s	school teacher	IL	KY	KY	
			Harvey	w	m	15	s	s	farm laborer	IL	KY	KY	
			Nellie	w	f	12	d	s		IL	KY	KY	
			Laura	w	f	10	d	s		IL	KY	KY	
			James	w	m	8	s	s		IL	KY	KY	
			Manie	w	f	3	d	s		IL	KY	KY	
			Eddie	w	m	1	s	s		IL	KY	KY	
26	26		Anderson, Isa	w	f	47		w	Housekeeper	TN	IR	IR	
			James	w	m	21	s	s	coal miner	PA	PA	PA	
			Belle	w	f	17	d	s	Housekeeper	IL	PA	PA	
			Levina	w	f	14	d	s	Housekeeper	IL	PA	PA	
			Lizzie	w	f	11	d	s		IL	PA	PA	
27	27		McIntosh, Peter	w	m	34		m	coal miner	ST	ST	ST	
			Able	w	f	32	w	m	Housekeeper	IL	TN	TN	
			Abraham	w	m	11	s	s		IL	ST	IL	
			Christinie	w	f	7	d	s		IL	ST	IL	
			Katie	w	f	5	d	s		IL	ST	IL	
			Eliza	w	f	3	d	s		IL	ST	IL	
			Wm.	w	m	1	s	s		IL	ST	IL	
28	28		Matthews, Ann	w	f	27	w	m	Housekeeper	IL	PA	TN	
			Howard	w	m	5	s	s		IL	IL	IL	
29	29		Burton, Wm.	w	m	35		m	coal miner	IL	RI	TN	
			Rebecca	w	f	34	w	m	Housekeeper	IL	TN	TN	
			Sadie	w	f	12	d	s		IL	IL	TN	
			Emma	w	f	10	d	s		IL	IL	TN	
			Amanda	w	f	8	d	s		IL	IL	TN	
			Samantha	w	f	5	d	s		IL	IL	TN	
			Hobert, Martha	w	f	31	S/1	m	boarder	TN	TN	TN	
			Annie	w	f	12	d	s		IL	TN	TN	
30	30		Hotton, Thos.	w	m	32		m	coal miner	EG	EG	EG	
			Hannah	w	f	37	w	m	Housekeeper	EG	EG	EG	
			Caroline	w	f	7	d	s		MI	EG	EG	
			Anna	w	f	5	d	s		MI	EG	EG	
			George	w	m	3	s	s		MI	EG	EG	
			John	w	m	2	12			IL	EG	EG	
4	31		McCann, Jas	w	m	50		m	farmer	VA	VA	VA	
			Rachel	w	f	45	w	m	Housekeeper	OH	OH	OH	
			Charles	w	m	24	s	s	farmer	OH	VA	OH	
			Amelia	w	f	21	d	s	Housekeeper	OH	VA	OH	
			Emma	w	f	19	d	s	Housekeeper	OH	VA	OH	
			Hattie	w	f	14	d	s	Housekeeper	OH	VA	OH	
			Lula	w	f	5	d	s		OH	VA	OH	
32	32		Thornnton, Mark	w	m	31		m	coal miner	EG	EG	EG	
			Elizabeth	w	f	33	w	m	Housekeeper	IL	EG	EG	
			Anna	w	f	13	d	s	Housekeeper	IL	EG	EG	
			Jenne	w	f	10	d	s		IL	EG	EG	
			Lizzie	w	f	8	d	s		IL	EG	EG	
			Mary	w	f	6	d	s		IL	EG	EG	
			Emma	w	f	4	d	s		IL	EG	EG	
			Harriet	w	f	9	12			IL	EG	EG	

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1	2	3	Names	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
213	213		Myers, John	w	m	56		m	farmer	PA	PA	PA	
			Marian	w	f	54	w	m	Housekeeper	PA	PA	PA	
			Benjamin	w	m	23	s	s	farming	PA	PA	PA	
			Anna	w	f	21	d	s	Housekeeper	PA	PA	PA	
			Emma	w	f	16	d	s	Housekeeper	PA	PA	PA	
			Henry	w	m	13	s	s	farm laborer	IL	PA	PA	

End of Colchester. Beginning of Colchester township

22	214	214	Beezer, John	w	m	54		m	farmer	GE	GE	GE	
			Fannie	w	f	38	w	m	Housekeeper	BA	BA	BA	
			Caroline	w	f	15	d	s		IL		BA	
			Barbara	w	f	56		w	servant	BH	BH	BH	
			Clara	w	f	14	d	s			BH	BH	
			Joseph	w	m	26		s	servant, laborer	EG	EG	EG	
			Stephen	w	m	27	bd	s	coal miner	PR	PR	PR	
			Vogler, Frederick	w	m	34		m	coal miner	BA	BA	BA	
no house			Mary	w	f	27	w		Housekeeper	EG	EG	EG	
numbers			Elmer	w	m	8	s			IL	BA	EG	
			Frank	w	m	7	s			IL	BA	EG	
			Florence	w	f	5	d			IL	BA	EG	
			Creasy, Frank	w	m	39		m	laborer	KY	KY	KY	
			Susan	w	f	27	w	m	Housekeeper	KY	KY	KY	
			Mary	w	f	12	d			IL	KY	KY	
			Aurill, Pinkney	w	m	32		m	coal miner	IL	KY	IL	
			Eliza	w	f	22	w	m	Housekeeper	IL	KY	VA	
			Alas	w	f	23	S	s	Housekeeper	IL	KY	VA	
			Gibe, Loi	w	m	33		m	laborer	NY	NY	VA	
			Seriah	w	f	21	w	m	Housekeeper	PA	IR	VA	
			Leona	w	f	6/12				IL	NY	PA	
			Lowderman, Chas	w	m	35		m	coal miner	OH	OH	OH	
			Mary	w	f	40	w	m	Housekeeper	OH	OH	OH	
			Anna	w	f	14	d	s	Housekeeper	IL	OH	OH	
			Arther	w	m	7	s			IL	OH	OH	
			Thornton, George	w	m	32		m	coal miner	EG	EG	EG	
			Margaret	w	f	21	w	m	Housekeeper	EG	EG	EG	
			George	w	m	13	s	s	coal miner	EG	EG	EG	
			James	w	m	8	s			EG	EG	EG	
			Mary	w	f	5	d			IL	EG	EG	
			Margaret	w	f	2	d			IL	EG	EG	
			Spicer, John	w	m	55		m	coal miner	PA			
			Rebecca	w	f	45	w	m	Housekeeper	KY	VA	KY	
			Seriah	w	f	20	d		school teacher	IL	PA	KY	
			Lora	w	f	10	d			IL	PA	KY	
			Marlin, George	w	m	39		m	farming	KY	VA	VA	
			Martha	w	f	24	w	m	Housekeeper	IL	IR	OH	
			Mary	w	f	6	d			IL	KY	IL	
			Alas	w	f	3	d			IL	KY	IL	
			George	w	m	1	s			IL	KY	IL	
23			Dean, William	w	m	30		m	laborer	IA	EG	CT	
			Anna	w	f	25	w	m	Housekeeper	OH	OH	CT	
			Thomas	w	m	9	s			MO	IA	OH	
			Emma	w	f	7	d			IL	IA	OH	
			Fena	w	m	4	s			IL	IA	OH	
			John	w	m	2	s			IL	IA	OH	
			Thomas	w	m	76	F	w	laborer	EG	EG	EG	

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1	2	3	Names	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Anna Willson	w	f	59		w	Housekeeper		ST	ST	EG
			Carbet, Samuel	w	m	36	bd	w	coal miner	EG	EG	EG	
			Stevens, A. P.	w	f	52		w	Housekeeper	IN	IN	IN	
			Frank	w	m	20	s	s	farmer	IL	IN	IN	
			Albert	w	m	12	s	s	laborer	IL	IN	IN	
			Louis	w	m	24		m	farmer	IL	OH	OH	
			Smith, R. P	w	m	53		m	carpenter	KY	VA	KY	
			Elvira	w	f	40	w	m	Housekeeper	IL	OH	OH	
			Emma	w	f	14	d	s	Housekeeper	IL	NY	NY	
			Louisa	w	f	10	d			IL	NY	NY	
			Tunil, Samuel	w	m	38		m	coal miner	EG	EG	EG	
			Mary	w	f	29	w	m	Housekeeper	OH	EG	CH	
			Lilly B	w	f	10	d	s		IL	EG	OH	
			George	w	m	5	s			IL	EG	OH	
			Edith A	w	f	1	d			IL	EG	OH	
			Gorden, Alen	w	m	36		m	laborer	OH	VA	OH	
			Elion	w	f	36	w	m	Housekeeper	OH	PA	VA	
			Samuel	w	m	4	s			IL	OH	OH	
			Abraham	w	m	1	s			IL	OH	OH	
			Lehew, James	w	m	60		m	laborer	OH	VA	VA	
			Seriah	w	f	48	w	m	Housekeeper	MD	MD	VA	
			Fannie	w	f	18	d	s	Housekeeper	IL	OH	MD	
			Martha	w	f	75	M	w		MD	MD	MD	
			Charles	w	m	32	s	s	laborer	OH	MD	MD	
			Ott, H	w	m	53		m	farmer		BA	BA	
			Mary	w	f	48	w	m	Housekeeper	BA	BA	BA	
			Mary A	w	f	71	M	m	living at	BA	BA	BA	
			Vest, Washington	w	m	48		m	farming	KY	VA	TN	
			Lucy E	w	f	45	w	m	Housekeeper	KY	VA	VA	
			C. H.	w	m	21	s	s	farmer	IL	KY	KY	
			Emma	w	f	18	d	s	Housekeeper	IL	KY	KY	
			Albert G	w	m	16	s	s	farmer	IL	KY	KY	
			Mary E	w	f	13	d	s	Housekeeper	IL	KY	KY	
			Louise	w	f	9	d			IL	KY	KY	
			William	w	m	22	s/1	m	coal miner	IL	OH	KY	
			Sherbin, David	w	m	48		m	coal miner	PA	PA	KY	
			Mary A	w	f	47	w	m	Housekeeper	EG	EG	EG	
			Edman	w	m	18	s	s	coal miner	IL	EG	EG	
			Nettie M	w	f	16	d	s	Housekeeper	IL	EG	EG	
			Mary	w	f	13	d	s	Housekeeper	IL	EG	EG	
			Abraham	w	m	10	s			IL	EG	EG	
			Nellie	w	f	7	d			IL	EG	EG	
			Frank	w	m	5	s			IL	EG	EG	
			Fannie	w	f	2				IL	EG	EG	
			Barret, Henry	w	m	23		m	farmer	IL	OH	OH	
			Mariah	w	f	21		m	Housekeeper	IL	PA	EG	
			Morus A	w	m	1/12				IL	IL	IL	
			Wahaland, Peter	w	m	40		m	farmer	IR	IR	IR	
			Merah	w	f	40		m	Housekeeper	IR	IR	IR	
			Mary	w	f	12		s	Housekeeper	IL	IR	IR	
			George	w	m	11		s		IL	IR	IR	
			Patrick	w	m	10				IL	IR	IR	
			John	w	m	8				IL	IR	IR	
			Catherine	w	f	6				IL	IR	IR	
			Peter F	w	m	5				IL	IR	IR	

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1	2	3	Names	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Canote, Henry	w	m	49		m	farmer	IN	KY	VA	
			Mary	w	f	37	w	m	Housekeeper	IL	VA	KY	
			John	w	m	21	s	s	farmer	IL	IN	IL	
			Calvin	w	m	14	s	s	farm laborer	IL	IN	IL	
			Jessie	w	f	12	d			IL	IN	IL	
			Effie	w	f	8	d			IL	IN	IL	
			Birdie	w	f	5	d			IL	IN	IL	
			Dial, Cyrous	w	m	37		m	farmer	OH	IN	IL	
			Ellien	w	f	32	w	m	Housekeeper	IL	OH	IL	
			Charles	w	m	15	s	s	farmer	IL	OH	IL	
			John	w	m	13	s			IL	OH	IL	
			Louis	w	m	10	s			IL	OH	IL	
			Edward	w	m	7	s			IL	OH	IL	
			Coria	w	f	6	d			IL	OH	IL	
			Evia	w	f	3	d			IL	OH	IL	
			Claton, William	w	m	63		m	farmer	VA	OH	IL	
			Louisa	w	f	56	w	m	Housekeeper	IN	SC	IL	
			Lason	w	m	19	s	m	farmer	IL	VA	IN	
			Nora	w	f	19	w	m	Housekeeper	PA	PA	IN	
			Delmindie, Mack	w	m	35		m	farmer	OH	PA	IN	
			Emma	w	f	29	w	m	Housekeeper	IL	NY	KY	
			Varomon, Oscar	w	m	28		m	farmer	IN	VT	KY	
			Seror	w	f	23	w	m	Housekeeper	IL	VT	KY	
			Norah	w	f	5	d			IL	IN	IL	
			Oscar	w	m	2	s			IL	IN	IL	
			Claton, B. N.	w	m	61		m	farmer	VA	IN	IL	
			Mahaila	w	f	52	w	m	Housekeeper	IN	IN	IL	
			Franklin	w	m	28	s	m	farmer	IL	VA	IN	
			Elen	w	f	20	d	m	Housekeeper	OH	VA	IN	
			Charles	w	m	22	s	m	farmer	IL	VA	IN	
			Marthia	w	f	84	M	m		VA	VA	IN	
			Evia	w	f	1	d			IL	IL	OH	
			Smith, John	w	m	54		m	farmer	VA	IL	OH	
			Nancy	w	f	41	w	m	Housekeeper	OH	IL	VA	
			Nuton	w	m	21	s	s	farmer	IL	VA	OH	
			Seriah	w	f	19	d	s	Housekeeper	IL	VA	OH	
			Levi	w	m	13	s			IL	VA	OH	
			Smith, Clovis	w	m	34		m	farmer	OH	VA	OH	
			Seriah	w	f	38	w	m	Housekeeper	OH	VA	OH	
			Saley	w	f	11	d			IL	OH	OH	
			Alta	w	f	7	d			IL	OH	OH	
			Alvi---	w	f	4	d			IL	OH	OH	
			Alvin	w	m	4	s			IL	OH	OH	
			Post, Mary	w	f	53	M	w	Housekeeper	MO	TN	OH	
			Susan B.	w	f	23	d		school teacher	IL	KY	MO	
			Welch, Mary D	w	f	64		w	Housekeeper	KY	VA	VA	
			Welch, Albert	w	m	19	s		farmer	IL	KY	VA	
			Emma T.	w	f	17		s	Housekeeper	IL	KY	VA	
			John Bolds	w	m	17		s	servant-farmer	IL	KY	TN	
			Brent, George	w	m	32		m	coal miner	IA	IN	TN	
			Mary	w	f	33	w	m	Housekeeper	IL	PA	TN	
			Charles	w	m	4	s			IL	IA	IL	
			Mabell	w	f	2	d			IL	IA	IL	
			Bertha	w	f	5/12				IL	IA	IL	

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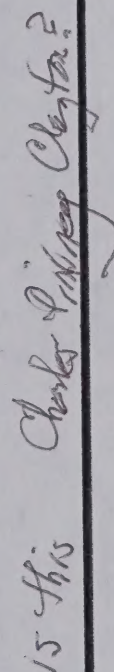
1	2	3	Names	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Foster, Newman	w	m	45		m	coal miner				
			Marian	w	f	36	w	m	Housekeeper	IL	MD	IL	
			Mary E	w	f	16	d	s	Housekeeper	EG	MD	IL	
			Frances E	w	f	14	d	s	Housekeeper	IL	MD	EG	
			Adia M	w	f	11	d			IL	MD	EG	
			Oliver	w	m	7	s			IL	MD	EG	
			George	w	m	4	s			IL	MD	EG	
			Mreman	w	f	2	d			IL	MD	EG	
			Kipling, Frank	w	m	63		m	coal miner	IL	MD	EG	
			Mary	w	f	44	w	m		EG	EG	EG	
			Smithweight, John	w	m	62		m	coal miner	EG	EG	EG	
			Marget	w	f	61	w	m		EG	EG	EG	
			Moss, Samuel	w	m	45		m	coal miner	EG	EG	EG	
			Seriah	w	f	41	w	m		EG	EG	EG	
			Samuel	w	m	17	s	s	coal miner	KY	OH	OH	
			Isaac	w	m	12	s	s		IL	EG	KY	
			Oliver	w	m	9	s			IL	EG	KY	
			Mary	w	f	7	d			IL	EG	KY	
			Albert	w	m	5	s			IL	EG	KY	
			Joseph	w	m	11/12				IL	EG	KY	
			Dewit	w	m	24	s/1	m	farmer	IL	KY	KY	
			Seriah	w	f	21	d	m	Housekeeper	IL	EG	KY	
			Elmer	w	m	6/12				IL	EG	KY	
			Kipling, Thomas	w	m	54		m	coal miner	EG	EG	EG	
			Jane	w	f	34	w	m	Housekeeper	EG	EG	KY	
			William	w	m	14	s			EG	EG	KY	
			Francis	w	m	10	s			IL	EG	KY	
			Mary	w	f	8	d			IL	EG	KY	
			Cl-----	w	m	6	s			IL	EG	KY	
			Thomas	w	m	4	s			IL	EG	KY	
			Josapious	w	m	3	s			IL	EG	KY	
			John E	w	m	11/12	s			IL	EG	KY	
			Tone, Walter	w	m	42		m	coal miner	EG	EG	KY	
			Martha	w	f	38	w	m	Housekeeper	IN	EG	KY	
			Charles	w	m	16	s		coal miner	IL	EG	IN	
			Edward	w	m	12	s		coal miner	IL	EG	IN	
			William	w	m	11	s			IL	EG	IN	
			Thomas	w	m	3	s			IL	EG	IN	
			Hodgson, William	w	m	42		m	coal miner	EG	EG	IN	
			Caroline	w	f	40	w	m	Housekeeper	EG	EG	IN	
			William	w	m	23	s	s	coal miner	EG	EG	IN	
			Thomas	w	m	21	s	s	farmer	IL	NY	MO	
			Agnes	w	f	18	d	s	Housekeeper	IL	NY	MO	
			Harry	w	m	16	s	s	laborer	IL	NY	MO	
			Frank	w	m	14	s	s	laborer	IL	NY	MO	
			Jessie	w	f	12	d	s		IL	NY	MO	
			Oldham, Joseph	w	m	65		m	farmer	PA	MA	PA	
			Mary	w	f	40	w	m	Housekeeper	PA	MA	PA	
			Henry	w	m	21	s	s	farmer	IL	PA	PA	
			Frank	w	m	14	s	s	farmer	IL	PA	PA	
			Elizabeth	w	f	17	d	s	Housekeeper	IL	PA	PA	
			Neria	w	f	13	bd	s	Housekeeper	NY	PA	PA	
			Neace, Nardman	w	m	63		m	farmer	KY	PA	VA	
			Eliza	w	f	58	w	m	Housekeeper	VA	PA	VA	
			Elizabeth	w	f	22	d	s	Housekeeper	MO	KY	VA	

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1	2	3	Names	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Chipman, Samantha	w	f	14	s/d	s	at home	IL	KY	IL	
			Debre	w	f	12	s/d	s	at home	IL	KY	IL	
			Sella	w	m	9	s/s	s	at home	IL	KY	IL	
			Edna	w	f	7	s/d	s	at home	IL	KY	IL	
			Eliza	w	f	13	d	s	at home	IL	NC	IL	
			Louisa	w	f	11	d	s	at home	IL	NC	IL	
	86	86	Martin, Lute	w	m	28		m	farming	NY	NY	NY	
11			Amanda J	w	f	27	w	m	Housekeeper	IL	KY	KY	
	87	87	Willson, Thomas	w	m	45		m	farming	PA	IR	PA	
			Crisp S	w	f	43	w	m	Housekeeper & farming	KY	NC	KY	
			Charles	w	m	16	s	s	farming	IL	PA	KY	
			Nettie	w	f	11	d	s	at home	IL	PA	KY	
✓	88	88	Vest, Henderson L	w	m	40		m	farming	KY	KY	KY	
			Phoena S	w	f	28	w	m	Housekeeper	IL	OH	IL	
			Clara F	w	f	9	s/d	s	at home	IL	KY	IL	
			Frank	w	m	7	s/s	s	at home	IL	KY	IL	
			George L	w	m	5	s/s	s	at home	IL	KY	IL	
	89	89	Falder, Cornelius	w	m	51		m	farming	PR	FR	PR	
			Anna C	w	f	47	w	m	Housekeeper	HK	HK	HK	
			Elizabeth B	w	f	20	d	s	at home	IL	PR	HK	
			Mary I	w	f	18	d	s	at home	IL	PR	HK	
			William P	w	m	16	s	s	farming	IL	PR	HK	
			Cornelius	w	m	13	s	s	farming	IL	PR	HK	
			George A	w	m	8	s	s	at home	IL	PR	HK	
	90	90	Cuba, George	w	m	36		m	farming	HK	HK	HK	
			Margrett	w	f	29	w	m	Housekeeper	PA	PA	PA	
			John S	w	m	9	s	s	at home	IL	HK	PA	
			Florence M	w	f	7	d	s	at home	IL	HK	PA	
			Lyle M	w	f	5	d	s	at home	IL	HK	PA	
			Joseph A	w	m	3	s	s	at home	IL	HK	PA	
			Daniel E	w	m	8/12		b. Oct.		IL	HK	PA	
	91	91	Bayless, Isaac	w	m	40		m	farming	EG	EG	EG	
			Martha	w	f	30	w	m	Housekeeper	KY	VA	TN	
			Alice M	w	f	10	d	s	at home	IL	EG	KY	
			Frank E	w	m	7	s	s	at home	IL	EG	KY	
			Joanna	w	f	2	d	s	at home	IL	EG	KY	
✓			Vest, Joseph D	w	m	36	B/1	s	farming	KY	VA	TN	
	92	92	Aber, John W	w	m	32		m	farming	IL	OH	KY	
			Mary E	w	f	28	w	m	Housekeeper	OH	OH		
			Cora M	w	f	10	d	s	at home	xIL	IL	OH	
			Henry L	w	m	9	s	s	at home	IL	IL	OH	
			Fred F	w	m	3	s	s	at home	IL	IL	OH	
			Underhill, Lod	w	m	63	F/1	m	farming	NY	PA	VT	
			Ann	w	f	63	M/1	m	Housekeeper	KY	VT	VT	
			Elizabeth	w	f	19		s	half sister	IL	NY	KY	
	93	93	Cuba, Phillip	w	m	71		m	farming	xHK	HK	HK	
			Eliza	w	f	54	w	m	Housekeeper	xPA	WS	PA	
			Phillip H	w	m	12	g/s	s	farming	IL	HK	PA	
	94	94	Underhill, Charles	w	m	24		m	farming	xIL	NY	KY	
			Ellen	w	f	21	w	m	Housekeeper	IL	KY	IL	
			Berthy	w	f	1	d	s	at home	IL	IL	IL	
	95	95	Stewart, Malcome	w	m	46		m	farming	ST	ST	ST	
			Ellen	w	f	41	w	m	Housekeeper	CN	ST	ST	
			Mariah	w	f	21	d	s	teaches school	NY	ST	CN	
			Maggie	w	f	18	d	s	at home	NY	ST	CN	
			John	w	m	13	s	s	farming	IL	ST	CN	

1880 Census, Illinois, McDonough, Tennessee

1	2	3	Names	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Stewart, Charles	w	m	3	s	s	at home				
			Mary	w	f	23	d	s	at school	IL	ST	CN	
12	96	96	Dreazy, Napolian	w	m	35		m	farming	NY	ST	CN	
			Syntha	w	f	23	w	m	Housekeeper	NY	CN	CN	
			Nellie	w	f	11	d	s	at home	IL	NY	IL	
			Mary	w	f	3	d	s	at home	IL	NY	IL	
	97	97	Badger, Daniel	w	m	46		s	farming	IL	NY	IL	
			Jones, Julia	w	f	53	S	w	Housekeeper	IL	VT	NC	
			Jones, John T	w	m	15	ne	s	farming	WI	VT	NC	
	98	98	Shiffley, Caroline	w	f	45		w	Housekeeper	IL	IR	WI	
			Maxamillian	w	m	25	s	s	farming	WU	FR	SG	
			Julius C	w	m	23	s	s	farming	PA	WU	WU	
			Hugo	w	m	22	s	s	farming	PA	WU	WU	
			Cornelius	w	f	20	d	s	at home	OH	WU	WU	
			Abraham	w	m	18	s	s	farming	OH	WU	WU	
			Charles	w	m	15	s	s	farming	OH	WU	WU	
			George	w	m	13	s	s	farming	IL	WU	WU	
			Sarah	w	f	11	d	s	farming	IL	WU	WU	
			Dorah	w	f	9	d	s	at home	IL	WU	WU	
			Jackson	w	m	7	s	s	at home	IL	WU	WU	
			William	w	m	5	s	s	at home	IL	WU	WU	
	99	99	Walker, Matthew	w	m	37		m	farming	IL	VA	VA	
			Sarah F	w	f	35	w	m	Housekeeper	IL	OH	OH	
			Nellie	w	f	9	d	s	at home	IL	IL	IL	
			Fred	w	m	4	s	s	at home	IL	IL	IL	
	100	100	Hill, James	w	m	29		m	farming	OH	OH	OH	
			Sarah A	w	f	37	w	m	Housekeeper	IL	EG	EG	
			George A	w	m	7	s	s	at home	IL	OH	IL	
			George Anna	w	f	7	d	s	at home	IL	OH	IL	
			William E	w	m	4	s	s	at home	IL	OH	IL	
			Emma E	w	f	2	d	s	at home	IL	OH	IL	
			Pearl	w	f	5/12		b. Feb.		IL	OH	IL	
	101	101	Fulkerson, Charles W	w	m	57		m	farming	TN	TN	TN	
			Levina	w	f	51	w	m	Housekeeper	OH	KY	VA	
			Elizabeth H	w	f	26	d	s	school teacher	IL	TN	OH	
			Mary L	w	f	24	d	s	school teacher	IL	TN	OH	
			Charles	w	m	19	s	s	farming	IL	TN	OH	
	102	102	Johnson, Mason	w	m	36		m	farming	OH	OH	OH	
			Mary	w	f	36	w	m	Housekeeper	IL	TN	KY	
			Dreunon M	w	m	14	s	s	farming	IL	OH	IL	
			John B	w	m	13	s	s	farming	IL	OH	IL	
			Damon J	w	m	8	s	s	at home	IL	OH	IL	
			McCallester, Loraine	w	f	17		s	living with	IL	IR	IL	
			Jane	w	f	13		s	living with	IL	IR	IL	
			Sikes, Morgan	w	m	20		s	laborer	PA	PA		
	103	103	Waddill, Charles A	w	m	30		m	farming	IL	TN	OH	
			Anna A	w	f	25	w	m	Housekeeper	IL	OH	NC	
			Lula L	w	f	4	d	s	at home	IL	IL	IL	
			Walter W	w	m	5/12				IL	IL	IL	
	104	104	Reynolds, Benjamin	w	m	66		m	farming	OH	MD	VA	
			Sophrana	w	f	46	w	m	Housekeeper	IL	NC	VA	
	13	105	Dorethy, John H	w	m	39		m	farming	IL	KY	KY	
			Sarah	w	f	32	w	m	Housekeeper	IL	IL	IL	
			Mary E	w	f	13		s	at home	IL	IL	IL	
			Addie M	w	f	10		s	at home	IL	IL	IL	
			Louie B	w	m	8		s	at home	IL	IL	IL	



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In 1835, Valentine B. Clayton came, in company with his parents. They entered land on section 25, where the family of Valentine have since resided. He was born in Washington county, Virginia, December 18, 1818, and when nine years of age, removed with his parents to Washington county, Tennessee, where he remained until coming to McDonough county. He was married in July, 1846, to Mahala D. Monk, who came to this county in 1834. They were the parents of five children—James F., Susan E., Charles W., William H., and Mary E. Mr. Clayton died March 26, 1884, and is buried at the Bean cemetery, near Colchester. Mr. Clayton's death occurred during the year 1884. His wife still resides on the old homestead.

William W. Clayton came to McDonough county, with his parents, in October, 1835, who settled in Colchester township, erecting a cabin on the northeast quarter of section 25. He afterwards removed to his parents' location on section 24. In Washington county, Virginia, on the 22d of February, 1817, William W. Clayton was born. When about 10 years of age, he removed from his native state to Washington county, Tennessee, with his parents, and there remained until the year 1835, when he came to McDonough county, Illinois, when his father built a house in Colchester township, and there died in 1852, at the age of 60 years. William W. was married in December, 1842, to Louisa Jane Monk, a daughter of Samuel Monk, an old settler of Schuyler county. Mr. and Mrs. Clayton have had seven children, four of whom are now living—

Martha; William H., living now in Kansas; James H.; Alonzo; Francis M., who enlisted in company A, Yates sharpshooters, afterwards known as the 64th Illinois infantry, and was with his company until the siege of Atlanta, when he was taken sick, and was sent to Marietta, thence home on thirty days' leave. After his discharge, he came home, but in very poor health, and never recovered, but lingered along until September 9, 1878, when he died. Three other children are dead. Valentine W., and Mary Ellen both died when they were infants. Mr. Clayton participated in the Mormon war, and was at Carthage when Smith surrendered. Mr. Clayton has at the present time a fine farm of 120 acres, which is all under cultivation, with the exception of 20 acres of timber land, in sections 24 and 25, Colchester township.

red while cleaning a revolver. He afterwards re-enlisted in company H, of the 2d Illinois Cavalry and participated in three battles and several skirmishes. For many years he voted with the republican party, but at present, votes the independent ticket.

Charles Dunsworth came in the fall of 1832, living with his son James until the following spring, when he settled upon the northeast quarter of section 17, where he resided until his death, in 1842. He was a native of East Tennessee.

In the fall of 1832, Malachi Monk came to McDonough county, settling in Bethel township, where he entered the west half of the southwest quarter of section 7. He lived here until his death, which occurred in April, 1840. His remains are interred on the old homestead. Mr. Monk was born in the south, and travelled through Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and lived some time in the state of Kentucky. In 1812, he went to Indiana, where he engaged in farming until he came to this county. His wife, Jemima (Jones) Monk, died in February, 1859, and is buried in the Scott cemetery.

John Monk came with his parents to this township in the fall of 1832, entering the east half of the southwest quarter of section 7, adjoining that of his father, Malachi. He has resided here ever since, with the exception of a residence of nine years in Plymouth, Hancock county. He was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, January 6, 1808, and four years later went with his parents to Indiana, where he remained until coming to this county. He was married

January 28, 1829, to Mahala Stroud, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Moore) Stroud. They were parents of the following children- Hester A., Thomas W., Samuel, Emily J., William, Simon and Mary, twins, and Henry F.

Martin Fugate came to McDonough county in 1832, settling in Bethel township, where he engaged in farming. He raised a large family of children. He was a native of Virginia, but spent two years Indiana, previous to his settlement here. Isaac, a son who was also born in Virginia, is still a resident of the township, owning a farm on section 21. He was married to Elizabeth Matthews, January 10, 1849. Another son of Martin's, John W., also resides in this township, on section 29.

John W. Fugate, a well-known and prosperous farmer of Bethel township, came here with his parents in 1832. The latter were Martin and Nancy B. (Hobbs) Fugate, natives of Virginia. They removed to Monroe county, Indiana, in 1832, thence to McDonough county, where they purchased 160 acres of land on section 30, Bethel township. John W. obtained a limited education, and remained with his parents until 22 years of age. He was born in Russell county, Virginia, April 13, 1817. September 19, 1839, he was united in marriage with Ophelia C. Monk. Three children bless this union—Samuel N., Martin V. and Mary R. The two sons enlisted August 22, 1862, in company A, of the 78th Illinois infantry, and both died in battle. Mrs. Fugate died March 4, 1847. Mr. Fugate remained a widower, until December 28, 1865, when he was married to Nancy A. Toland, a native of Ohio.

in the public square, a hundred and fifty yards from the jail, whilst eight men were detailed by him, under the command of Sergeant Franklin A. Worrell, to guard the prisoners. A communication was soon established between the conspirators and the company, and it was arranged that the guards should have their guns charged with blank cartridges, and fire at the assailants when they attempted to enter the jail. Gen. Deming, who was left in command, being deserted by some of his troops and perceiving the arrangements with the others, and having no force upon which he could rely, for fear of his life retired from the village. The conspirators came up, jumped the slight fence around the jail, were fired upon by the guards, which, according to arrangements, were overpowered immediately, and the assailants entered the prison to the door of the room, where the two prisoners were confined with two of their friends who voluntarily bore them company. An attempt was made to break open the door; but Joseph Smith being armed with a six barrelled pistol, furnished by his friends, fired several times as the door was bursted open, and wounded three of the assailants. At the same time several shots were fired into the room by some of which John Taylor received four wounds, and Hiram Smith was instantly killed. Joe Smith attempted to escape by jumping out the second story window; but the fall so stunned him that he was unable to rise; and being placed in a sitting posture by the conspirators below, they dispatched him with four balls shot through his body.

"Thus fell Joe Smith, the most successful impostor in modern times, a man who, though ignorant and coarse, had some great natural parts, which fitted him for temporary success, but which were so obscured and counteracted by the inherent corruption and vices of his nature, that he never could succeed in establishing a system of policy which looked to permanent success in the future. His lusts, his love of money and power, always set him to studying present gratification and convenience, rather than the remote consequences of his plans. It seems that no power of intellect can save a corrupt man from this error. The strong cravings of the animal nature will never give fair play to a fine understanding, the judgment is never allowed to choose that good which is far away in preference to the enticing evil near at hand. And this may be considered a wise ordinance of Providence, by

Re: Mormon
"War"

which the councils of talented but corrupt men are defeated in the very act which promised success."

That it was a brutal and premeditated murder cannot be, and is not, denied at this day. But the end of the murderers was not gained, as the Mormons did not evacuate Nauvoo for two years afterwards. In the meantime the excitement and prejudice against this people were not allowed to die out. Horse stealing was quite common, and every case that occurred was charged to the Mormons. That they were guilty of it cannot be denied, but a great deal, we now know, was by organized bands of thieves, who knew they could carry on their nefarious business with more safety as long as suspicion could be placed upon the Mormons.

Before the spring of 1846 the great majority of the Mormons had left Nauvoo, but still a large number remained. About this time a man by the name of Debenhayer was killed near the town of Pontoosuc, and buried in a ditch by the side of a sod fence. The murderers were unknown, but a number of Mormons had been lying around the neighborhood for some time making night hideous with their noise, and were ordered away. They refused to go, when, one day while at work in a field surrounded on three sides by timber, they were surrounded by forty or fifty anti-Mormons, who captured them, took them to the place where Debenhayer had been buried, stripped them of their clothing, gave each of them thirty and nine lashes upon their bare backs, and again bid them go. They went to Nauvoo, reported the matter, and a few nights afterwards a large number of the Mormons surrounded the house of Major McCauley, who lived in the neighborhood of the occurrence, and demanded his surrender. J. W. Brattle, now of Macomb, was stopping with him, and was likewise arrested and taken with him to Nauvoo. The men were held for several days, when, after due trial, they were discharged. They would probably not have been let off so easily had not several leading Mormons been taken by the anti-Mormon party and held as hostages.

Some time in the years 1845 or 1846, a party of Mormons started from Nauvoo in search of a young man whom they thought had done them an injury. The young man fled to the house of John Vance, Esq., living near Blandinsville, and, as the Mormons were in close pursuit, jumped into bed, covered up, and told Mrs. Vance to tell the party he was her son. Quick as a flash she took in the situation, and, seizing a white handkerchief

clippings from McDonough Co. History by (Clete)

she wet it and laid it over his head. When the Mormons came in she requested them to be very quiet, for her son was in a high fever. Observing the young man in bed they pursued their search as quietly as possible, and soon retired. The young man afterwards remarked it was no sham about his being in a high fever, for well he knew if his identity had been discovered, his life would not have been worth a farthing.

About the first of September, 1846, a writ was issued against several leading Mormons, and placed in the hands of John Carlin, of Carthage, for execution. Carlin called out a posse to help make the arrest. Two or three companies of men went from this county to his aid, and quite a large force was soon gathered in the neighborhood of Nauvoo. Carlin, not being a military man, placed the command of the posse first under General Singleton, and afterward under Colonel Brockman, who proceeded to invest the city, erecting breastworks, and taking other means for defensive as well as offensive operations. What was then termed a battle next took place, resulting in the death of one Mormon and the wounding of several others, and mortally wounding one man who volunteered from this county, but a citizen of Pennsylvania, who was here on a visit, and slightly wounding several others.

While the greater number of the male citizens of Macomb were gone to Nauvoo, apprehension was felt by the women that an attack might be made on the town, and they would not rest content without a guard every night to give the alarm in case the Mormons appeared. James M. Campbell and others agreed to act as guard, and every night about dark would begin their regular patrol. They would remain out until the lights about town were put out and the inhabitants were supposed to be asleep when they would go home to bed. A gentleman from Ohio was at Macomb at this time, coming out for the purpose of purchasing land for a future home, but learning of the troubles, and hearing the cannon firing at Nauvoo, which could be heard very distinctly at the former place, mounted his horse and rode home, swearing that he would not live in a country where the inhabitants were engaged in killing one another. If this gentleman would return to the county now and see the great improvements that have been made, he would certainly be sorry that he was so hasty in forming his conclusions.

The Mormons now realized that their time had come. Says Ford, pages 423-425:

"At last, through the intervention of an anti-Mormon committee of one hundred from Quincy, the Mormons and their allies were induced to submit to such terms as the posse chose to dictate, which were that the Mormons should immediately give up their arms to the Quincy committee, and remove from the State.

"The trustees of the Church and five of their clerks were permitted to remain for the sale of Mormon property, and the posse were to march in unmolested, and to leave a sufficient force to guarantee the performance of their stipulations.

"Accordingly, the constable's posse marched in with Brockman at their head, consisting of about eight hundred armed men, and six or seven hundred unarmed, who had assembled from all the country around, from motives of curiosity, to see the once proud city of Nauvoo humbled, and delivered up to its enemies, and to the domination of a self-constituted and irresponsible power. They proceeded into the city slowly and carefully, examining the way for fear of the explosion of a mine, many of which had been made by the Mormons, by burying kegs of powder in the ground, with a man stationed at a distance to pull a string communicating with the trigger of a percussion lock affixed to the keg. This kind of contrivance was called by the Mormons a 'hell's half acre.' When the posse arrived in the city, the leaders of it erected themselves into a tribunal to decide who should be forced away and who remain. Parties were dispatched to hunt for Mormons' arms and for Mormons, and to bring them to judgment, where they received their doom from the mouth of Brockman, who then sat a grim and unawed tyrant for the time. As a general rule, the Mormons were ordered to leave within an hour, or two hours; and by rare grace, some of them were allowed until next day, and in a few cases, longer. The treaty specified that the Mormons only should be driven in exile.

"Nothing was said in it concerning the new citizens, who had with the Mormons defended the city. But the posse no sooner had obtained possession, than they commenced expelling the new citizens. Some of them were ducked into the river, being in one or two instances actually baptised in the name of the leaders of the mob, others were forcibly driven into the ferry boats to be taken over the river, before the bayonets of armed ruffians; and it is believed that the houses of most of them were broken open and their furniture stolen during their absence. Many of these

new settlers were strangers in the country from various parts of the United States, who were attracted there by the low price of property, and they knew but little of previous difficulties, or the merits of the quarrel. They saw with their own eyes that the Mormons were industriously preparing to go away, and they knew of their own knowledge that an effort to expel them with force was gratuitous and unnecessary cruelty. They had been trained, by the States from whence they came, to abhor mobs, and to obey the law, and they volunteered their services under executive authority, to defend their town and their property against mob violence, and as they honestly believed from distraction. But in this way they were partly mistaken, for although the mob leaders, in the exercise of unbridled power, were guilty of many enormities to the person of individuals, and although much personal property was stolen, yet they abstained from materially injuring houses and buildings. The most that was done in this way, was the stealing of the doors and the sash of the windows from the houses by somebody. The anti-Mormons allege that they were carried away by the Mormons, and the Mormons aver that the most of them were stolen by the anti-Mormons. Thus ended the Mormon war.

The following is a list of names of those who were out from this county:

E. B. Root, Colonel; Levi Warren, Lieut. Colonel; V. E. Remington, Major; Joseph Shute, Wagoner; S. McFarland, Adjutant; H. Gilfrey, Sergeant Major; Thos. Gilfrey, Quartermaster Sergeant; Wm. Duncan, Quartermaster Sergeant; Dr. H. G. Ayer, Surgeon.

Captains.—Chas. Creel, A. P. Smith, James M. Wilson, Chas. W. Waddill, Wm. S. Hendricks, Vandever Banks, Samuel C. Hogan, William I. Pace, F. D. Lipe, B. Maxwell, John Long, Wm. F. Blandin, Thomas Davis, J. L. N. Hall.

Lieutenants.—Joseph Crawford, Peter McClure, J. L. Cross, I. C. Webb, Harry R. Holden, John Baker, Thomas Shippey, John Smith, John R. Edmondson, H. H. Burr, Milton L. Archer, Patrick Laughlin, Thomas Mustain, Richard Brightwell, William Edmondson, I. L. Twyman, James S. Palmer, Absolom Parker, William B. Clarke, Bethel Owen, Philetus Rice, J. C. D. Carmack, Jonathan L. Berry, Andrew Alison, George C. Vest, John C. Webb, V. M. Hardin, A. Dorothy, Perry Langford, Harrison Hungate, Joseph P. Gates.

Privates.—Henry Thompson, John Creel, John W. [unclear], G. E. Robinson, Silas Creel, David Hogsett, William Brooking, E. Brooking, Levi Hamilton, James R. Simpson, Ross Penan, Harper McCandless, James Kepple, John S. Campbell, Hugh Ervin, John Snapp, D. M. Crabb, Jonathan Palmer, William Hamilton, Garret Bonham, Thomas Davis, George Vanhowten, George Nichols, George W. Wade, J. H. Michael, Durham Creel, Valentine Clayton, Nicholas Bowman, Rutherford McClure, Calvin Canote, William Stephens, Thomas K. Waddle, John Crawford, Charles Kepple, Andrew Walker, John Bishop, Ephraim Banning, John Stokes, P. Hamilton, D. R. Hamilton, Michael Harris, William M. McCartney, John Jackson, George Boothe, Wiley M. Sloan, William Stewart, O. H. Casley, S. A. Hunt, C. W. Dunsworth, Patrick Aber, Lewis Mourning, Richard Musson, Abraham Stephens, Joseph Riley, Thomas J. Hunt, Shad Goan, William Boyd, Peter Dye, Edmond Bean, Thomas White, John J. Lower, Luke Prentice, James Chamberlain, Levi Done, Isaac Bacon, William Stroud, Eliphate Jarvis, J. L. Cross, William B. Walker, J. M. Head, G. S. Hainline, J. N. Clark, R. J. Scott, G. W. Head, John S. Wilson, William B. Head, H. H. McGee, Robert Garheart, James Dye, A. J. Walker, Stephen White, Eli Campbell, W. W. Clayton, William Lower, Silas Parker, Samuel M. Not, James Stroud, Abraham Fulkerson, James Wilson, William B. Clarke, John Rollins, A. D. McBride, J. W. Walker, George Painter, Samuel McCray, Samuel Bland, George Head, J. B. Stapp, A. G. Hainline, Orin Chatterton, Jacob Strickle, Michael Youst, J. Mitchell, G. W. Eyres, J. H. Head, Nathan Hainline, Samuel Clark, Frank Clarke, Nelson Montgomery, S. H. Gillihan, C. W. Fulkerson, William Owens, Hugh McDonough, David Badger, Jonathan Parker, Allen Porter, Asa Decker, Elias Clem, Andrew Jackson, Thomas Jackson, Bartlett Whittington, William Gibson, William Badger, Cornelius McDonough, John C. Conants, Nathaniel Barker, Ambrose G. Owen, James Moore, Lewis Scalf, George Crossier, Charles Jackson, Peter McDonough, David Kepple, R. G. King, John Badger, Roswell Tyrrell, William Grafton, Ladwick Courier, Matthew Framel, C. G. Gilchrist, B. B. Jackson, William Ervin, D. Boyd, James Rigdon, John Twidwell, Isham Rigdon, Josiah Ralston, John Smith, Isaac Garrett, H. Garrett, Isaac Smith, Henry Garrett, H. Melton, Allen Melton, Bird Smith, John B. Wear, Joseph D. Wear, W. Melton, Andrew D. Wear,

Augustus Lillard, James Hendricks, David Jenkins, Reuben Alexander, John Kennedy, Solomon Kennedy, John E. Hill, Levi Sawyer, Nicholas Jarvis, Isaac Howell, Isaac Welch, N. C. Averell, V. A. Caldwell, Thomas J. Caldwell, G. W. Welch, J. R. Welch, Jefferson Welch, B. J. Welch, H. J. Averill, John James, William Carmack, Henry Carmack, Moses Stookey, William Walker, Rufus Botts, N. B. Wooley, James Williams, Othias De Haven, James Dorothy, Jessie Hainline, Hiram Hainline, John Logan, Jr., William Martin, Henry Martin, Joshua White, William Hardestry, James Milsaps, James Seybold, Henry H. Monarch, E. T. Monarch, Isaac Bogart, Jacob Hutchinson, Jacob Keithley, C. C. Hungate, A. G. McCord, William McCord, James Jarvis, Slocum Wooley, Rolly Martin, Charles Martin, Moses Haskins, Beta Haskins, John Caldwell, Oliver C. Smith, S. M. C. Pennington, Robert Andrews, Henry W. Foster, James F. Greenup, Thomas Richardson, Anson Richardson, Martin Miles, William Waddle, Robert Comer, Cyrus Wing, Clem Reddick, James McKee, John W. Lane, James Fulton, James McCurdy, Jonas Hushaw, Elam Chockley, Watson Chockley, Benjamin Chockley, Richard Chockley, Isom J. David, William Toland, Thomas Toland, George Woods, Randolph Hall, John Seward, D. Sandridge, Thomas Bailey, John P. Kinkade, George W. Shultz, Walter Scott, James H. Atkinson, Edmond Cave, Jerry Sullivan, James Walker, John Allison, Nelsen Campbell, Samuel Pollock, T. W. Greenup, William Henley, Alfred Ripitow, Benjamin Miller, Jessie Jeams, Gholson Lane, Elisha Dungan, Jessie Beck, William Beck, G. W. Coker, William Sullivan, Alfred Gibson, James Gibson, William Rice, Robert Smithers, John Hushaw, Johnson Downer, Joel Pennington, Lewis Springer, Fountain C. Tomberlin, Travis Miller, A. J. Cockeram, John J. Wyatt, Nathan Hayes, B. T. Gibson, Wesley Harlan, Robert Black, William B. Peak, James Razor, David Later, Edmond Naylor, Jeremiah Sullivan, Hugh Black, Robert L. Dark, Samuel McClure, Morton Pringle, William S. Bailey, D. C. Riggs, Edmond Barber, William H. Pringle, John McCormick, Nicholas Edmondson, Shad. Campbell, Isaac McCowen, Benjamin Stephen, John Friend, Robert Barber, Archibald Edmondson, Thomas Dungan, George W. Mitchell, William W. McCormick, Francis Wayland, Joel Wayland, Francis Rice, Thomas Allison, Andrew Allison, G. C. Lane, Anderson Cannon, Jessie Niece, Henry Perry, Alexander Provine, John Fletcher, William Walker, Jacob Massingil, Nathan Stephens, Joseph

Bailey, Elijah Stephens, Israel Camp, Jr., John Barrett, William J. Despain, William Gahagan, Jonathan Comar, T. B. McCormick, Nathan Scott, John E. Jackson, William Lovely, George W. Niece, L. M. Hobart, James Perry, George Hume, A. H. Rutledge, David Scott, Joseph Haines, Isaac Fugate, John W. Fugate, Jacob Morgan, Thomas Shoopman, Jacob S. Matthews, Edward Dixon, B. Mason, B. B. Edmondson, John G. Stoneking, Thomas E. Smedley, J. J. Smedley, Caleb Husted, John Bundridge, H. V. Craig, Samuel Calvin, Robert Clugston, John McCoy, G. W. Shoopman, Carrol Lane, John Wilson, Jr., William Venard, C. Pruitt, William T. Wells, J. C. Vawter, William Shannon, Russell Riggs, John E. Riggs, John Nankeville, William Thompson, Charles Patrick, M. C. Archer, Nathan Dunsworth, James Dunsworth, Thomas Hunt, Amos Gibson, Arch. Holstein, Robert McCumsey, Washington Owens, John Patrick, Samuel Dark, John Ferguson, J. Q. McClure, Robert Archer, Robert Hall, G. A. Tayl, William Parks, George Venard, Peter Riggs, John B. Case, Nimrod Duskil, James C. Archer, Jacob Waimac, William T. Archer, John I. Foster, William W. Wilson, John Crisp, A. J. Edmonston, James McPeters, William Owens, J. J. Mathews, Samuel Wilson, William Ellis, Hugh B. Smiley, John Monk, Samuel Haney, N. B. Hardin, B. Past, Sanford Past, Jasper Twichell, Joseph Overton, G. Hainline, John Ledgerwood, John Purdy, J. H. Hughes, Jacob Humbert, Francis McSpirit, Smith Haines, J. H. Baker, A. C. Bristow, Reuben Harris, Daniel Duncan, D. Bristow, Sylvester Ruddle, Wesley Langford, Preston Anderson, H. Mayhew, James Peak, Robert Dorothy, Lewis Past, J. E. Lansdown, Lorenzo Twichell, D. F. Martin, S. Stewart, G. G. Guy, William Scott, J. Rollins, William Humbert, William Stickles, Allen Bland, H. S. Head, Hiram Bellew, William D. Mustain, Robert Kellison, William J. Epperson, James D. Eads, E. F. Randall, Nathan Ferris, James P. Birtland, Thomas Speaks, C. A. Brown, William E. Duncan, Joseph Duncan, William Wilson, Simeon Everett, H. G. Woodside, John Hall, Francis McKay, John L. Charter, Henry Dorothy, Redmond Grigsby, Silas Grigsby, David Alton, Henry Alton, Hugh Conner, John Hagerty, William Moss, George Bughman, Philetus Knight, John Bowman, Jonathan Charter, A. L. Bryant, B. B. Head, Ephraim Hammer, Squire Charter, John T. Mustain, Samuel Dunlap, James Ward, James Grigsby, William Grigsby, Adonijah Hungate, Dotson Seybold,

John [redacted] ce, Isaac Harris, Alva Alton, John Huston, John Duncan, John L. Gordon, Alexander McCullin; John Gilfrey, Sr., Norman Davis, John T. Gilfrey, N. Herrin, C. A. Lawson, G. A. Farwell, N. Montgomery, T. B. Maury, P. H. Walker, Merritt A. Russell, William L. Broaddus, G. W. Smith, Joseph Long, R. H. Broaddus, Samuel S. Whitmire, Joshua Conrad, J. M. Martin, Thomas Pickett, James Cannon, J. P. Head, David Lawson, Manva Perry, William H. Randolph, J. P. Updegraff, W. H. Kendrick, John Lowry, T. J. Beard, Andrew Lewis, J. E. Wyne, T. M. Luster, Milton Sweeney, B. F. Martin, John L. Anderson, N. McElrath, C. M. Duffee, W. H. Kyle, Thomas Adcock, William S. Hail, G. W. Watt, William H. Phelps, Henry Towls, William B. Gordon, Martin Read, James B. McCartney, John Wiley, C. W. Dallam, Marshall Rogers, Wesley Freeland, William Ervin, R. M. Bonham, Thomas McElrath, James Walker, James Anderson, Richard Rowley, Logan Kyle, Daniel D. Rall, J. C. Roberts, Robert Cannon, James B. Kyle, S. C. Watson, James Martin, John Harrow, Samuel McKamy, J. O. C. Wilson, Abner Walker, J. H. Updegraff, Theodore Laughlin, B. R. Hampton, Charles Chandler, Michael Martin, Robert H. Broaddus, William F. McCandless, R. F. Anderson, Joseph Bailey, Gowen Decamp, Daniel Courtwright, Joseph W. McDonald, William Courtwright, O. C. Cannon, R. A. Brazelton, Charles Dunn, R. Garrett, Daniel Sullivan, John M. Sullivan.

The following is a copy of an original pass now in the possession of Mrs. Charles R. Hume:

Permit Joseph L. Blandin to pass and repass to and from Nauvoo, and to bring from thence his son Joseph C. Blandin without molestation.

CARTHAGE, June 23, 1844.

THOS. FORD,

Governor and Commander in Chief.

Also furnish those persons to bring any of their property with them.

THOS. FORD,

Governor and Commander in Chief.

CHAPTER X.

A NEWSPAPER AND A RAILROAD.

In the spring of 1844, occurred the greatest fall of water ever known in the western country. The Mississippi river was higher than ever known before or since. All the streams in the county were over their banks; but little planting was done and not a half crop raised. B. R. Hampton, Esq., before the rains began to fall went to Ohio on a visit. Returning, he left the boat at Frederick, but could secure no conveyance to this county, and was therefore compelled to return on foot. The few bridges in the county were all washed away or covered with water; even small streams like Kill Jordan were too high to ford. Mr. H. was compelled to strap his clothes upon his back and swim across each.

In 1847, a State election was held for members of the Constitutional Convention, which convention prepared and submitted to the people a new constitution which was adopted by a large majority. By this constitution, in place of the County Commissioners' Court, a County Court was organized in each county. This court consisted of a County Judge, and if the legislature saw proper to so order it, two Associate Justices. This the legislature favorably acted upon.

The last meeting of the County Commissioners' Court was held September 3—8, 1849, Joel Pennington, C. C. Hungate, and Samuel Calvin being members, all of whom were present. After the transaction of such business as properly came before them, they adjourned "until court in course," but never re-assembled.

On the third day of December, of the same year, the first regular term of the County Court was held. The duties of this court in a legislative capacity, were precisely the same as those of the County Commissioners' Court. The court itself consisted of a



UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Mormon Temple is a granite edifice topped by two sets of three spires symbolizing Church priesthoods

MORMONS, a religious body now existing in two main groups (the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints; the REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS) and five smaller sects. The founder was JOSEPH SMITH, a farmer's son who was born in Sharon, Vt. (1805). Taken to Palmyra, N.Y., as a young lad he became deeply interested in religion. According to Mormon doctrine, from 1821 to 1827 he was visited by an angel who revealed to him the whereabouts of an ancient record which he later obtained and translated into the English language as the Book of Mormon.

In 1829 together with Oliver Cowdery he received the priesthood, or divine authority, under the hands of angels and by this authority founded the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints at Fayette, N.Y. (1830). He soon moved to Kirtland, where he was joined by Sidney Rigdon (1830), and Brigham Young (1832). The presidency was established in 1833, the apostolate of 12 in 1835, and the foreign mission in 1837. A temple was built at Kirtland, Ohio, and a bank founded, but the latter proved a failure and so much strife and opposition to the Mormons arose that Rigdon and Smith were forced to flee to Missouri where a colony had been founded in 1831. After moving about from place to place, at length feeling against the Mormons became so intense that Governor Lilburn W. Boggs of Missouri issued an order for their expulsion or extermination and in the winter of 1839 12,000 people were driven from the state of Missouri, and took refuge in Illinois. The town of Commerce, Ill., was bought, the name being changed to Nauvoo (1840), and a charter obtained. Smith was mayor of the town, and commander in chief of the Nauvoo Legion, while the city council was controlled by Mormons. The religious propaganda brought large numbers to the town, 1,614 persons coming from Great Britain alone in 1842. In 1844 Nauvoo was the largest settlement in the state.

The organization of the church aroused anxiety and wide-spread antagonism among those who knew its strength. A revelation on "celestial marriage" is said to have been received by Smith about this time though it was not published until 1852. In 1844, the Nauvoo Expositor, started by ex-Mormons for the purpose of "exposing" Mormonism and its founder, issued one number, after which its office and equipment were destroyed, by order of the city council. This act brought opposition to a head and Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum were arrested and placed in jail at Carthage. Here they were shot by a mob while awaiting trial, June 27, 1844.

Leadership of Brigham Young. At a special conference of the church, held in August, 1844, BRIGHAM YOUNG was sustained by the united vote of the members as their leader, and again at the regular con-

ference in October. In 1860 Joseph Smith 3rd became president of the reorganized church, started in 1852. The Nauvoo charter was repealed in 1845, and the Mormons were driven out of Nauvoo. They journeyed across the plains and settled near the Great Salt Lake. While crossing the plains they furnished the United States Government a battalion of 500 men for the war with Mexico. Salt Lake City was founded in 1847, and after the treaty with Mexico, the Mormons tried to enter the Union as the "State of Deseret," but their commonwealth was admitted as the Territory of Utah (1850) and Young was appointed governor.

From 1852, when the revelation on "celestial marriage" was made public, to 1890, when the church forbade the practice, Utah was in conflict with the Federal authorities. In 1862 congressional enactment made polygamy punishable by fine and imprisonment, and when the laws against plural marriage were declared constitutional, the Mormon Church forbade the practice of polygamy by proclamation of President Wilford Woodruff (1890).

In 1951 David O. McKay was elected ninth president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. The headquarters of the church are at Salt Lake City, and those of the Reorganized Church at Independence, Missouri.

Church Tenets. The theoretical basis of both churches is the same. The Bible, Book of Mormon, and Doctrine and Covenants form the basis of belief which looks for a continuation of revelation and miracles, an American Zion, a millennium, and the palingenesis of the earth under Christ's rule. Universal tolerance of other faiths, the literal resurrection of the body, baptism by immersion, and (by proxy) for the dead, are Mormon tenets. Industry and payment of debts are insisted on, and the social instinct and co-operative spirit are conspicuously developed. The Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution is the most noted outcome of Mormon enterprise in trade, and the Big Horn Valley colony (Wyoming) the most recent successful extension. Two orders of priesthood exist—the higher that of Melchizedek, the lower that of Aaron. To the former belong apostles, high priests, patriarchs, sevens, elders; to the latter, bishops, priests, teachers, deacons. The first presidency (i.e., the president of the church and two counselors) form the highest authority, followed by the twelve apostles and sevens. These bodies are subdivided into "stakes," further subdivided into "wards." Each "stake" has a president and two counselors; each "ward" a bishop and two counselors, priests, teachers, and deacons. The Utah body reported 1,111,314 members (1951); the Reorganized Church, 121,745 (1949). In 1950 some 70 per cent of Utah's population was Mor-

Mormon Tabernacle, situated directly behind the temple, is the scene of Mormon Church conferences

SALT LAKE CITY C. OF C.



Compare this to "History of Mormonism" version

Random paper from McDowell ^{by Clarke} & H

I have the book itself on the shelf.

Many a poor farmer lost his entire means or subsistence by having his horses or cattle bitten by them. Abraham Fulkerson, a brother of James, affected to care but little for the reptiles, stating there was no danger from them, but, alas, there was danger to him. One summer day, in order to cool and rest himself after the heat and burden of the day, he laid down on the floor of his cabin and fell asleep. On waking, he threw his hand over on one side, when he felt a sharp pain in one of his fingers, and raising his hand he observed a large rattlesnake with its fangs imbedded in his finger, and was compelled to give his hand a shake before it loosened its hold. His family was called, and the simple remedies known to the common people were tried, but without avail. The patient grew worse; a doctor was called, and his skill brought into requisition, and the life of the man was temporarily saved. Eye witnesses say never did they see a man suffer as he did, and they have no desire ever to witness another such scene. Although, as stated, the life of the man was saved for a time, the poison was not eradicated from his system, and in about one year after death came to his relief.

Hills Grove settlement has not only the honor of killing the first and only black bear, and having the largest number of snakes in its midst, but two panthers were killed in that neighborhood at an early day. Elijah Tyrrell, a cousin of Roswell Tyrrell, while out hunting, discovered an animal in a tree as he thought in the act of springing upon him, and although at best a poor marksman, he hastily took aim and succeeded in shooting it through the heart. While in the act of skinning it, a little dog that was with him began to bark, and looking up he observed another animal eyeing him, and taking aim, succeeded in killing it also. Not knowing to what species of animal his game belonged, he reported at the house that he had "killed the devil!" This same man was again out in the woods when the wolves got after him, and he ran in the direction of his house, followed by a considerable pack of the animals. Finding that he could not reach his house, he took to a tree, and as he ascended the wolves jumped up and succeeded in tearing off a goodly portion of his jacket. His cries brought assistance, and he was rescued without receiving any injury.

Regarding Hills Grove Community

In the spring of 1832 seed corn was hard to obtain and brought a good price, and a number of the farmers could not obtain sufficient for their use. During this year several companies of soldiers passed through the county going to the Black Hawk war; and having with them a supply of corn brought from the south, the people endeavored to exchange what they had for the corn of the soldiers, and where they had none to exchange, and no money to buy, raked up the grains left by the horses where they were fed, saving them to plant.

The trouble in obtaining flour and meal by the early settlers cannot be realized by any at the present day.

Hills Grove is frequently called "the old Methodist stamping ground," as here this body of people early secured a foothold and had many adherents. Many of the old pioneer preachers of this denomination held forth in the cabins of the early settlers. Thomas Fulkerson yet has a cabin standing on his place, where Peter Cartwright, the old Methodist apostle, preached to the hardy men and women of the neighborhood the unsearchable riches of Christ. The first sermon was preached by Rev. Valentine Wilson, a Methodist preacher, in 1833, at the house of James Fulkerson.

Hire.—This township derived its name from George W. Hire, it first being called Rock Creek. It lies 6 north, 4 west, and was settled at an early day, a portion of Job's settlement reaching into it. Nathaniel Herron was probably the first settler, and Robert Seybold the next. Mr. Herron came out and built his cabin in the fall of 1827, when he returned for his family and moved in the spring of 1828. Like many other portions of this county, Hire was originally settled by the Kentuckians, with a very slight mixture from other States.

Vandever Banks was somewhat of a politician, running once for the Legislature, being beaten by throwing out of one of the poll books on account of some informality.

The Methodists were the first to proclaim the gospel, Rev. Nehemiah Hurd preaching at the house of Vandever Banks, in the year 1836.

Captain Charles R. Hume, well and favorably known throughout the county, taught the first school in 1838, at the present residence of Isaac Oakman. Previous to this time the citizens of the township were compelled to send their children to other more fortunate settlements to obtain an education.

do Hire first, then Hills Grove

beam down at two hundred pounds. This was the first, and so far as we know, the only animal of the kind ever killed in the county. When the dogs of Mr. Tyrrell returned he discovered they were badly torn, and, being ignorant of what had occurred, and supposing it had been done by the dogs of his new neighbor, he was somewhat offended, but on receiving a huge slice of the bear's meat, and learning the particulars of the killing, he was satisfied.

Following Mr. Fulkerson, other families settled in the neighborhood within two or three years, forming quite a settlement. Among the number being — Hill, for whom the postoffice and settlement was called; Isaac Holton, Colonel Charles Wesley Waddill, Charles Waddill, David Kepple, Rev. James King, Charles G. Gilchrist.

Isaac Holton was a graduate of Brown University, one of the best educational institutions in the East, and when he settled in the neighborhood he conceived the idea of establishing a similar institution in this county at Hill's Grove, believing an institution located in the country would be better than one in a city, as the young educated therein would not be subject to the temptations incidental to city life. Accordingly, about the year 1835, he opened a High School in an old log house in the neighborhood, continuing the same for some fifteen years. In this school were educated some of the best men in this section of the country, among whom we may mention Dr. J. H. Bacon, now of Fort Madison, Iowa; H. W. Ferris, President of Carthage National Bank; John M. Ferris, attorney at law; Dr. Thompson Ferris, Carthage; Samuel Hunt, Bushnell; C. W. Fulkerson, Rev. Sampson Talbot, Rev. William Owen, Thomas Fulkerson, and Larkin Bacon. In the year 1837 he secured a charter from the Legislature of the State for the "Hill's Grove Academy," which he hoped would be the basis for a future college or university. We believe he never organized under this charter, but continued his school as a private institution until called to his final home.

The country about the Grove for many years was infested by rattlesnakes and other reptiles, and a little southwest was a hollow that bears to this day the name of "Snake Den Hollow." In this hollow, in the crevices of the rocks, the snakes would form their "den" for the winter, and as the warm days of spring approached they would crawl out in great numbers. As soon as this fact be-

came known, the neighbors began to make a raid upon them, organizing parties for this purpose, taking turns in watching the holes from out of which the reptiles crawled, and killing them as they appeared. The snakes as they came forth from their dens would be in a torpid condition, and therefore were easily destroyed. The first year the manner in which the war was carried on was as follows: Stationing himself by the hole from which the snakes would crawl, a man would stand with a sharp pointed stick, and when the snake would show its head, he would thrust the stick through it, pulling it out, and then mashing its head. The second or third year a kind of trap was placed over the hole, into which the snakes would crawl, and at certain intervals some one would take and destroy them. This latter plan was preferable, as it required but little time. As many as nine hundred snakes were killed in one season, principally of the rattle and black snake species, these two dwelling together harmoniously. Great care had to be taken to avoid being bitten by these dangerous reptiles. Many a poor farmer lost his entire means of subsistence by having his horses or cattle bitten by them. Abraham Fulkerson, a brother of James, affected to care but little for the reptiles, stating there was no danger from them, but, alas, there was danger to him. One summer day, in order to cool and rest himself after the heat and burden of the day, he laid down on the floor of his cabin and fell asleep. On waking, he threw his hand over on one side, when he felt a sharp pain in one of his fingers, and raising his hand he observed a large rattlesnake with its fangs imbedded in his finger, and was compelled to give his hand a shake before it loosened its hold. His family was called, and the simple remedies known to the common people were tried, but without avail. The patient grew worse; a doctor was called, and his skill brought into requisition, and the life of the man was temporarily saved. Eye witnesses say never did they see a man suffer as he did, and they have no desire ever to witness another such scene. Although, as stated, the life of the man was saved for a time, the poison was not eradicated from his system, and in about one year after death came to his relief.

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Civil War - Company C

- Douglas, Louis, Tennessee, enlisted Nov. 23, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran, mustered out July 11, 1865.
- Delay, Jacob, Tennessee, enlisted Nov. 4, 1861. Discharged Sept. 17, 1862; disability.
- Francis, Horner, Tennessee, enlisted Nov. 23, 1861. Discharged Sept. 17, 1862; disability.
- Fuller, Josiah, Tennessee, enlisted Sept. 25, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran, mustered out July 11, 1865.
- Griffin, Asa F., Colchester, enlisted Dec. 13, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran, mustered out July 11, 1865, corporal.
- Hall, Richard, Tennessee, enlisted Dec. 13, 1861; mustered out Jan. 21, 1865.
- Hill, William, Tennessee, enlisted Nov. 20, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran, mustered out July 11, 1865.
- Hume, James M., Colchester, enlisted December 13, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran, promoted com serjeant.
- Hutchinson, William A., Tennessee, enlisted Dec. 4, 1861. Discharged Sept. 17, 1862; disability.
- Jeunings, Herndon, Tennessee, enlisted Dec. 4, 1861. Mustered out June 2, 1865; prisoner of war.
- Johnson, Sydney M., Tennessee, enlisted Dec. 4, 1861. Discharged July 19, 1862; disability.
- Keithley, David, Blandinsville, enlisted Nov. 23, 1861. Mustered out June 26, 1865.
- Lower, John, Tennessee, enlisted Dec. 4, 1861. Discharged Sept. 23, 1862; disability.
- Newton, Joseph, Colchester, enlisted Nov. 23, 1861.
- Nelson, James, Tennessee, enlisted Dec. 4, 1861. Discharged Oct. 26, 1862; disability.
- Patterson, Joseph, Tennessee, enlisted Nov. 23, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran, mustered out July 11, 1865, musician.
- Peck, Oron, Tennessee, enlisted Dec. 13, 1861.
- Ramsey, George W., Colchester, enlisted Dec. 13, 1861. Died at Jackson, Tenn., Sept. 8, 1862.
- Rouse, George, Tennessee, enlisted Nov. 13, 1861.
- Steel, Nelson, Tennessee, enlisted Nov. 4, 1861.
- Stephens, James, Tennessee, enlisted Nov. 14, 1861. Discharged Mar. 17, 1862; disability.
- Spyva, And., Tennessee, enlisted Nov. 20, 1861. Deserted at St. Louis.
- Simmons, James, Tennessee, enlisted Nov. 13, 1861. Discharged Sept. 17, 1862; disability.
- Shippey, Daniel R., Colchester, enlisted Nov. 13, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out June 11, 1865.
- Toiman, John W., Tennessee, enlisted Nov. 13, 1861. Re-enlisted as veteran; mustered out June 11, 1865.
- Underhill, Lodowick, Tennessee, enlisted Nov. 13, 1861. Discharged Sept. 20, 1862; disability.
- Way, Charles, Tennessee, enlisted Nov. 4, 1861. Re-enlisted as vet.; absent sick at muster out.
- Averill, Charles W., Tennessee, enlisted Feb. 17, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.
- Cochrane, Stephen D., Tennessee, enlisted Jan. 29, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.
- Nance, Frederick, Tennessee, enlisted Feb. 17, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.
- Parker, Henry, Tennessee, enlisted Feb. 10, 1862.

Hiram Smith, and the Mormons all voted the Democratic ticket. John Long, a Scotch Democrat, overhearing the latter's remark spoke up: "Look here, Mr. Walker, don't you know that whenever the Lord speaks He always speaks Democratic?" Not deigning a reply, Mr. Walker gave his horse a cut and rode off.

1844.—At the August election the Whigs carried the county by a small majority, except on Congressman and State Senator while in November James K. Polk, Democratic candidate for President, received a majority of five votes over Henry Clay Whig. In the November election about two hundred less votes were polled than in August, showing but little interest, caused doubtless, by a general apprehension that the State would be Democratic anyhow.

✓ 1845.—A light vote was polled, politics not seeming to enter into the canvass at all. Robert Bean was elected County Commissioner, Charles Chandler School Commissioner, and W. W. Clayton Coroner.

1846.—For State officers the Democrats carried the county by a small majority, while the Whigs elected the county officers by majorities ranging from thirty-three to ninety-five, showing personal popularity of their nominees. William H. Randolph was elected to the Legislature and David Lawson, Sheriff.

1844.		Vote.	Majority
	SHERIFF.		
Jonathan H. Baker, Dem.....		569	
David Lawson, Whig.....		587	2
	COUNTY COMMISSIONER.		
Harrison Hungate, Dem.....		556	
John G. Woodside, Whig.....		576	2
	CORONER.		
James Anderson, Whig.....		781	71
B. B. Head, Dem.....		66	
	SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.		
Charles Chandler, Whig.....		767	
	PRESIDENT.		
James K. Polk.....		484	5
Henry Clay.....		479	
At the election in August, 1845, a light vote was polled, and politics do not seem to have entered into the contest to any great extent. Robert Bean was elected Commissioner; Charles Chandler, School Commissioner, and W. W. Clayton, Coroner.			
1846.	GOVERNOR.	Vote.	Majority.
Augustus C. French, Dem.....		570	28
Thomas M. Kilpatrick, Whig.....		542	
	CONGRESS.		
Thomas J. Turner, Dem.....		567	25
James Knox, Whig.....		542	
	REPRESENTATIVE.		
W. H. Randolph, Whig.....		565	77
James M. Campbell, Dem.....		488	
	COUNTY CLERK.		
Isaac Grantham, Dem.....		563	33
Isaac G. Smith, Whig.....		530	
	SHERIFF.		
David Lawson, Whig.....		612	95
Samuel A. Hunt, Dem.....		517	
	COUNTY COMMISSIONER.		
Joel Pennington, Dem.....		587	90
Samuel Wilson, Whig.....		497	
	SURVEYOR.		
H. J. C. Averill, Whig.....		552	35
Jeremiah L. Cross, Dem.....		517	
1847.	DELEGATE TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.		
James M. Campbell, Dem.....		378	50
J. P. Gates, Whig.....		328	
	JOINT DELEGATE TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.		
John Huston, Dem.....		407	97
John H. Mitchell, Whig.....		310	
	PROBATE JUDGE.		
William S. Hall, Whig.....		444	53
Charles C. Hungate, Dem.....		391	
	RECORDER.		
William T. Head, Dem.....		453	182
Nelson Montgomery, Whig.....		271	
	COUNTY TREASURER.		
John W. Westfall, Dem.....		448	130
William L. Broadus, Whig.....		318	
	SURVEYOR.		
Henry J. Averill, Whig.....		439	104
Ephraim Swingle, Dem.....		335	
	COUNTY CLERK.		
Isaac Grantham, Dem. (no opposition).....		648	
1848.	PRESIDENT.		
Zachary Taylor, Whig.....		437	23
Lewis Cass, Dem.....		416	
Martin VanBuren, Free-soil.....		25	

p 542-3

Tennessee M. E. Church.—The first meetings of this denomination held in the neighborhood of Tennessee were at the residence of James Fulkerson, near Hills Grove, in 1832. This locality is known as "Old Methodist Stamping Grounds." These meetings were held by missionaries Rev. Carter, Levi Springer and Henry Summers. In 1851 a society was organized south of Tennessee, at what was called the brick school house. Rev. James Taylor, J. P. Brooks, William Smith and J. B. Quinby served as preachers. After this the Society, which had heretofore been a part of the Macomb work, was transferred to the Blandinsville work, and the following ministers labored there: Rev. Joseph Cumming, G. M. Irwin, James Cowden, Rev. Beard, B. E. Kaufman and H. Presson. In 1857 the class at the school house was moved to Tennessee, and about the same time the class at Hills Grove, also, moved to the same place, both uniting, Rev. B. E. Kaufman preaching the first sermon there in school house. From this time until the present, Tennessee and Colchester have been in the same circuit with the same minister, pastor of both churches, of whom are the following: B. B. Kennedy, Rev. McKee, J. Fate, John Cavet, Stephen Brink, W. B. Carithers, W. B. Frazell, D. S. Main, G. J. Luckey, William Haney, J. S. Kirkpatrick, B. F. Tallman, T. Pool, A. S. Atherton and T. P. Henry. The following are the names of the original members: John Jarvis, Mrs. Jarvis, Garrett Jarvis, William Delay, Absolom Parker, Mary Parker, C. L. Davis, Maria Davis, William Clayton, Louisa Clayton, L. C. Bacon, Honor Bacon, Lewis Mourning, Ann Mourning and Sarah Lawyer.

The church structure was erected in 1864, under the supervision of John McElroy, William Clayton and William Latimer, building committee. It is a good frame building, twenty-eight feet wide by forty long, and cost \$2,000. Present Class Leader, L. F. Carson; the first was Samuel Knott; first Stewards were James Jarvis and Thomas Fulkerson; the present ones are J. Bradford, A. K. Owen and Thomas Fulkerson.

The Trustees are B. F. Thompson, A. K. Owen, J. Eaton, J. Jarvis and J. Jenkins. The first Trustees were John McElroy, William Clayton, J. Jarvis, William Lattimer and Thomas Fulkerson.

Present membership, 100; average attendance, 150; contribution, \$175; average attendance in the Sunday School, 55; contribution, per year, \$25.

PAGE 13-14-15- RIPLEY, JAMES W.-LATE OF EAST POST IN THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON AND NOW OF FRYEBURG IN THE COUNTY OF OXFORD, STATE OF MAINE. WILL DATED MAY 29, 1835. MENTIONS WIFE ABIGAIL OSGOOD SONS; JAMES WHELOCK, JOHN PHILLIPS. HENRY WHELOCK AND EDWARD. DAUGHTERS--ANN OSGOOD, ELIZA LOVE AND ABIGAIL OSGOOD BROTHERS, GENERAL ELEAZER L. RIPLEY. EXECUTORS ABIGAIL OSGOOD (WIFE) JUDAH DANA, AND JOHN A. BALKMAN (OF EAST POST); WITNESSES--JAMES C. McMILLIAN, JOHN W. DANA AND ELIZABETH NEUSTER.

PAGE 16-17- DICKERSON, CHARLES M. McDONOUGH COUNTY, ILLINOIS. WILL DATED AUGUST 30, 1838. MENTIONS WIFE MARY, FOUR OLDEST CHILDREN--AMIE JONES, NANCY DICKERSON, JOHN DICKERSON AND WILLIAM DICKERSON, ALSO MONEYS DUE HIM IN VIRGINIA, EXECUTORS; WIFE MARY AND WILLIAM MOURNING. WITNESSES--DAVIS MASON AND DENNIS FUNGATE.

PAGE 18- SLOAN, ROBERT--McDONOUGH COUNTY, ILLINOIS. WILL DATED JULY 23, 1841. MENTIONS WIFE ELIZABETH--MENTIONS UNNAMED CHILDREN. WITNESSES--FREEMAN KNOWLES AND WILLIAM S. HOPPER.

PAGE 19-20- BELL, WILLIAM P.--McDONOUGH COUNTY, ILLINOIS. WILL DATED AUGUST 20, 1841. MENTIONS WIFE KITTY, NEPHEW W.P.B. KENEDY, NANCY CATHARINE, BELL SIMPSON DAUGHTER OF ALEXANDER SIMPSON, (RELATION-SHIP UNNAMED). COUSIN THOMAS B. MURRAY. EXECUTOR--WILLIAM H. RANDOLPH. WITNESSES--JO. G. WALKER, NANCY SIMPSON, CHARLES HAYS, AND JAMES B. EYLE.

PAGE 21- GAYLORD, JOSEPH--McDONOUGH COUNTY, ILLINOIS. WILL DATED FEBRUARY 4, 1842. MENTIONS WIFE ABIGAIL; SONS, MYRON AND GILES A., DAUGHTERS MARIA HUBBARD, ELVIRA SEARLE AND ALMIRA KASSON; EXECUTOR; SULLIVAN SEARLE (RELATIONSHIP UNNAMED) WITNESSES--J. G. SMITH AND ANNA MARIA BLISS.

PAGE 22- ATKINSON, JOHN--McDONOUGH COUNTY, ILLINOIS. WILL DATED FEBRUARY 27, 1842. MENTIONS DAUGHTER SARAH ANN, WIFE OF BENJAMIN B. HEAD.--EXECUTORS, ISAAC GRANTHAM. WITNESSES--JAMES CLARKE, WM P. RICHARD, AND W. S. PIERCE.

PAGE 23- HAMPTON, MARY M.--McDONOUGH COUNTY, ILLINOIS. WILL DATED MARCH 20, 1842. MENTIONS SONS--JAMES A. HH. HAMPTON; BROTHERS JOHN HAYES, JOSEPH EYS AND GEORGE HAYS. WITNESSES--P. H. WALKERS AND CHARLES HAYS.

PAGE 24- CALDWELL, SAMUEL--McDONOUGH COUNTY, ILLINOIS. WILL DATED APRIL 12, 1842. MENTIONS WIFE NANCY; SONS--VICISSIMUS A. ELIJAH K., THOMAS J., AND JOHN H., DAUGHTERS--ADELLA R. WELCH, MARY D. WELCH, SARAH J. CALDWELL, AND THERESA H. CALDWELL--EXECUTORS, GEORGE W. WELCH; WITNESSES HENRY J. C. AVERILL, WILLIAM W. DUNCAN, AND NORMAN AVERILL.

PAGE 25- REYNOLDS, JONAS FARMER--McDONOUGH COUNTY, ILLINOIS. WILL DATED SEPTEMBER 16, 1842. MENTIONS WIFE, SUSAN; BROTHERS--ERASTUS REYNOLDS, EXECUTORS; LEVI HAMILTON AND CHARLES CREEL. WITNESSES;--THOMAS CLAYTON, FERM, HAMILTON AND D. H. HAMILTON

PAGE 26-27- WILSON, JOHN--YEOMAN--McDONOUGH COUNTY, ILLINOIS. WILL DATED MARCH 5, 1843. MENTIONS WIFE JANE, SONS; ELI, JOHN AND SAMUEL; DAUGHTERS--JANE WILSON, MARY ANN MELSIA AND MARGARET. WITNESSES, NATHAN COMPTON AND JOHN B. COMPTON.

PAGE 28--FOSTER, ARTHUR JOHN--McDONOUGH COUNTY, ILLINOIS. WILL DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1843. MENTIONS WIFE SARAH; UNNAMED CHILDREN. EXECUTOR: JUSTICE H. KINNEY. WITNESSES--EVEN BAILEY AND ABNER McDOWELL.

Can this be bro
n nephew of
Susan (Simpson)
Wife?

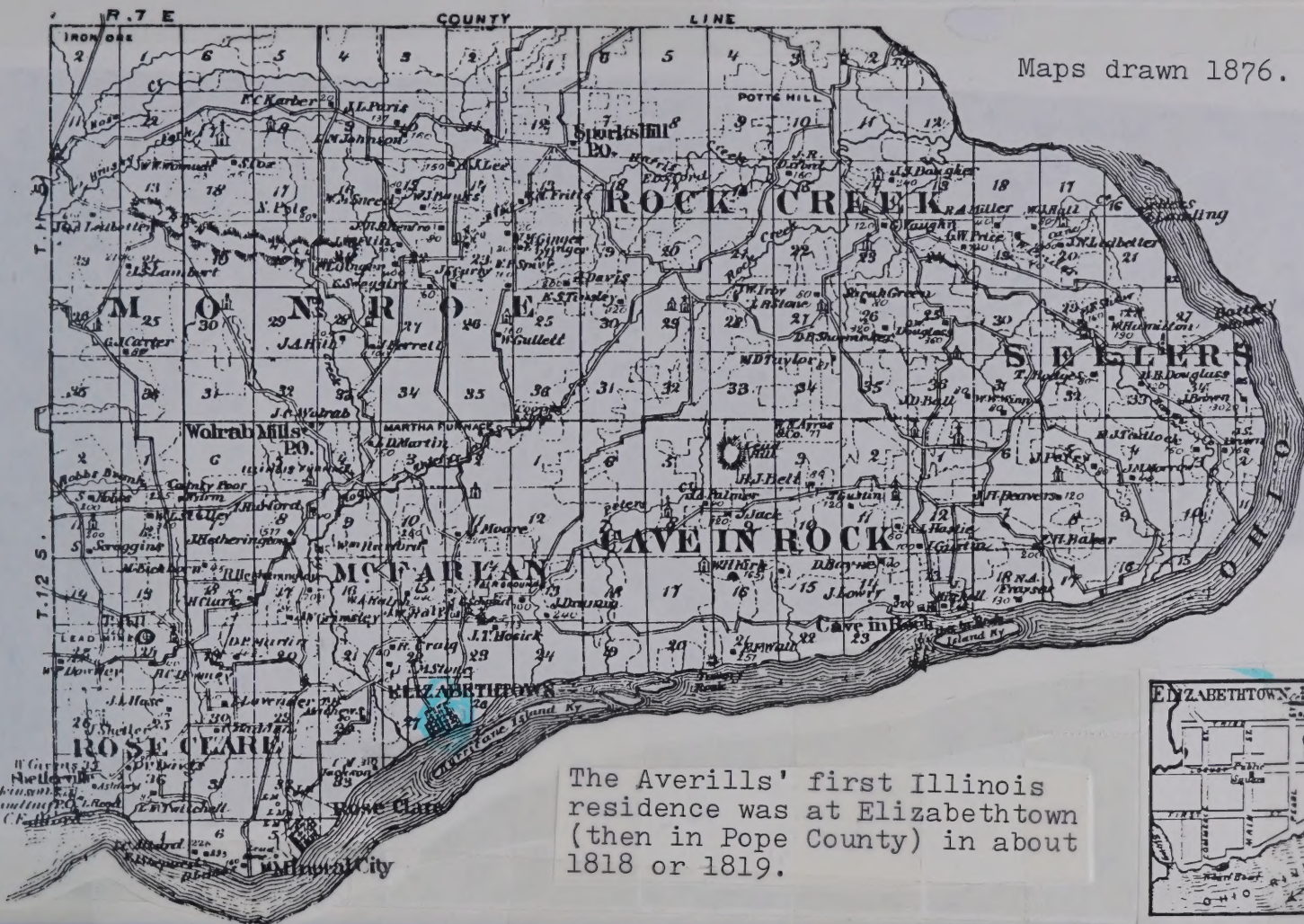
1841

1842

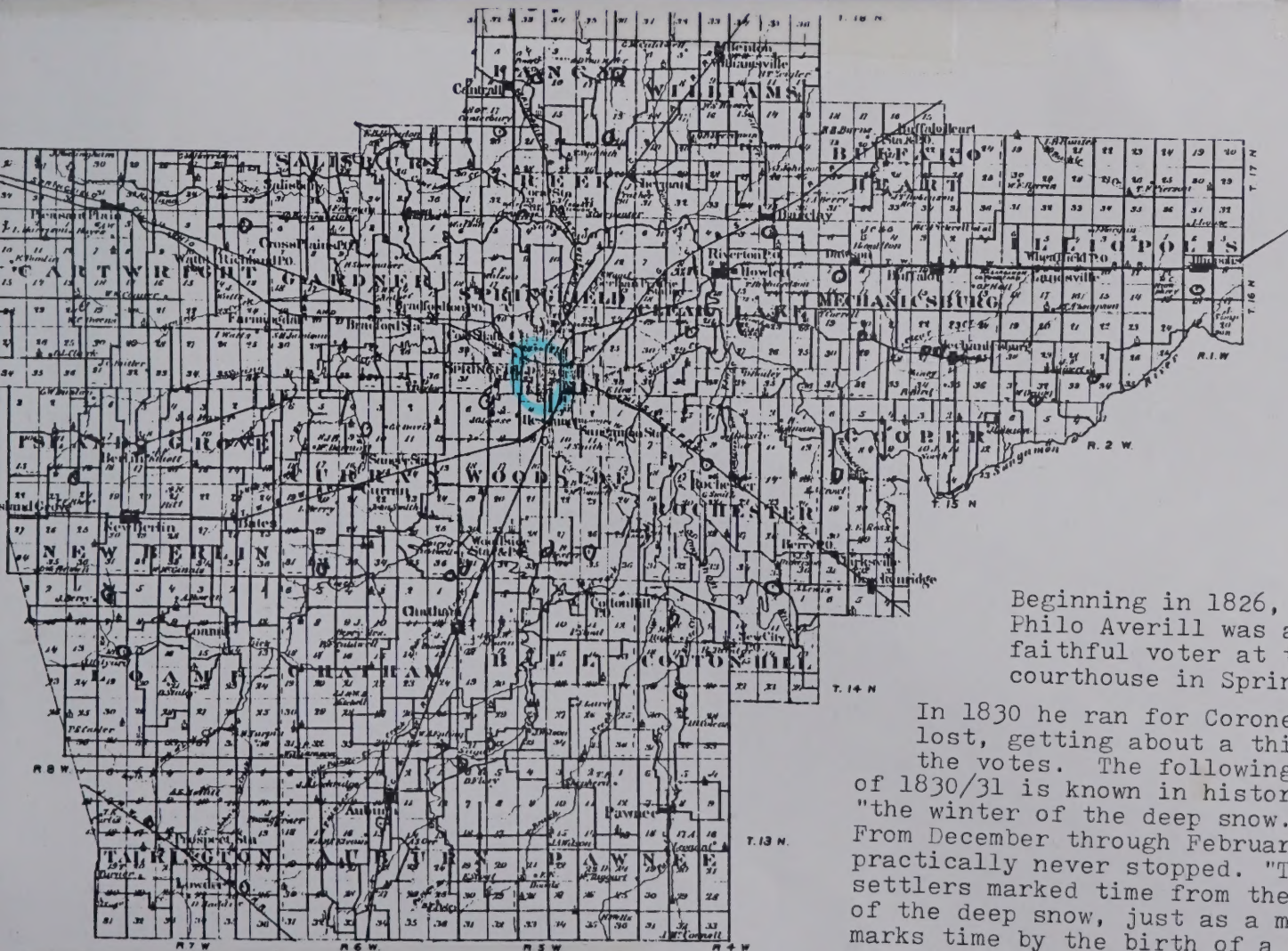
MAP OF

HARDIN

COUNTY



The Averills' first Illinois residence was at Elizabethtown (then in Pope County) in about 1818 or 1819.



Beginning in 1826, Philo Averill was a faithful voter at the courthouse in Springfield.

In 1830 he ran for Coroner but lost, getting about a third of the votes. The following winter of 1830/31 is known in history as "the winter of the deep snow." From December through February it practically never stopped. "The old settlers marked time from the winter of the deep snow, just as a mother marks time by the birth of a baby." - quote from "Snow Birds - Foll Books of Sangamo County IL 1821-1830."

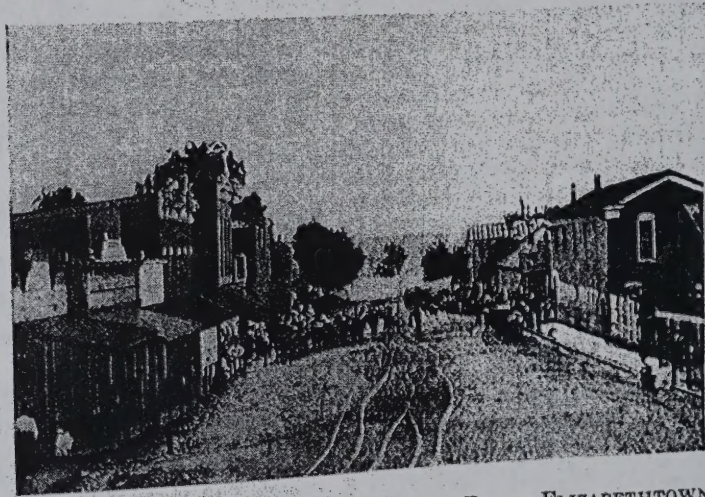
MAP OF

SANGAMON

COUNTY

Pell, living one mile north of Rosiclare, discovered spar and lead. Companies were organized and mines opened. The operations were poorly prosecuted. These mines were worked at intervals till 1851 when they were abandoned. Nothing was done until recent years when the fluor spar mines were opened up, and since then there has been great activity in the fluor spar, zinc, and lead business. The mines are about a mile back of the town of Rosiclare. From the mines there are two roads, one steam and the other electric, leading to the river. These are used to transport the products of the mines to the river, where they are loaded usually on barges for transportation to the markets.

There are three towns in the county. Elizabethtown, with a population of 633; Rosiclare, 609; and Cave-in-Rock, 306. In addition to the postoffices in these three towns there are nine other offices in the county:



MAIN STREET LOOKING TOWARD THE OHIO RIVER, ELIZABETHTOWN
Cadiz, Eichorn, Grossville, Hicks, Karbers Ridge, Lamb, Rockcreek,
Shelternville, Sparks Hill.

FIRST SETTLERS

The first settler within the limits of the county probably was James McFarlan, Sr., who had a contract with the United States to furnish beef for the garrison at Fort Massac. He settled at the present site of Elizabethtown in 1808, where the trail crossed from Nashville, Tennessee, to the salt works at Equality. Here McFarlan ran a ferry across the Ohio for twenty years. William McFarlan was also a settler as early as 1808. Benona Lee came in 1809. In 1808 Gov. Wm. H. Harrison gave permission to Isaac White and Jonathan Taylor to operate a ferry at Elizabethtown.

John King was the first cabinet maker. A Mr. Ewell was the first teacher and the Rev. Mr. Stilly, a Baptist minister, preached the first sermon in the county.

State Hist. Soc. Madison WI

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EARLY SETTLERS

Pope, along with some other counties in Southern Illinois, had relatively few very early settlers. It is known that some settlers had come into the area before 1800, but no land is indicated as having been settled for some years after that. This lack of record is due to the fact that the United States land offices did not open for sale of land in Illinois until 1814. Those who came before that time held no titles to their land unless it was through a grant given to someone who had settled and made improvements before 1790, or to others who were given land because of their having rendered military service.

Available records show only two claims made for the grant of government lands for military services, and none are shown based on improvements made in Pope County prior to 1790. One of these military claims was in Section 19, Township 13S, Range 7E, and is included within the present limits of the city of Golconda. This tract is designated as Survey No. 690, Claim No. 582. The claim was filed by Robert Kidd, who transferred his rights to Robert Mor-

Pope County Notes

John W. Allen

Acting Director
Museum of Natural and Social Sciences
Southern Illinois University

Introduction

Chester F. Lay

Former President
Southern Illinois University

Illustrated Map

Lorraine Waters

The third in a series of County Histories prepared
by the author, Randolph County Notes
and Jackson County Notes pre-
ceding the present publication.

Contribution No. 22, Museum of Natural and Social Sciences
Southern Illinois University
Carbondale, Illinois

Approved by the
Publications Committee

(Printed by authority of the State of Illinois)

ADLAI E. STEVENSON, Governor

State of Illinois

1949

rison by deed made at Kaskaskia, on April, 18, 1805. This deed, witnessed by William Wilson and Henry Jones, is recorded in Deed Record K at Chester, Illinois. The land commissioners, Michael Jones and E. Backus, allowed the claim at Kaskaskia on December 31, 1809. After what appears as somewhat involved trading, the title was secured by Thomas Ferguson who operated the ferry long known as Lusk's Ferry. It was for one-hundred acres "affirmed to include the improvements and ferry of said Ferguson, called Lusk's Ferry, to conform to sectional lines." Kidd's claim to land was based on his having been a "militiaman enrolled and doing duty in Illinois, on the 1'st day of August 1790."

A second claim for one-hundred acres located on the Ohio river just north of where Bay City now stands is shown on the government plat book in the Circuit Clerk's office at Golconda. The American State Papers show that this tract was originally claimed by a man named Thomas Winn, and that he assigned his claim to Pierre Menard who, in turn, assigned it to Isaac Fitmore, to whom it was confirmed on December 31, 1809. This tract is recorded as Survey No. 696, Claim No. 297.

The initial settlers who procured land in Pope County made their purchases at the Shawneetown land office. Inasmuch as it may be easier to follow locations if given in groups rather than in order of time, some of the earlier entries will be located according to the section of the county where they were situated.

Beginning the record in the northwest corner of the county around McCormick, the first settler to enter land was Gideon Alexander, who on May 31, 1836, purchased parts of Section 1 and 12, just south of the place where the village of Colorado was later to be located. On December 5, 1843, slightly more than seven years after the Alexander homestead was established, D. Beal, D. B. Grace, and George W. Jones purchased land in Section 6 of this same township. Each bought his land on the same day, and it may reasonably be inferred that they had previously planned to live as neighbors. Beal's Hollow, which opens into the valley where Bell Smith's Spring is found, was named for the Beal family mentioned above. Other settlers followed in the 1840's, but it was during the 1850's that land settlements in this region reached the highest peak.

In the next section south of McCormick, just northwest of present-day Glendale, John Witt made a purchase of land in Section 20, on April 24, 1817. It appears that he did not complete payment, as this same land later became the property of G. W. Waters. Also, William Penny entered land in Section 10 on February 26, 1818, but there is a possibility that he may not have completed the purchase, as a note on the land book says, "relinquished I think." Robert Penny bought land in Section 23, about three miles east and one mile north of Glendale, on April 23, 1818. Others who purchased land in this area were Right Modglin, who entered land in Section 20, about a mile north of Glendale on January 25, 1819; and James

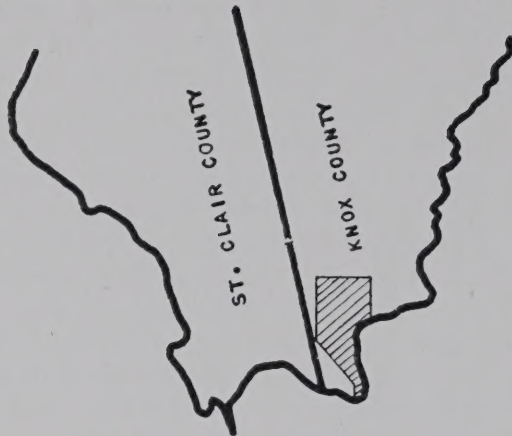
HOW POPE BECAME A COUNTY

The territory included in present-day Pope County has been claimed by different countries and territories, and has been a part of several other counties. The Spanish laid claim to all the Mississippi Valley, basing it largely upon DeSoto's discovery of the river, in 1542. By reason of the exploration of Joliet and Marquette, in the Mississippi Valley, the French claimed the territory. The English held it after the French and Indian War. It is thus seen that Pope County has been claimed by three foreign nations. When the colony of Virginia was granted a charter in 1606, amended in 1609 and 1612, its north and south boundaries were to be "West and northwest." The men promoting the colony of Virginia naturally interpreted this to mean that the northern line was to extend in a northwesterly direction and that the southern line extended due west. A glance at a map of the United States will show that by this interpretation, Virginia would include a great part of our present day nation, including all of the state of Illinois. The colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut were granted charters that included portions of Illinois, but neither of these claims included Pope County.

For more than a century, the colonies of Virginia, Massachusetts, and Connecticut made no effort to settle the territory. The Spanish were busy in other sections of the Americas and gave this region scant attention. France gave some effort to the development of the territory and made a few settlements in present day Il-

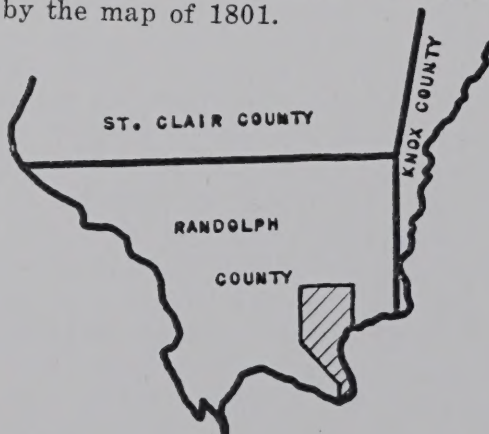
linois, none of which were in Pope County. Though the French did relatively little toward actual settlement and development of the vast territories included in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys, they were recognized as having the most valid claim and were in possession. They occupied the territory until the close of the French and Indian War in 1763, at which time they ceded their claim to the British. By this treaty the lands included in Pope County ceased to be a part of the French Colonial Empire and became British territory.

The next change in possession came through the capture of the British posts in this section by George Rogers Clark, in 1778 and 1779. By the treaty between the American colonies and the British at the close of the Revolutionary War, the colonies came into recognized possession of the area. Virginia's early claim had been much strengthened by her conquest of the territory, and it was governed by men appointed by that colony. It remained a part of Virginia until that state ceded her claim to the newly formed National Government, before Maryland would ratify the Articles of Confederation. The Ordinance of 1787, passed by the Continental Congress, set up a form of government for the Northwest Territory, including all the State of Illinois. In the division of counties, as established in 1790 for the purposes of local government, Pope, along with almost all of Eastern Illinois and much of the present State of Indiana, was included in Knox County. This arrangement of counties so far as it affects Pope, is shown by the map of 1790.



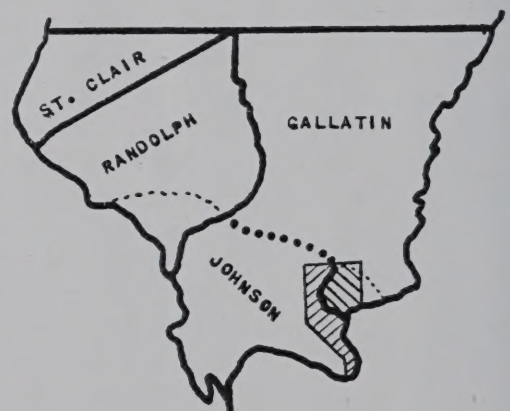
COUNTIES OF ILLINOIS IN 1790

Though other changes in county boundaries were made between 1790 and 1801, present-day Pope still remained a part of Knox County. On February 3, 1801 the Governor of Indiana Territory which had recently been established, issued a proclamation that changed the boundaries of the counties of St. Clair and Knox and established the new County of Randolph. This new County of Randolph included present-day Pope, as well as much other territory of Southern Illinois. The county seat was located at Kaskaskia. This new arrangement of counties is indicated by the map of 1801.



COUNTIES OF ILLINOIS 1801

In 1809, Indiana was admitted as a state, and the present state of Illinois became a part of the region included in a new division known as Illinois Territory. Numerous changes in county boundaries continued to be made, but none affected the region of Pope until Ninian Edwards, Governor of Illinois Territory, issued a proclamation, on September 14, 1812, establishing some new counties. Two of the new counties thus established were Gallatin and Johnson, each of which included a part of present-day Pope County. The counties of Illinois Territory as established by the Governor's proclamation are shown on the Illinois map of 1812.

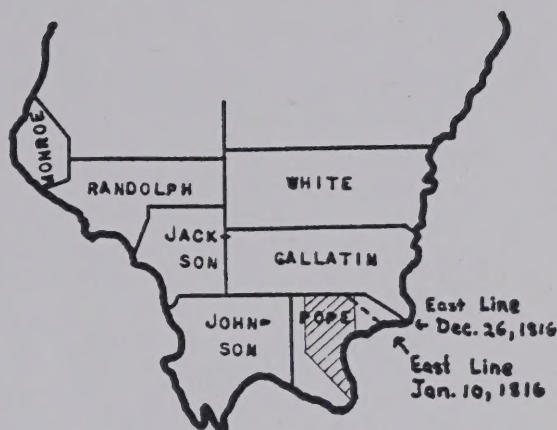


COUNTIES OF ILLINOIS IN 1812

Other changes in county boundaries followed, and new counties were established. These changes did not alter the situation so far as Pope County was concerned until the territorial legislature, by act of Janu-

ary 10, 1816, established some additional counties. The portion of the law of 1816 that is of most interest here is as follows: "Beginning on the Ohio River where the meridian leaves it that divides ranges number three and four east of the third principal meridian; thence north to the township line dividing townships ten and eleven south; thence east eighteen miles; thence to that point on the Ohio where the line dividing ranges eight and nine leaves it; thence down the same to the point of beginning shall constitute a separate county, to be called and known by the name of Pope." The new county was named for Nathaniel Pope who had served as secretary for Illinois Territory. Pope County, as it was then established, is shown by the map of 1816.

In less than one year the boundaries of the new county of Pope were changed when the territorial legislature, on December 26, 1816, passed an act stating that "Beginning at the Rock and Cave (Cave-in-Rock) on the Ohio River; thence a straight line to the corner of townships number ten and eleven south, and ranges number seven and eight east of the third principal meridian," should be the new boundary on the northeast side of the county. This was only a minor change in the county, since the remainder of its boundaries were not altered. The eastern boundaries, as fixed on January 10, 1816, and on December 26, 1816, are both shown by broken lines on the map of 1816.



COUNTIES OF ILLINOIS IN 1816

With its boundaries as established by the territorial legislature on December 26, 1816, Pope County had little time to get acquainted before another change came. On January 2, 1818, Union County was formed from the western part of Johnson County, and Johnson was given a strip six miles wide along the western side of Pope. Pope County then appeared as shown by the map of January, 1818.



COUNTIES OF ILLINOIS 1818

The boundaries of Pope as fixed by the territorial legislature in January 1818 remained unchanged until March 2, 1839. At that time the por-

tion of Pope County lying east of Big Grand Pierre Creek was detached and designated as Hardin County. Pope then appeared as shown by the map of 1839.



COUNTIES OF ILLINOIS IN 1839

On January 8, 1840, the legislature returned to Pope County a small portion of Hardin County lying east of Big Grand Pierre Creek. The eastern boundary of Pope was thus established as it is today, but the Southern part of the county was changed by legislation enacted on February 8, 1843. At that time the county of Massac was established from portions of Johnson and Pope. On March 3, 1843, part of the territory separated from Pope and given to Massac less than a month previously was returned to Pope. This was the last change in the boundaries of the county. In the one hundred five years since that time, the boundaries of Pope County have remained as they appear on the historical map at the end of this booklet.

Thus, present-day Pope County has in succession been a claim of Spain, a portion of the French and British colonial empires, a part of the colony

of Virginia, a part of the Northwest Territory, a part of Indiana Territory, and a part of Illinois Territory. It was, in turn, included in Knox County, Northwest Territory; and in Randolph, Johnson and Gallatin Counties, Illinois Territory. It was not until January 10, 1816, that a separate county was established and named Pope, as related in an earlier paragraph of this section.

The first meeting of the men designated by the Territorial Governor as officials of the new county was held on April 1, 1816, at the residence of Thomas Ferguson, near the present courthouse square in Golconda, then called Sarahville. Benoni Lee, who had been especially empowered to do so, administered the oath of office to himself, Robert Lacy, and Thomas Ferguson, as judges of the county court; to Hamlet Ferguson as Sheriff; to Samuel O'Melvany as Justice of Peace, Assessor, and County Treasurer; and to Thomas Browning as Prosecuting Attorney.

The next actions of the County Commissioners' Court were indicative of the type of work which occupied much of the court's attention for the next fifty years. The court first provided that a road be opened from Sarahville to Colonel Hamlet Ferguson's ferry, and another toward Gallatin County. It next appointed overseers of the poor for each township that had been established. Later it licensed taverns and fixed the rates the taverns were allowed to charge. Next it licensed ferries and established ferry rates. It built a courthouse, "of good hewn logs and shingle roof," twenty-four by twenty-six feet, with "more detailed spec-

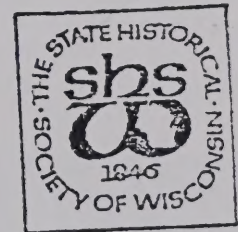
Avinell etc

F 547 D7 F68 (1944)
State Hx Soc - Madison WI

Re: Phils Avinell

POPE COUNTY ILLINOIS
COUNTY COURT RECORD
BOOK A

1816 - 1831



Compiled And Indexed By

Carolyn Cromeenes Foss

And

Judy Foreman Lee

Carolyn Cromeenes Foss

Judy Foreman Lee

1994

A:053 - 23 Jul 1819 - cont'd

Township of Golconda, John ROBERTS and David F. MADOX be appointed Judges of the election in Golconda Township. Ordered Moses TWICHELL and Philo AVERAL be appointed Judges of the election in Monroe Township. Ordered Moses STUBS and James GIVINS be appointed Judges of the election in Belgrade Township.

A:054 - 23 Jul 1819 James ALCORN reported that on the 19th

5 A:095
35 Jun 1820

allowed \$1.50 for his servises as Judge of the Military election. Ordered Solomon RATHBONE be allowed \$1.50 for his servises as clerk of the Military election. Ordered Abraham J. FISK be allowed \$1.50 for his servises as clerk of the commissioners election. Ordered Philo AVERAL be allowed \$1.50 for his servises as clerk of commissioners election also \$1.50 for clerk of the Military election. Ordered John SINGLETON be allowed \$1.50 for his servises as clerk of the commissioners election also \$1.50 for his servises as clerk of the military election. Ordered John H. SMITH be permitted to retail Spirits for the term of one year from this date by his paying a tax of three

A:096 - 05 Jun 1820 dollars and acknolledging a bond with

A:142 - Tues 20 Mar 1821 - cont'd

Col. Hamlet FERGUSON removed & James SAUNDERS, Dec'd. Ordered the sheriff of this county summons for the Pettit Jury, the following Gentlemen to wit, Robert SCOTT, John WITT, George HANNAH, James L. CRAWFORD, William COWAN, Lincoln HARPER, Hiram PENNEY, John HAMILTON, Samuel PARMERLY, Thomas REED, Joshua WILLIAMS, John CROTCHET, William PRINGLE, James RITCHEY, Jessee MCCOOL, John HANNAH, sr., James KING, Samuel ALEXANDER, William BELFORD, George HODGE, Richard TUNING, James D. SCOTT, Ezekiel MCCOY, Philo AVERILL, Daniel VINEYARD, Francis HOGG, George VAUGHN & William GIBSON.

A:143 - Tuesday 20 Mar 1821 Ordered that John SCOTT be appointed constable in Alexander Township by his acknowledging Bond as the law directs &c. Ordered Robert A. FARIES be appointed constable in the neighbourhood Robert SCOTT, Esqr. by his acknowledging bond as the law directs &c. Ordered Samuel OMELVENY, Philo AVERILL & James D. SCOTT, Esqrs be appointed as Judges of Election in Monroe Township for the present year. Ordered Robert SCOTT, James E. WILLIS & William PRINGLE, Esqrs be appointed as Judges of Election for Golconda Township for the present year &c. Ordered James N. FOX, Moses STUBBS & Abraham J. FISK be appointed as Judges of Election in the South and of Pope county for the present year &c. Ordered Samuel TANNER be permitted to turn the road round his field that leads from Golconda to Belgrade provided he open & clear a good passable road for waggons round & into the old road. Ordered John HENRY be appointed constable in Golconda by his giving Bond according to law &c. Ordered Isaac SMITH be

28
Peter James

of Mary Minerva PEETERS. orphan

A:156 1821 Sep. Term

service in taking **Elijah FLANNERY** to Johnson County jail. Ordered **Amos CHIPPS** be allowed \$3 for expenses with **John H. SMITH &c.** Ordered **Benjamin F. ODLE** be recommended to his Excellency the Governor of this State, as a fit person to be commissioned as a Justice of the peace in Belgrade Township. Ordered **Charles SHELBY** be appointed supervisor of the Belgrade road from the Big Bay creek to prairie creek and all hands allotted to **John COOK** formerly allowed to work on the same and all in that bounds. Ordered **Lewis DRURY** be allowed \$1 as a viewer of a road &c. Ordered it be certified by this court, that **Asehel SMITH** is a man of good moral character as far as known to us from the best information we can obtain. Ordered **Charles SMITH** be appointed Guardean to the infant Heir of **Elijah STIVERS**, named **Phydellia STIVERS**, by his acknowledging Bond with **Philo AVERILL** his security in the penal sum of \$320 conditioned as the law directs. Ordered **Spyars SINGLETON** be allowed \$1 for one day as Judge of Election. Ordered **Spyars SINGLETON** be allowed \$10 as Judge of sd court for four days. Ordered **James A. WHITESIDE** be allowed \$10 as Judge of the sd court for four days.

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A:169

Cont'd

Belgrade Township &c. Ordered **Philo AVERILL**, **Moses TWITCHELL** and **James D. SCOTT** be appointed Judges of Election in Monroe Township for one year and the Elections to be holden at the house of **Moses TWITCHELL**. Ordered **Robert SCOTT**, **Solomon RATHBONE** and **William P. HANNAH**, Esqrs. are appointed Judges of Election for one year & the Elections to be held at the court house in Golconda.

A:170 - Monday 03 Jun 1822 Ordered by the court that **Benoni LEE** be appointed supervisor on **McFARLAN's** road to work from the

Pope Co IL County Court Record Bk A

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agreeable to Law, and the tax be laid at half per cent agreeable to the statute in such case made and provided.

A:174 - 04 Jun 1822 Ordered that **Phillip VINEYARD** be allowed \$2 for guarding **John HENEE** to jail including 50 cents expended &c. Ordered **John GINGER** be allowed \$1.50 guarding **John HENNE** &c. Ordered **William HOWARD** be allowed \$2.25 for guarding **John HENEE** to jail including 75 cents expended &c. Ordered **James HOWARD** constable be allowed \$2.35 for service with **John HENEE** &c. Ordered **Philo AVERILL** be allowed \$2.25 fees in the case of **HENEE** &c. Ordered **Samuel LYON** be allowed \$1 for one day clerk of Election &c. Ordered **Josiah BASSET** be allowed \$2 for warning hands to work on the road &c. Ordered **Daniel VINEYARD** be allowed \$1 for warning hands to work on road &c. Ordered the sheriff of this county summon the following Jurors to attend the next Circuit Court &c. to wit, **William BELFORD**, **John HAMILTON**, **Isom CLAY**, **Alexander PARKENSON**, **James COWSERT**, **Moses TWITCHELL**, **Ezekiel MCCOY**, **William HOUSTON**, **Charles SMITH**, **Robert KESTERSON**, **Daniel WATKINS**, **Franklin PERRY**, **William PRINGLE**, **John WILSON**, **Joshua WILLIAMS**, **Samuel SMITH**, **William MODGLIN**, **Solomon LEMARR**, **James N. FOX**, **William GLOVER**, **James LANE**, **Peter VANE**, **Thomas WEBSTER** & **John DITTERLINE**.

(Chas. Smith & Philo Averill had reciprocal real estate transactions. Details sent previously)

Pope Co IL County Court Record Bk A

A:192 - Monday 03 Mar 1823 Term The county commissioners court of Pope county met present **Francis HOGG, George HODGE and William POING** who produced his certificate of election to fill the vacancy of **Hiram PENNY** removed out of the county. By order of the court the treasurer is required to pay to **Daniel WATKINS** \$2 for services in warning hands on the Saline road in Sep 1822. Ordered the treasurer is required to pay to **Charles SHELBY** \$2 for warning hands to work the Belgrade road two days during 1822. Ordered the treasurer is required to pay to **Alexander PARKERSON** \$6 for four days services in 1820 as supervisor of **OMELVANEY's** road. Ordered the treasurer is required to pay to **Hartwell SMITH** \$3.50 for his services attending the review burial &c. of **James BEHAN**, dec'd. a drowned man. Ordered the treasurer is required to pay to **William GIBSON** for the use of his ferry boat and other services and articles furnished in the review of **James BEHAN**, dec'd. \$2. Ordered **John WITT** is allowed to receive \$1 out of the county treasury for warning hands on Kaskaskia road in 1822. Ordered **Lugar WRIGHT** and **Wood LAMKIN** are appointed overseers of the poor for Alexander Township for the year 1823. Ordered **James N. FOX** and **Julius L. WARWICK** are appointed overseers of the poor for Washington Township for the year 1823. Ordered **George H. HANNAH** and **William BELFORD** are appointed overseers of the poor for Golconda Township for the year 1823. Ordered **Philo AVERIL** and **William PANKEY** are appointed overseers of the poor for Monroe Township for the year 1823. } 291

A:193 - By order of the court **Samuel MURDOCK** is permitted to keep tavern for one year from 14 Jan 1823 and is taxed at \$8 and the clerks fees and is rated as follows to wit, ✓

Pope Co IL County Court Record Bk A

circuit court in criminal cause. Ordered **Benoni LEE** and **Moses TWITCHEL** are appointed overseers of the poor for Monroe Township for the year 1824.

A:224 - 03 Mar 1824 By order of the court the tax for the year 1824 is levied at one half percent on town lots and all personal property at its valuation. Ordered **Philip VINEYARD, James McFARLAND** and **Philo AVERIL** are appointed to settle with the overseers of the poor for Monroe Township for 1824. Ordered **James A. WHITESIDE** is appointed overseer of the poor also **David THOMAS** for Alexander Township for 1824. Ordered **Isaac WORLEY, Henry BOGGES & John VEACH** are appointed to settle with the overseers of the poor for Alexander Township for 1824. Ordered **William BELFORD** and **George H. HANNAH** are appointed overseers of the poor for Golconda Township for 1824. Ordered **James KING, Hezekiah HAIL** and **William P. HANNAH** are appointed to settle with the overseers of the } 103 ✓

the same road.

A:229 - 07 Jun 1824 On motion of Robert HANCOCK a petition was laid before the court to discontinue that part of the Belgrade road which lies between Golconda and the fork with the Kaskaskia road and be established on the ridge. By order of the court Philo AVERIL is allowed \$31.60 as overseer of the poor for Monroe Township in 1823. Ordered William PANKEY is allowed \$10.18 as overseer of the poor for Monroe Township in 1823. Ordered the treasurer will pay to Lemile JOHNSON \$44.50 for keeping Margaret HAWES in part. Ordered the treasurer will pay to Thomas COWSERT (being part of Lemile JOHNSON's allowance for keeping Margaret HAWES) \$34.50 the balance of her hire. Ordered that part of Pope county which lies North of Grand pier creek up to OMELVANEY's road & with that road to Lusk creek & up that creek to the county line be an election precinct called Monroe. Ordered Moses TWITCHEL, Benoni LEE and Asa FOSTER are appointed Judges of Election in Monroe Township or precinct.

A:230 - 07 Jun 1824 By order of the court that part of Pope county lying in the following boundery be an Election precinct called Alexandria to wit, Beginning at the mouth of root lick branch & up sd branch to Massac bluff & wth sd bluff to Lusk creek thence to the county line. Ordered Abraham SHUFFLEBARGER, John

105

McFARLAND's road from the Ohio river to John HOWARD's and all hands to work the same within his precinct to John HOWARD.

A:235 - 1824 By order of the court John SMITH is appointed supervisor of McFARLAND's road from John HOWARD's to the county line and all hands within his precinct are allotted as hands to work the same. Ordered James STEEL is appointed supervisor of OMELVANEY's road from the Ohio river to SKINNER's ford and all hands within his precinct are allotted him to work the same. Ordered the sheriff is required to summon as Grand Jurors to attend the next circuit court, Philo AVERIL, Moses TWITCHEL, Benoni LEE, Alexander PARKERSON, Samuel OMELVANEY, Elbert ROSE, Abram WOMAC, Lewis BARKER, Abram SBARGER, Lugar RIGHT, Franklin PERRY, Thomas ELLIS, James RITCHEY, Joshua TEAGUE, Bennet HIGHFIELD, Jacob LEWIS, Richard CHOWNING, Hezekiah HAIL, John HAWKINS, John CALVERT, William BELFORD, Samuel SUMMORS, John HAMILTON & James KING. Ordered the sheriff is required to summons as Petit Jurors to attend the next circuit court, James McFARLAND, James HOWARD, Pleasant ROSE, Samuel HURFORD, Asa FOSTER, George JACKSON, Robert KESTERSON, Zebulon HALLOCK, Jacob SBARGER, Daniel VINEYARD, William MODGLIN, David THOMAS, John MOSS, Right MODGLIN, James BUCKNER, George BAITY, Samuel HAZLE, Charles CLAY, Charles SHELBY, John LEWIS, Thomas THOMPSON, Lewis DREWRY, Benjamin BELFORD and Joseph GLASS.

A:236 - 08 Jun 1824 By order of the court the clerk is required to issue a citation to Amos CHIPPS, Sheriff of Pope county to appear at the next county court to shew cause if any he has why

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"Pope County Notes" - John W. Allen et al - Museum Natural & Social Sciences
 Southern Ill. Univ. - Carbondale, Ill. - Printed by State
 of Illinois, Adlai E. Stevenson, Governor (1949)
 (copied at SHS Madison WI - # F 547 D 7 46) Aug 199

Section 13, a mile or so northeast of Raum; and Joseph Vaughn, in Section 3, near James Gilbert.

The next section centers around Golconda and Waltersburg. Here, on November 3, 1815, James Allcorn filed claim to land in Section 19, a mile or so southwest of Brownfield. The next entry was made in Section 23, some two miles west of Golconda, on April 25, 1817, by a man whose name appears to have been Francis Glup. William Rambeau and John Colver entered land in Section 26 and 28, on May 6, 1817. In January, 1818, James King settled in Section 13, a mile or so north of Golconda. John Crawford located in Section 31, near Brownfield, in May of the same year. In July 1818, James Cogswell purchased land in Section 24 near Golconda, and in October of the same year, James Pittalo (sometimes recorded as Pittulo) entered land in Section 17, near Waltersburg. Isaac Shufflebarger came to Section 2, about four miles northwest of Golconda, in March 1822.

In the Rosebud, Homberg, Bay City section, George Lusk made the first land entry in Section 24, on May 6, 1816. According to present-day maps, this location was washed away by the Ohio River. William Dyer entered land in Section 15, between Bay City and Homberg, on June 3, 1817. Later, on October 13, 1817, William Cowan entered land in Section 10, about a mile southwest of Homberg, and Robert Scott, in Section 15, a mile or so south of that entered by Cowan. Samuel Tanner and William T. Shepherd entered land in Section 2, about two miles east of Homberg, on November 10,

1817, and William Croncher in Section 9, just south of Homberg, on May 11, 1818.

Within the portion of Jefferson Township lying south and west of Bay City, John D. Hickman entered land in Section 9, on November 9, 1818. The next entry was made by William Griffith in Section 1, near Bay City, on March 20, 1822. No other entry was made in this section until John Kincaid bought land in Section 3, on July 5, 1836.

The Hartsville-Herod area discloses an initial entry as early as September 13, 1815, when Jesse Story settled in Section 15, about two miles southeast of Herod. After more than twenty years, Elbert Rose entered land in Section 10, east of Herod, on July 6, 1836. On July 11 of the same year, Joseph Lambert entered land in Section 5, northwest of Herod; and in the following August, Alfred Rose purchased land in Section 3, northeast of Herod.

The eastern section, around Lusk, shows the first land entry to have been made by Thomas Rose, in Section 34, near the Ohio River, on January 4, 1836. On June 6 of the same year, Randal Towns entered land in Section 19, about two miles southwest of Lusk. The next day after Towns had made his entry, Francis Hoff entered land in Section 17, just southeast of Lusk; Thomas Fulkerson entered land in Section 18, southwest of Lusk, on July 5, 1836; and on October 11, 1836, James Rose located in Section 34, near where Thomas Rose had settled in January of the same year. On November 9, 1836, Reas Shelby purchased land

Different Book

(This page is regarding the very earliest land entries in Pope Co. Ill.)

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 (Did this influence Phila Averill?
 Golconda + Monroe Twp
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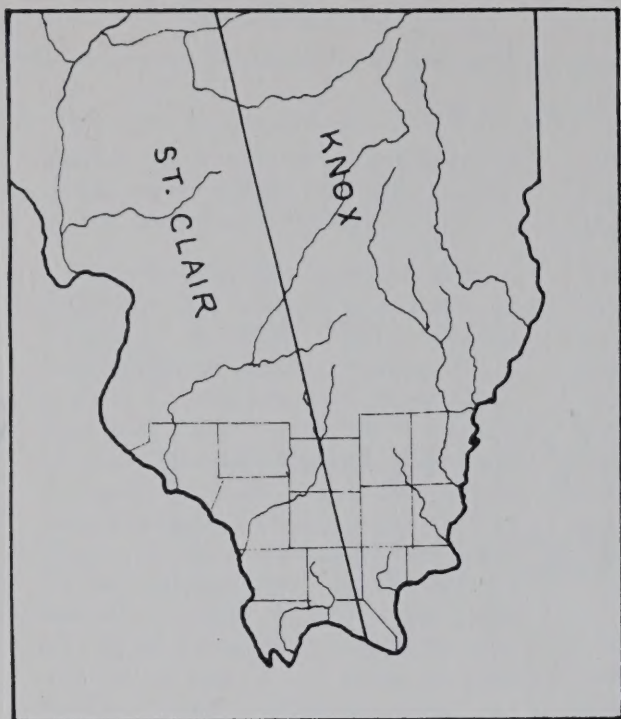
Annals of

POPE COUNTY ILLINOIS LANDOWNERS 1820

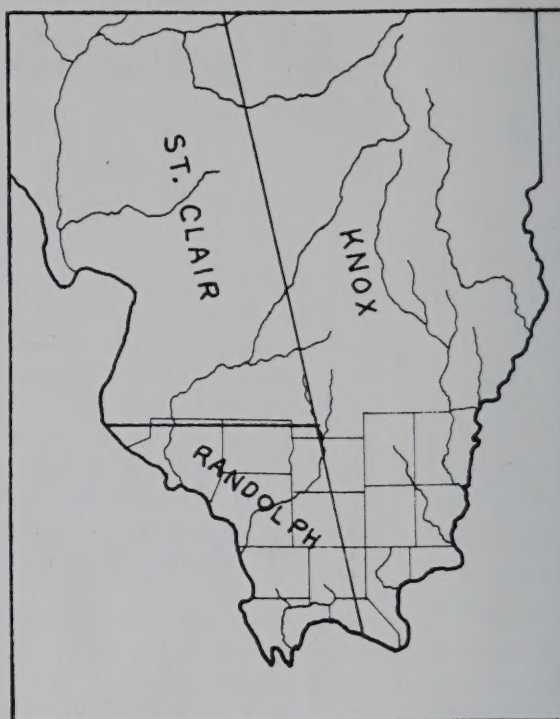
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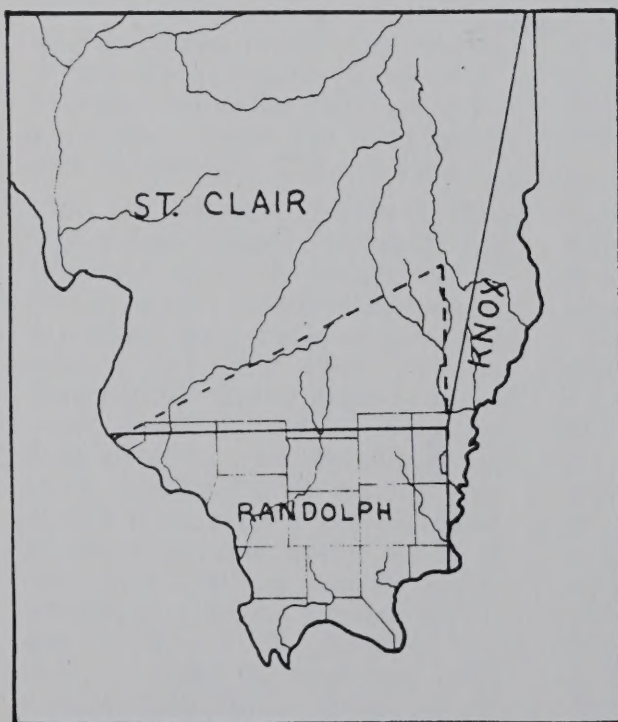
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1790 FIGURE 1



1795 FIGURE 2

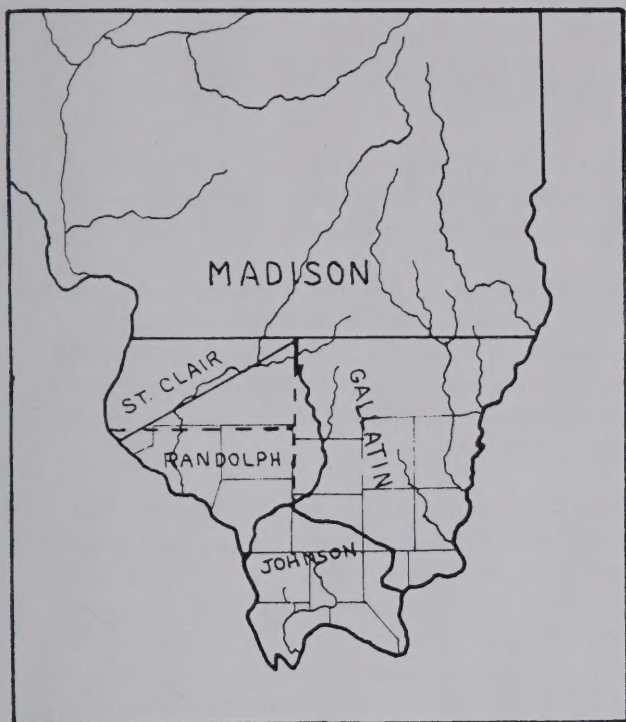


1801-1803 FIGURE 3

Dotted line indicates 1803 boundary line.

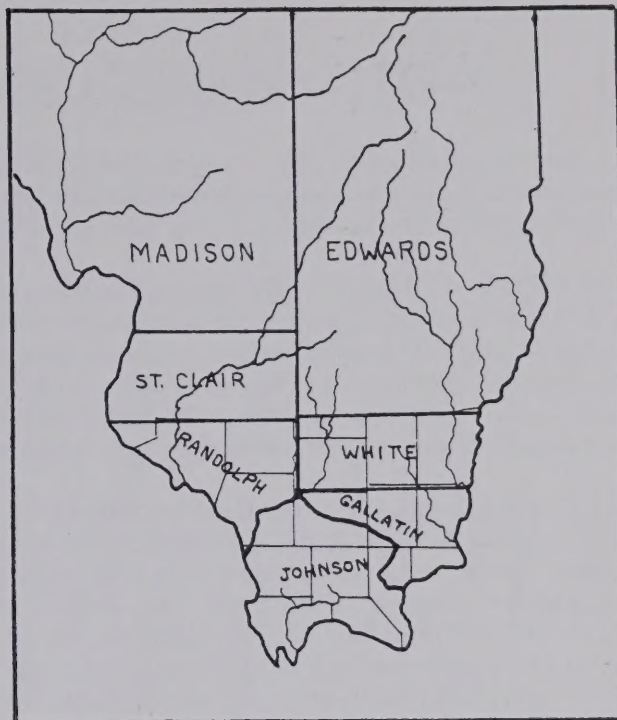


1809 FIGURE 4

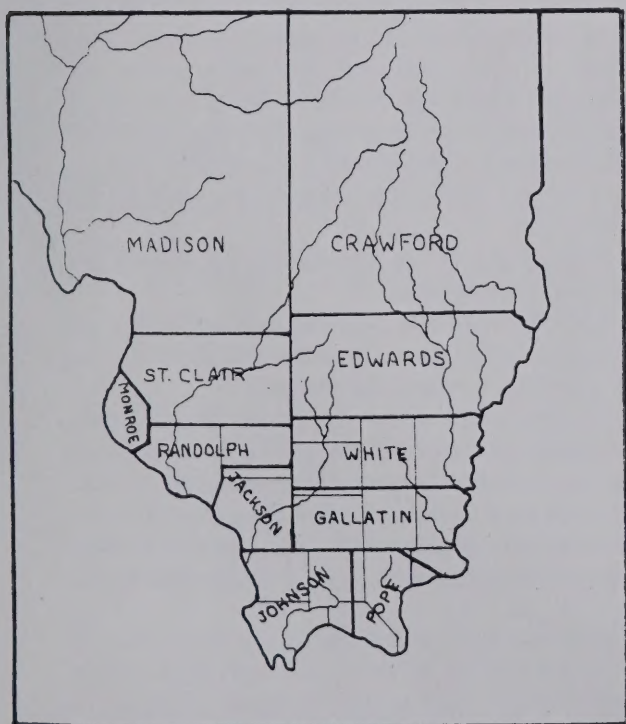


1812 FIGURE 5

Dotted lines indicate 1813 boundary changes.



1815 FIGURE 6



JAN. 1816 FIGURE 7

The following is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Missouri State Bank, held at St. Louis, on the 1st day of January, 1816. The names are given in the order in which they were called to the chair.

1. The President, John C. Caldwell.

2. The Vice President, John C. Caldwell.

3. The Secretary, John C. Caldwell.

4. The Treasurer, John C. Caldwell.

5. The Auditor, John C. Caldwell.

6. The Clerk, John C. Caldwell.

7. The Librarian, John C. Caldwell.

8. The Stenographer, John C. Caldwell.

9. The Messenger, John C. Caldwell.

10. The Janitor, John C. Caldwell.

11. The Cook, John C. Caldwell.

12. The Porter, John C. Caldwell.

13. The Watchman, John C. Caldwell.

14. The Watchdog, John C. Caldwell.

15. The Watchcat, John C. Caldwell.

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DEC. 1816 FIGURE 8

The Early Settlers of Pope County

Previous to 1820, there were two types of settlers in Pope County, each with its own subgroup. A discussion of these settlers is important to understanding the 1820 land owners. Group one will be noted as "Squatters," while group two will be noted as "Settlers." The "Settlers" will be discussed in later sections of this book. (See page 21)

SQUATTERS - This group is made up of persons who were in the area previous to 1813. Not including the French who were posted here to maintain their interests, there were others who had moved into the territory to make a home in the wilderness. These included three subgroups; those who filed claims for military bounty lands, those who filed claims according to the laws of the United States in 1807 & 1808, and those who failed to file claims but remained in the area or moved on to other areas. This later group will not be discussed. They are unknown by name but it can be assumed that some of these remained to purchase land beginning in 1814.

MILITARY CLAIMS - Two known military claims were filed and granted in the 1820 area of Pope County. The first, located at the site of present day Golconda, was issued to Robert Kidd for his service as a "militiaman" doing duty in Illinois previous to 1 August 1790. This claim was sold by deed to Robert Morrison in 1805. Thomas Ferguson later obtained this claim which was officially granted in 1809. His claim is noted to include 100 acres, located in T13SR7E, section 30, which surrounded the improvement and ferry known as "Lusk's Ferry." The second military claim was issued to Thomas Winn. It included 100 acres in township 14 south and range 6 east, sections 35 & 36. Its location is about one quarter of a mile below where Big Bay Creek enters the Ohio River. This claim was sold to Pierre Menard who sold it to "Isaac Fitmore." It is believed that this was Isaac Titsworth who later transferred it to James Titsworth.

SQUATTER CLAIMS - There were persons living in the area as early as the years before the Revolutionary War. Those who entered the area after Virginia relinquished its rights to it in 1784, found it impossible to legally select a site for settlement. These early settlers were unwelcome and were considered outside the protection of the United States when faced with Indian insurrection. In 1803 the Piankashaw and Illini tribes ceded their rights to over nine million acres of land in Southern Illinois but this land was not for sale. Surveys by the United States Government were not completed for several years. Surveys of the area occupied by 1820 Pope County were completed in 1806 & 1807. Congress passed an act in 1807 allowing those persons who occupied land previous to 3 March 1807 allowing them to make application for a claim provided they do so before 1 January 1808. The United States, however, did not grant title to these claims for reasons not discussed in this publication.

The applications for claims are noted in the section following these pages. These persons were not granted title to this property but their applications when mapped note the areas in which they lived.

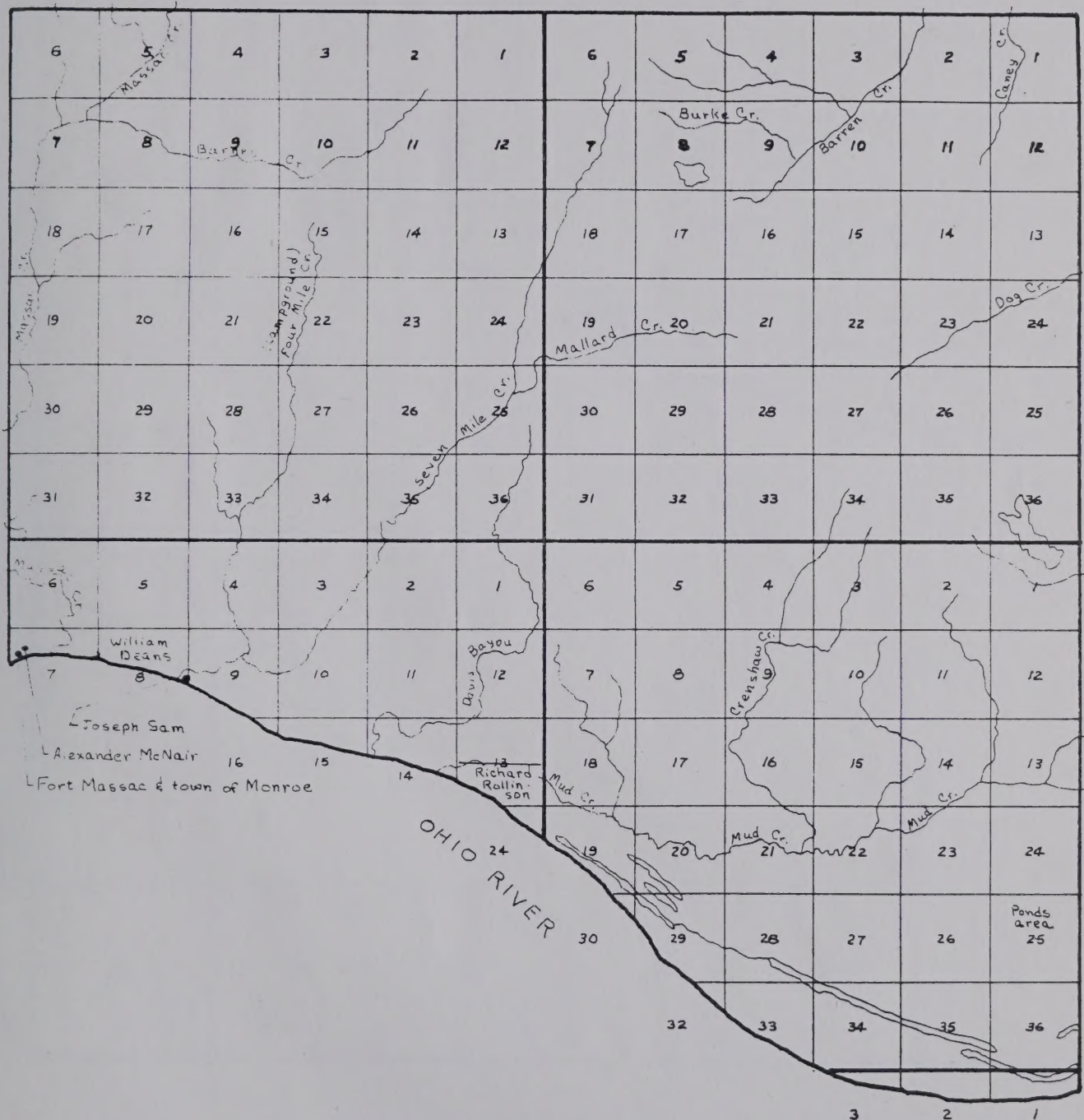
A careful study of those listed compared to those who eventually filed claims to purchase land will reveal that the majority moved on to other areas. It is an interesting phenomenon to observe. Questions that may never be answered are raised by this observance. What caused them to leave this area? Where did they go?

Problems with the Indians may have caused some to move on. There are accounts that reveal that this was a problem to the early settlers but was it the main reason for their vacating their improvements. The unsettled affairs of the government in regard to granting claims to property may have been a second reason. Frustration with the laws of the territory which denied settlers to obtain claims could have caused some to move on. Some may have desired a grant from the government and upon their inability to purchase land may have been a reason. If this was the problem then it might be rightfully asked, "Why did they not purchase land at a later date or show up in county records that make note of residents other than landowners?"

One situation that is not noted in official records may have been the real cause for most of the early settlers to move to other areas. In 1811 a devastating earthquake centered at New Madrid, Missouri, began to take its toll on the area. This was not a single quake but a series of quakes with three or more registering beyond eight on the Richter Scale. There were upward to 1500 smaller shakes, many of which we would be considered severe, during this time. A geological survey of the Pope County area reveals that if a repeat of the New Madrid Earthquake occurred today that much of the area would be devastated. This small strip along the Ohio River received a most devastating blow from that early quake. The earth shook daily for a period of up to two years. This would have been very disturbing to the early settlers. This author believes that this single event was the straw that broke the camel's back for many of the residents of the area. There were areas to the west which did not receive the type of devastation that the area of Pope County received during that time.

1808 Pope County

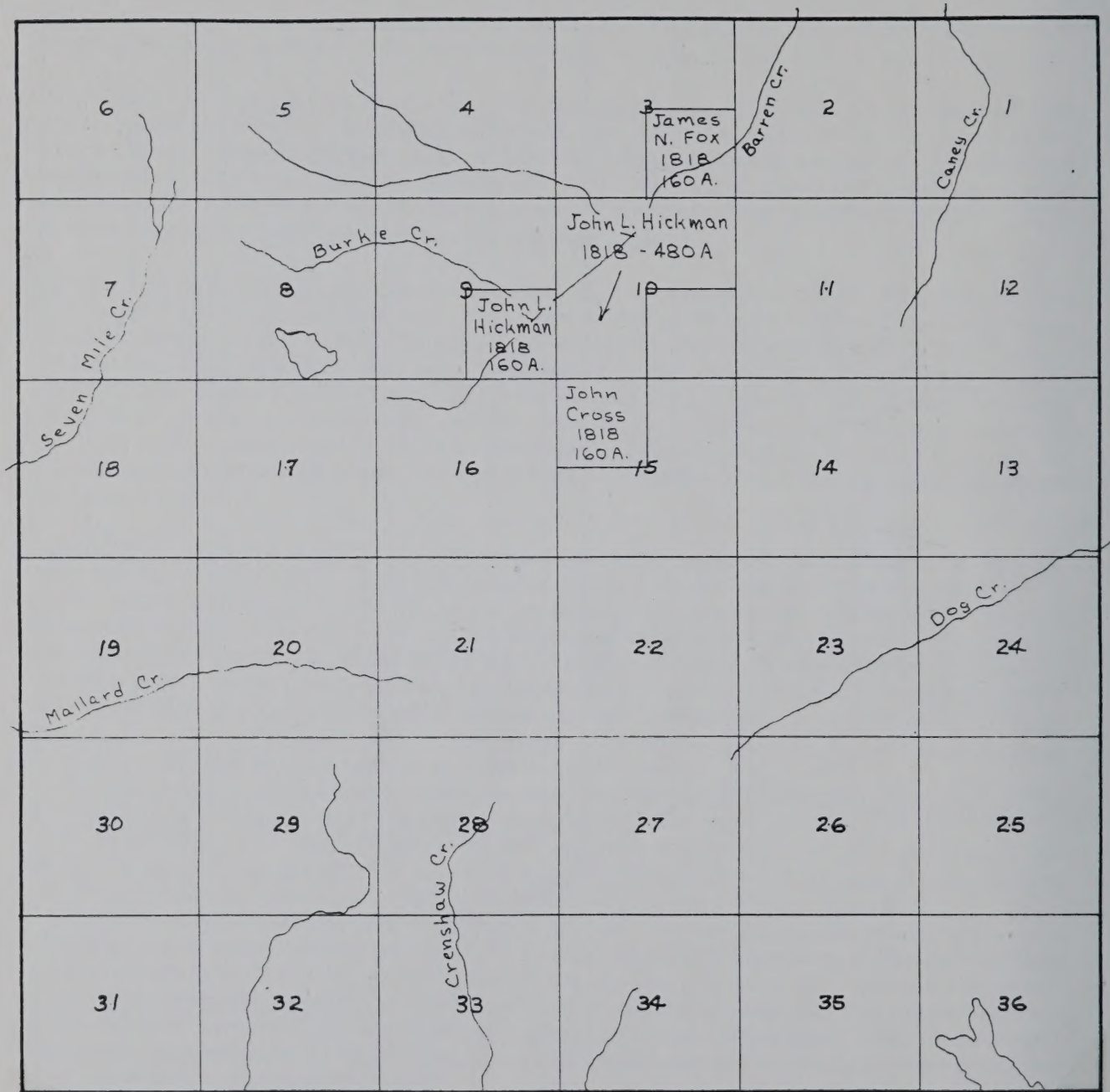
T15SR5E - T15SR6E - T16SR5E - T16SR6E - T17SR6E



See page four to locate this map.

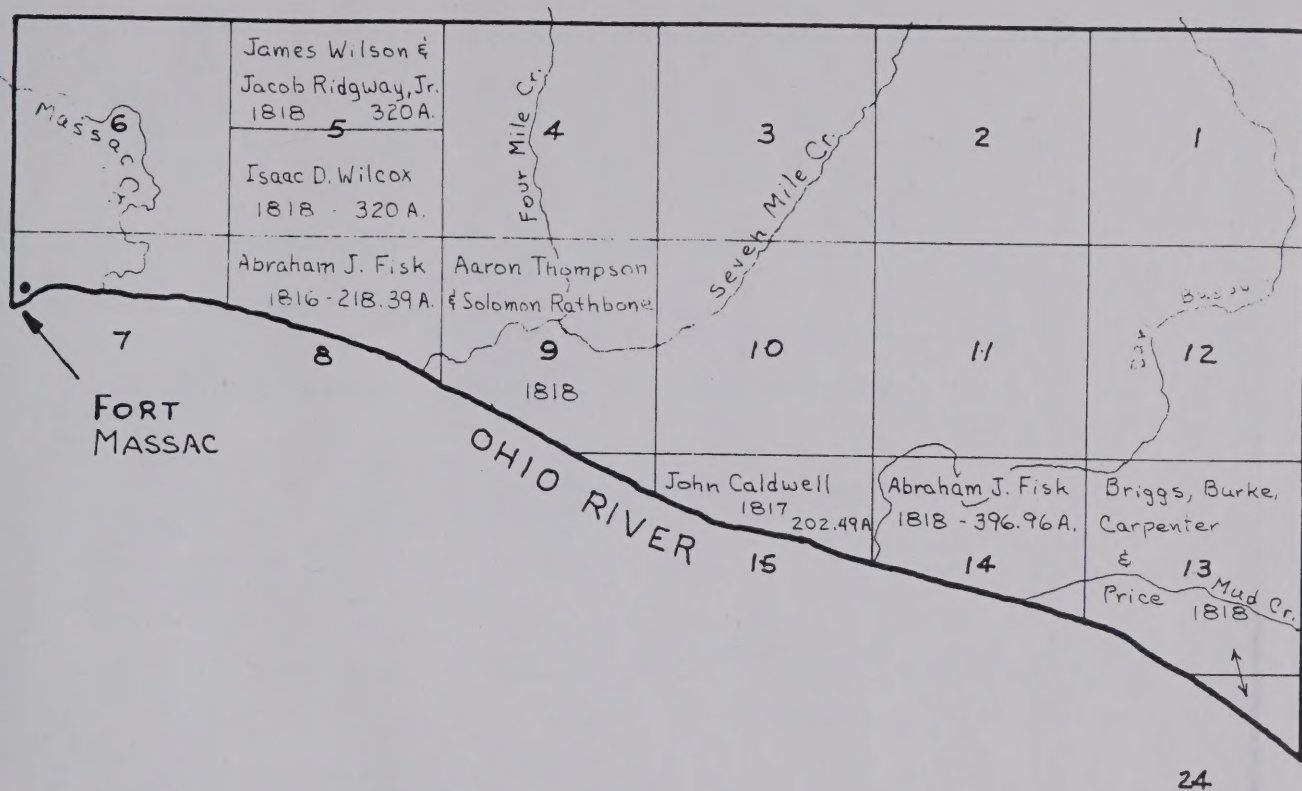
1820 Pope County

T15SR6E



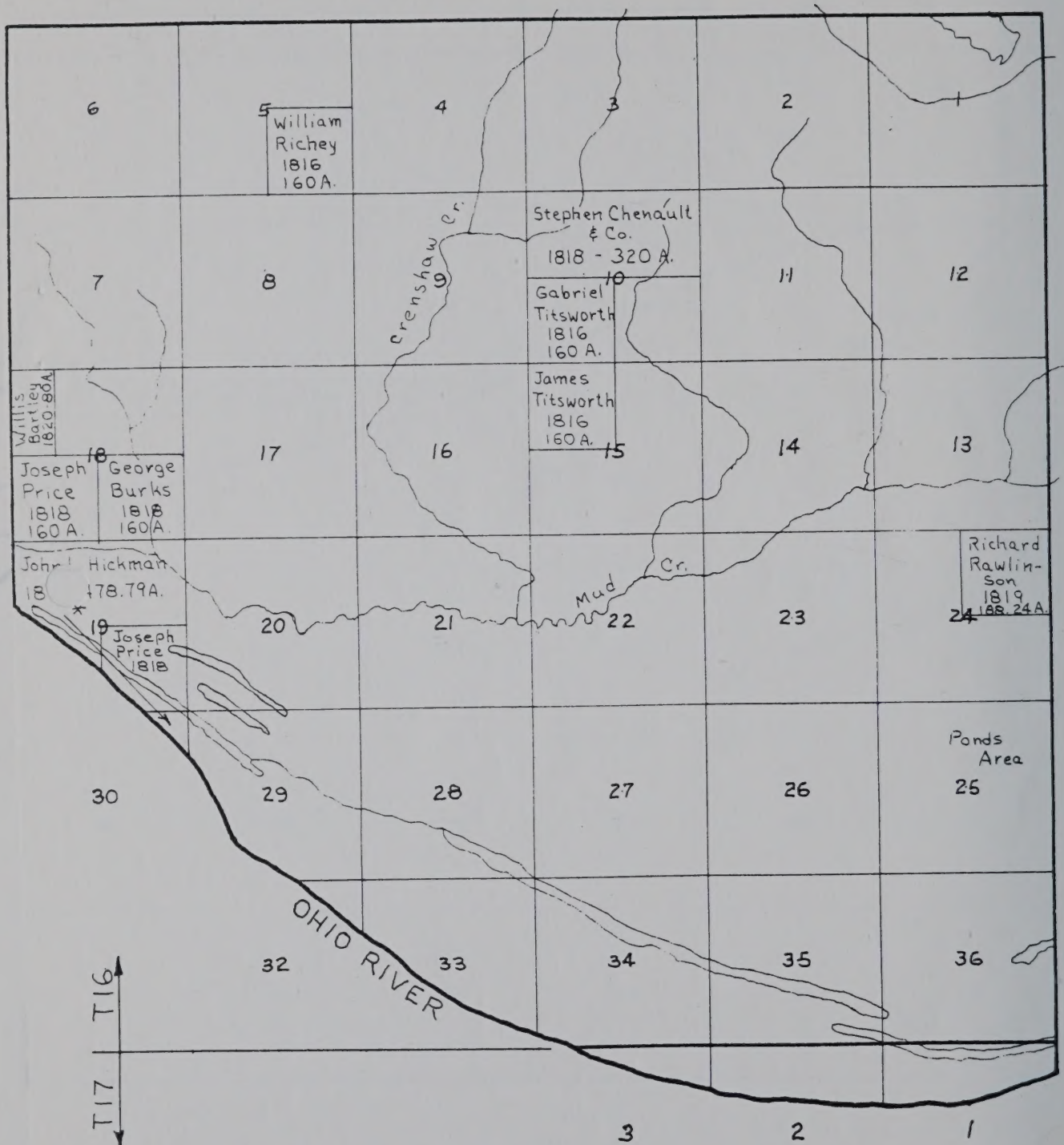
See page four to locate this map.

T16SR5E



See page four to locate this map.

T16SR6E - T17SR6E



See page four to locate this map.

1820 Landowners

DESCRIPTION	LANDOWNER	NOTES
T12SR6E (CONTINUED)		
25 SW.....	Vaughn, George	
25 SE.....	Fulkerson, Richard	
36 NE.....	Cowsert, Thomas	
T12SR7E		
19 NW.....	Mick, Charles	
22 SW.....	Davis, Nathan; Davis, Harvy; Chaffin, Nathan & Avery, Simeon	Patent issued to Amos Chipps & Nathan Davis, dated 12 April 1820
22 SW.....	Chipps, Amos & Davis, Nathan.....	First issued to Davis, Davis, Harvy & Chaffin
24 NE.....	Mott, Titus	
24 SE.....	Cowsert, James	
25 NW.....	Soward, Robert	
29 SW.....	Belford, William.....	WSW evidently transferred to Benjamin Belford
29 WSW.....	Belford, Benjamin.....	First entered by William Belford
31 NW.....	Mick, Charles	
31 SW.....	Fulkerson, Richard	
35 SE.....	McGinnis, Richard	
T12SR8E		
2 ENE.....	Hickman, John L.	
3 E.....	Rector, Stephen; Douglas, Thompson & Lawrence, William	
4 NE.....	Rector, Stephen; Douglas, Thompson & Lawrence, William	
4 NW.....	Jordon, Elias	
4 S.....	Rector, Stephen; Douglas, Thompson & Lawrence, William	
5 SE.....	Rector, Stephen; Douglas, Thompson & Lawrence, William	
7 NE.....	Dees, David	
8 NE.....	Rector, Stephen; Douglas, Thompson & Lawrence, William	
8 NW.....	Vineyard, Daniel	
8 WNW.....	Averill, Philo.....	This is an error. Information obtained by Hardin Co. Patent Record. Not supported by other records. ✓
8 S.....	Rector, Stephen; Douglas, Thompson & Lawrence, William	
9 NE.....	Rector, Stephen; Douglas, Thompson & Lawrence, William	
9 NW.....	Andrew, William	
9 S.....	Rector, Stephen; Douglas, Thompson & Lawrence, William	
10 NW.....	Sloo, John R. & Caldwell, John	
12 SW.....	Bennett, Richard.....	Evidently transferred to John & Mary Morris
12 SW.....	Morris, John & Mary.....	First entered by Richard Bennett. Sold to James Ford, 30 December 1818
12 SW.....	Ford, James.....	Purchased from John & Mary Morris, 30 Dec. 1818
13 NW.....	Jackson, Andrew	
13 SW.....	Glass, Dudley.....	Part or all evidently transferred to Lewis Pankey
13 NSW Part.....	Pankey, Lewis & Nancy.....	First entered by Dudley Glass. Pankey sold 60 acres from north part of NSW to Charles Smith
13 NSW Part.....	Smith, Charles.....	60 acres on north part purchased from Lewis & Nancy Pankey 7 December 1819
14 SW.....	Hawkins, Abraham	
14 SE.....	Clampet, Nathan.....	Evidently transferred to Samuel Bassett. Hardin Co. Patent Record notes Nathan Foster. This is probably an error. West part evidently transferred to Ira Bassett. Purchased from Samuel Bassett 10 February 1820
14 WSE.....	Bassett, Ira.....	
15 NW.....	Eubanks, Morton	

15 TOP 12 in Daniel file?
(don't see it here)

✓ yes it is!

1820 Pope County Roads

T14SR5E - T14SR6E - T15SR5E - T15SR6E
T16SR5E - T16SR6E - T17SR5E



See page four to locate this map.

1820 Pope County Roads

T14SR5E - T14SR6E - T15SR5E - T15SR6E
T16SR5E - T16SR6E - T17SR5E



See page four to locate this map.

Monroe Twp

✓ Philo Averill
Joseph Neal
Jacob Robison [Robertson]
George Story
George Vaughn

Alexander Township

Jesse McCool
William Diarman
James Owens
George Slankard
Jeremiah Jones
Thomas Waters
George Slankard
Joshua Slankard
Hezekiah Haile
Benjamin F. Gavitt
Samuel [Parmely]
James L. Crawford
George Hannah
William Hannah
George Hodge
Jonathan Etheridge
Alexander Murphey
Joseph Lewis
Richard Chancy
widow Goodall
Robert Hamilton
James Crawford
Samuel Alexander
John Rush
[Davis] Stucker
Zepheniah Blackford
George Dougherty
[Newman] [Hooker]
James King
[Luther] [Stone]
John Hamilton
Silas [Hackman]
Richard Fulkerson
Samuel Simmons
Benjamin Belford
Isaac Harper
William Belford
William Leland
Jacob Sivey
[Samuel] Merideth
James [O'Neal]
Joseph Dillard
Thomas Reed
John McHenry
[Mary] Simpson
Benjamin McCool
Joel Williams
Hiram Penny
William Pringle
James Murphy
Luke Vaughn
[widow] B. Hill
Andrew Reed
Israel Bozarth
John Cotton
Franklin Perry
James Williams

Henry Bogges
Lewis Johnson
James Robinson
Samuel Hazel
Joseph Wilson
Travis Morris
Wyley Jones
John Holmes
Reding Wright
King Hazel
Daniel Hazel
John Hayes
Isaac Ralston
Robert Hayes
Hayes negroes: Lewis & Isaac

Monroe Township

William Joiner
Jonathan Jackson
Lot Joiner
William Gibson
Achilles McFarland
[Morton] Eubanks
John [Loveletty]
- John Armstrong
John McLean
[Lowdy] King
David McMurphy
Richard Lee
Isaac [Poteet]
John Howard
Ezekiel McCoy
Jonas Ingram
Daniel Vineyard
John Ginger
Isaac Reeder
Nathan Wamack
William Jones
Nathan Wamack
Rebecca Lee
Simon Womble
Morris [Riley]
widow Lisenbey
Betsy Lisenbey
Thomas B. Dryton
Spyres Singleton
Isaac Hyde
James Haile
Jesse Green
William Hutson
widow Ross
Daniel Chandler
Eli Chandler
Thomas Chandler
Robert C. Atkinson
Richard Bennett
Andrew Skinner
John Haws
William Modglin
widow Haws
Reese Shelby
Nathan Story
Hickman Joiner
Frances Hogg

John Story
Mark Whiteaker
widow Buckner
James Buckner
John Williams
Thomas Rose
William Hayes
Able Richardson
Randle Towns
William Lathem
John Hents
Elbert Rose
George Rightenour
Veach Clery
Daniel Watkins
John Redfern
Jacob Shelby
Evan Shelby
John Brawner
Levi Joiner
John Joiner
Pleasant Rose
Sherman Rose
Jesse Green
David Dees
John Turner
Reuben Green
widow Joiner
[Cage] Joiner
William Joiner
Jacob Storm
James Montgomery
Willis Stucker
William Cowan
James Pittullo
Thomas Waters
Eli Casteel
John Calvert
John Hannah
James Hannah
John Calvert
Wood Lampkins
Francis Glass
Joseph Glass
John Glass
James Shaw
Edward Allen
David Shockney
Joshua Scott
Samuel Tanner
Frederick McClinton
Joshua Williams
William Manning
John Williamson
Robert [Faries]
Simon Armstrong
Charles King
Charles Shelby
James Richey
Samuel Ditterline
Richard Robinett
John Ditterline
Thomas Campbell
John Cook
Reuben Potter
✓ William Griffith

Pope County Illinois
Probates Records
1816 - 1835

Edward L. Annable

320

US/CAN
977.3991
P2a

WILLIAM JACKSON

File box 49

Pg 5 14 15

Estate Sales 26 Jan 1819.

Philo Averill bought 5 skillets lock + can

26 January 1819 - John Jackson and Andrew Jackson appointed administrators of the estate with Amos Chipps and William Gibson their securities in the amount of \$3000.

An account of sales of the personal property of William Jackson deceased at a Vendue holden the 11th day of February 1819

Purchaser	Item sold	Amount paid
John Howard.....	1 Ax.....	\$2.50
George Jackson.....	1 Wedge.....	1.12 1/2
Moses Twitchell.....	Single tree and clevis.....	.81 1/4
Hillis McFarland.....	Single tree and clevis.....	1.12 1/2
James Johnson.....	1 Grubbing ho.....	1.67 1/2
Andrew Jackson.....	1 Ax.....	.50
James Mott.....	1 Ax.....	.37 1/2
James Johnson.....	1 Foot adds.....	2.39 1/2
Amos Chipps.....	1 Baskett.....	.87 1/2
James Mott.....	1 Bell.....	2.00
James Mott.....	1 Auger.....	.37 1/2
John Jackson.....	Sythe & hangings.....	3.12 1/2
Ezekeel McCoy.....	Shovel plow.....	2.25
John Jackson.....	1 Hoe.....	.75
Ezekeel McCoy.....	Pott and hooks.....	3.00
[Barton Shogbon].....	1 Skillett.....	1.25
Philo Averill.....	1 Skillett.....	1.18 3/4
John Redface.....	1 Oven.....	2.62 1/2

Charles Smith.....	Slay.....	.50
John Redfaroin.....	Razor.....	1.50
Philo Averill.....	Lock.....	.50
George Jackson.....	Blankett.....	1.96
George Robinson.....	[Rope].....	.31 1/4
John Turner.....	[Rope].....	.40
Charles Smith.....	Knives & forks.....	3.25
John Turner.....	Cups & [funnel].....	.50
Nancy Neal.....	Yearn.....	2.75
Charles Smith.....	Tallow.....	3.00
Charles Smith.....	3 Crocks.....	.37 1/2
Joseph Hume.....	5 Hides.....	5.25
John Ginger.....	Tubb.....	1.06 1/4
James Mott.....	1 Kegg.....	.37 1/2
Moses Twitchell.....	1 Churn.....	.75
William Modglay.....	1 Barshear plough.....	2.87 1/2
Thomas Kellon.....	Crocks & buckett.....	3.12
Chesam Estes.....	Trammill.....	3.06 1/4
Abner Jackman.....	1 Mare.....	77.50
William Gibson.....	1 Horse colt.....	38.87 1/2
Moses Twitchell.....	1 Cow & calf.....	18.37 1/2
Moses Twitchell.....	1 Cow & calf.....	21.37 1/2
John Roberts.....	1 Cow & calf.....	20.62 1/2
Moses Twitchell.....	1 Cow & calf.....	24.00
Alfred Wood.....	2 Heiffers.....	22.62 1/2
John Roberts.....	114 lb. bacon.....	6.75
James Mott.....	154 lb. bacon.....	9.25
George Robinson.....	Lard.....	3.50
James Mott.....	Big pott.....	5.52
Henry Blaylock.....	Lard.....	1.56 1/4
Caleb P. Mott.....	Trunk.....	2.50
Andrew Jackson.....	2 Barrells.....	.50
James Mott.....	3 Barrells.....	.80
James Williams.....	Lady Pott.....	.12 1/2
Philo Averill.....	Cann.....	.41

WILLIAM JACKSON

File box 49

26 January 1819 John Jackson and Andrew Jackson appointed administrators of the estate with Amos Chipps and William Gibson their securities in the amount of \$3000.

An account of sales of the personal property of William Jackson deceased at a Vendue holden the 11th day of February 1819

Purchaser	Item sold	Amount paid
John Howard	1 Ax	\$2.50
George Jackson	1 Wedge	1.12 1/2
Moses Twitchell	Single tree and clevis	.81 1/4
Hillis McFarland	Single tree and clevis	1.12 1/2
James Johnson	1 Grubbing ho	1.67 1/2
Andrew Jackson	1 Ax	.50
James Mott	1 Ax	.37 1/2
James Johnson	1 Foot adds	2.39 1/2
Amos Chipps	1 Basket	.87 1/2
James Mott	1 Bell	2.00
James Mott	1 Auger	.37 1/2
John Jackson	Sythe & hangings	3.12 1/2
Ezekiel McCoy	Shovel plow	2.25
John Jackson	1 Hoe	.75
Ezekiel McCoy	Pot and hooks	3.00
[Barren Shogbon]	1 Skillet	1.25
Philto Averill	1 Skillet	1.18 3/4
John Redface	1 Oven	2.62 1/2
James Mott	1 Kettle	6.50
George Jackson	Logg chain	7.12 1/2
Ezekiel McCoy	1 Mattock	2.25
Jacob Robinson	Sack of Blades	3.50
James Mott	Culling box, etc	16.00
Alfred Wood	7 Sheep	21.25
John Howard	1 Waggon	56.25
Joseph Hume	29 Hogs	50.62 1/2
Alfred Wood	1 Barrel	12 1/2
James Mott	Bagg & 3 bushels wheat	4.37 1/2
John Howard	Bagg & 3 bushels wheat	3.25
Hillis McFarland	Bagg & 3 bushels wheat	3.25
Nathan Wamick	Bagg & 3 bushels wheat	3.25
George Leakey	Bagg & 3 bushels wheat	3.00
Ezekiel McCoy	Bagg & 3 bushels wheat	3.00
James Williams	Bagg & 3 bushels wheat	3.06 1/4
John Jackson	Bagg & 3 bushels wheat	3.12
James Williams	Saddle bags	9.75
William Gibson	25 Bushels corn	10.50
Andrew Jackson	25 Bushels corn	11.50
John Turner	25 Bushels corn	11.50
Charles Smith	Dish	1.12 1/2
James Mott	1 Basin	1.12 1/2
Alfred Wood	6 Plates & platter	5.00
Calch P Mott	Delf ware	1.12 1/2
Thomas Chandler	Flat iron	1.56 1/4
Jacob Robinson	1 Hundred bushels corn	40.00
Nathan Wamick	25 Bushels corn	10.00
	1 Ho	.50

James Mott	Arm chair	2.06 1/4
Charles Smith	1 Recl	2.12 1/2
Andrew Jackson	2 Chairs	1.25
James Mott	2 Chairs	1.00
John Redface	Little wheel	3.81 1/4
James Mott	Big wheel	5.00
George Leakey	Sheep shears	.75
James Mott	Sheep shears	.37 1/2
Charles Smith	Slay	.50
John Redfaron	Razor	1.50
Philto Averill	Lock	.50
George Jackson	Blankett	1.96
George Robinson	[Rope]	.31 1/4
John Turner	[Rope]	.40
Charles Smith	Knives & forks	3.25
John Turner	Cups & [funnel]	.50
Nancy Neal	Yearn	2.75
Charles Smith	Tallow	3.00
Charles Smith	3 Crocks	.37 1/2
Joseph Hume	5 Hides	5.25
John Ginget	Tubb	1.06 1/4
James Mott	1 Kagg	.37 1/2
Moses Twitchell	1 Churn	.75
William Modglay	1 Burshear plough	2.87 1/2
Thomas Kellon	Crocks & bucket	3.12
Chesam Estes	Trammill	3.06 1/4
Abrer Jackman	1 Mare	7.50
William Gibson	1 Horse colt	38.87 1/2
Moses Twitchell	1 Cow & calf	18.37 1/2
Moses Twitchell	1 Cow & calf	21.37 1/2
John Roberts	1 Cow & calf	20.62 1/2
Moses Twitchell	1 Cow & calf	24.00
Alfred Wood	2 Heiffers	22.62 1/2
John Roberts	114 lb. bacon	6.75
James Mott	154 lb. bacon	9.25
George Robinson	Lard	3.50
James Mott	Big pott	5.52
Henry Blaylock	Lard	1.56 1/4
Calch P Mott	Trunk	2.50
Andrew Jackson	2 Barrells	.50
James Mott	3 Buells	.80
James Williams	Lady Pott	12 1/2
Philto Averill	Cann	.41

Receipts noting persons who received their share of the estate as follows:

31 January 1824	John Jackson, deceased, Amos Chipps representing	\$234.91
31 January 1824	Francis A. Goodher	234.91
8 April 1824	Alfred Wood	234.91
31 January 1824	George Jackson	234.91

January the 21st 1819. Then received of Andrew Jackson John Jackson & George Jackson in behalf of the heirs of William Jackson deceased the following property & each in full of all demands of mine or my heirs against said estate One bed and furniture one saddle and bridle & sundries household goods and keeps what money I brought in the family and what I have loaned out to the amount of forty dollars and three hundred dollars in cash paid down for which and the above named household goods, I vouch for all claims forever against said estate of William Jackson deceased both real and personal and his heirs executors or administrators forever as witness my hand

(X) Nancy Jackson, [her mark]

JOHN SIMPSON

File box 41, Probate book A, pages 9,10,15, Guardian file box 164, and Guardian notes in Probate book A, pp 119,120

13 September 1819 - William Glover appointed administrator of the estate with Ruben Glover and James Alcorn his securities in the amount of \$1200.

Estate sale

Purchaser	Item sold	Amount paid
George Lewis.....	One log chain.....	\$5.50
John Glover.....	Two cleaveses.....	2.00
John Wood.....	One hoe.....	1.56 1/4
John Gillaspey.....	Two hoes.....	1.06 1/4
Robert Given.....	One mattick.....	3.25
James Glover.....	One auger.....	.50
✓ William Griffith.....	One hand saw and one drawing knife.....	1.12 1/2 ✓
George Wood.....	One axe.....	3.25
William H. Williams.....	One chisel.....	.18 3/4
Jewles L. Warwick.....	One pare of chains.....	3.18 3/4
Nancy Simpson.....	One kittle.....	5.00
✓ William Griffith.....	One pot.....	2.50 ✓
Stephen Cavander.....	One oven.....	3.68 3/4
David Jackson.....	One pot.....	1.37 1/2
Stephen Cavander.....	One skillet.....	.25
Robert Given.....	One flat iron.....	1.37 1/2
John Glover.....	One flat iron.....	1.50
John Glover.....	One shovel.....	1.00
John Glover.....	One shovel & tongs.....	3.12 1/2
John H. Smith.....	One pare of stillards.....	3.56 1/4
John Wood.....	One coffee mill.....	1.87 1/2
John Lewis.....	Puter.....	2.12 1/2
Pleasant Rose.....	One dish.....	1.18 3/4
John Stubs.....	One dish.....	1.56 1/4
John Lewis.....	One dish.....	2.12 1/2
John Lewis.....	One basin.....	2.00
John Lewis.....	Tines.....	.75
John Lewis.....	Coffee pot.....	.37 1/2
John Lewis.....	One pan.....	.62 1/2
John Lewis.....	Candle moles.....	1.06 1/4
William H. Williams.....	One trunk.....	2.00
Nancy Simpson.....	One bottle tirpentine.....	.50
John Glover.....	Knives and forks.....	2.12 1/2
John Stubs.....	One saddle.....	3.31 1/4
John Stubs.....	One tub.....	.18 3/4
Nancy Simpson.....	Wheel.....	.62 1/2
Pleasant Rose.....	Cards.....	1.18 1/4
William H. Williams.....	One jeer.....	.81 1/4
John Wood.....	Cards.....	1.68 3/4
John G. Gillaspey.....	Pitcher.....	.31 1/4
John Wood.....	Two slays and harnes.....	2.31 1/4
James Glover.....	Bridle.....	.81 1/4
Nancy Simpson.....	Bedstead and cord.....	1.06 1/4
James Glover.....	Nest of tee ware.....	5.62 1/2
✓ William Griffith.....	Tee ware.....	1.62 1/2 ✓
James Stubs.....	Plaits.....	.50
John Wood.....	Plaits.....	.81 1/4
John Glover.....	One pitcher.....	1.50
William Hilles.....	Plaits.....	.37 1/2

David Jackson.....	One pan.....	.56 1/4
John P. Glasbey.....	One glass.....	2.12 1/2
John Wood.....	Plaits.....	.93 3/4
Stephen Cavender.....		1.37 1/2
John Cross.....	Shears.....	1.00
John P. Gillaspey.....	Books.....	1.00
James Glover.....	Books.....	1.56 1/4
Jeremiah Huggins.....	One trunk.....	5.37 1/2
William Griffith.....	Bed, etc.....	21.00
Nancy Simpson.....	One bed, etc.....	31.00
John Gillaspe.....	One towel.....	.75
Jewles L. Warwick.....	Cow.....	19.50
David Jackson.....	One cow calf.....	18.06 1/4
Owen S. Clark.....	Two steers.....	28.00
Owen S. Clark.....	One steer.....	10.50
Nancy Simpson.....	One cold.....	24.00
Plesent Rose.....	One plow.....	3.00
William H. Williams.....	One jug.....	.37 1/2
Nancy Simpson.....	One wheel.....	3.25
William Glover.....	Two jars.....	.25
Stephen Cavender.....	Five chairs.....	2.06 1/4
Nancy Simpson.....	One table.....	1.87 1/2
Nancy Simpson.....	Pails.....	.81 1/4
John J. Williams.....	One bottle.....	.18 3/4

\$194.68 3/4

69.75

\$264.43 3/4

William Glover, Administrator of the estate of John Simpson deceased
24th day September 1819

Those participating in the inventorying of the estate were: Hamlet Ferguson, Samuel A. Given, James Given and Moses Stubbs.

June 12th 1820

At a County Commissioners held this 12 day of June 1820.

This day William Glover came into court to make settlement with the court as administrator of the estate of John Simpson. It appears that the said Glover has money in his possession of the said estate to the amount of two hundred and sixty three dollars and forty one cents - \$263.41 - which was arising from the sales of said estate after allowing the widow one third of the amount of the property at its appraised value - After deducting ten per centum to said administrator as allowed him by law their appears to be a balance remaining in his hands of two hundred and thirty six dollars and eleven cents.

GUARDIAN NOTES

5 May 1830 - Ebenezer Simpson appointed guardian for Thomas J. Simpson, Sarah Simpson and Louisa J. Simpson, minor heirs of John Simpson, under the age of 21 and over the age of 14. Bond for Ebenzer Simpson was \$200 with George McCormick and Absolem Sisk his securities. At this date it is noted that both parents are dead.

26 Feb 1822 Philo Averill, Crier at estate sale

JOHN JACKSON

File box 49 and Probate book A, page 21 - Guardian File Box 163 and Probate book A, pages 64, 65 and 67, book B, page 24

26 February 1822 - George Jackson appointed administrator of the estate with Thomas Cowser and Robert Scott his securities in the amount of \$500.

March 21st 1822 at a sale of the personal property of John Jackson late of Monroe Township Pope County deceased after the day of sale had been advertised agreeably to law the following articles were produced and sold to highest bidder.

Purchaser	Item sold	Amount paid
Jane Jackson.....	One barrel of flour.....	\$4.50
Jane Jackson.....	A saddle.....	6.00
Jane Jackson.....	6 Pieces of castings.....	10.00
Jane Jackson.....	Two spinning wheels and reel.....	8.50
Jane Jackson.....	One harness and reed.....	2.00
Jane Jackson.....	Two tubes and churn.....	.50
Henry Wood.....	One pair of plow irons.....	7.00
Jane Jackson.....	1 Saw 2 augers 2 chisels 1 drawing knife & sickle.....	6.25
Jane Jackson.....	1 Two year old colt.....	35.00
Jane Jackson.....	Two cows and two yerlings.....	20.00
Jane Jackson.....	One stear and one heiffer.....	16.00
Jane Jackson.....	One stear and one heiffer.....	14.00
Jane Jackson.....	1 Lot of hogs 21 in number.....	15.00
Jane Jackson.....	7 Sheep.....	8.50
Jane Jackson.....	1 Lot of corn.....	21.00
Jane Jackson.....	One ax.....	2.25
Jane Jackson.....	One ax.....	2.00
John Lovelatty.....	One pair of geers.....	3.25
Jane Jackson.....	One cutting knife.....	2.12 1/2
George Jackson.....	Sled, singletree and clevis.....	.50
Jane Jackson.....	One mattoe.....	2.00
Zebulon Hallock.....	Grind stone.....	1.25
Jane Jackson.....	[____ ???].....	1.12 1/2
Jane Jackson.....	One bed and bedding table cheers trunk cupboard furniture and all the rest of the household furniture.....	20.00
Jane Jackson.....	One pair of plow irons.....	1.50
Jane Jackson.....	Two hows.....	1.50
Jane Jackson.....	One lot of bacon.....	7.00
Jane Jackson.....	One tub of pickle pork.....	12.00
Jane Jackson.....	One lot of salt.....	1.00
Jane Jackson.....	One half bushel.....	.37 1/2
Jane Jackson.....	One lot of meal.....	1.25
Jane Jackson.....	One tub of hoggs lard.....	2.00
Jane Jackson.....	One jar of shugar.....	1.12 1/2
Jane Jackson.....	One keg and a number of other small articles.....	.50
Jane Jackson.....	One lot of apple trees.....	15.00
Jane Jackson.....	One broad ax.....	5.50
Jane Jackson.....	One bell.....	.75
		\$258.75

✓ Zebulon Hallock, Clerk
Philo Averill, Crier

Shadrack Waters.....	2 Shirts.....	1.93 1/4
Tubba Taylor.....	1 Pair pantaloons.....	1.12 1/2
Asahel Smith.....	1 Vest.....	1.75
Shadrack Waters.....	1 Cravat.....	.31 1/4
Isaac Smith.....	1 Pair stockings.....	.75
A.J. Storm.....	1 Great coat.....	1.87 1/2
Josiah Bassett.....	Close [bodred] coat.....	5.50
Tubba Taylor.....	[Surtant] coat.....	7.00
C. Gilmer.....	1 Pair suspenders.....	.25
Josiah Bassett.....	1 Chest.....	.50
Thomas Lowth.....	3 Yards paper.....	.50
Josiah Bassett.....	1 Looking glass.....	1.75
Solomon Rathbone.....	1 Pair and irons shovel & tongs.....	10.00
John Ellis.....	3 Bottles.....	.37 1/2
Josiah Bassett.....	1 Cow & calf.....	6.00
Josiah Bassett.....	1/2 of a hand saw.....	.72

Allen Hill.....	1 Plough.....	\$1.50
Alen Hill.....	1 set of hames tow chains 2 cevis and pins & singletree.....	3.00
Andrew Jackson.....	2 [hives].....	3.50
James Hill.....	One mare and colt.....	25.00
Barney Hungerford.....	One stear.....	12.50
Moses Twitchell.....	A quantity of corn per bushel.....	.25

A true bill of the sale of the above property

Philo Averill

24 Jan 1823

SPYARS SINGLETON

File box 40 and Probate book A, pages 24, 25, 95, 96 & 97

24 January 1823 - Lucinda Singleton, widow of Spyars Singleton, and Ezekiel McCoy appointed administrators of the estate with William Belford and Josiah Bassett their securities in the amount of \$1000.

Last Will and Testament

In the name of God Amen. I Spyars Singleton of Pope County State of Illinois being of sound and perfect mind and memory blessed be God do this sixteenth day of August 1822 make and publish this my last will and testament in manner following that is to say First I allow all my just debts to be paid Secondly I give and bequeeth to Lucinda Singleton my dear wife and children all of my property except my two quarter sections of land lying in the State of Missouri that I want converted to the use of my children when they become of age.

In Testimony whereat I set my hand and seal.

Spyars Singleton

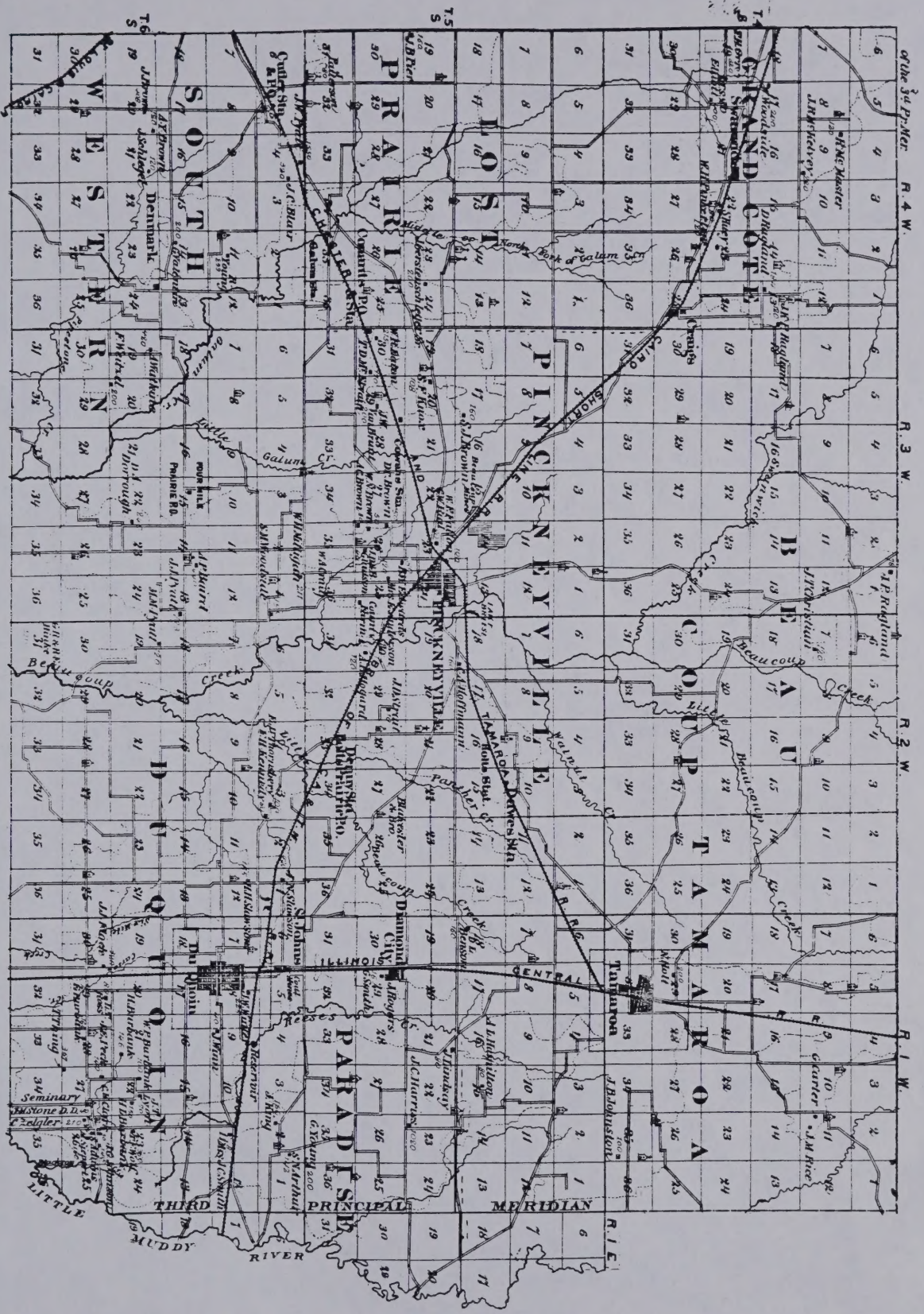
Sale bill of the estate of Spyars Singleton. February the 15th 1823

Purchaser	Item sold	Amount paid
Daniel Watkins.....	3 Chairs.....	1.81 1/4
Lucinda Singleton.....	Bed and bedding.....	10.00
Lucinda Singleton.....	1 Tick and feathers.....	7.00
Lucinda Singleton.....	Bed and bedding.....	16.00
Lucinda Singleton.....	1 Lot of cupbord ware.....	2.37 1/2
Lucinda Singleton.....	1 [Cive].....	2.06 1/2
John Howard.....	1 Coffy mill.....	2.00
Lucinda Singleton.....	1 Smoothing iron.....	1.12 1/2
Westley Wamac.....	1 Pinchers and hamer.....	1.37 1/2
Lucinda Singleton.....	1 Chest and desk.....	5.00
Lucinda Singleton.....	1 Skillet.....	1.75
Lucinda Singleton.....	1 Oven.....	2.25
Lucinda Singleton.....	1 Pot.....	.56 1/4
Lucinda Singleton.....	1 Side saddle.....	7.00
Lucinda Singleton.....	1 Little spining wheel.....	1.75
Daniel Watkins.....	1 Log chain.....	6.00
Daniel Vinyard.....	Pair of stretchers.....	1.00
Daniel Vinyard.....	1 Pair of haims and trace.....	1.68 3/4
John Lovelady.....	Swingle and clevis.....	1.06 1/4
Lucinda Singleton.....	1 Axe.....	1.87 1/4
✓ Philo Averill.....	2 Weding hoes.....	1.25 ✓
[Mary] Blaylock.....	1 Plough.....	2.56 1/4
John Lobelatty.....	1 Plough.....	1.56 1/4
William McCoy.....	11 Hogs.....	14.68 3/4
William Hurford.....	7 Hogs.....	8.00
Lucinda Singleton.....	2 Sleighs ad harness.....	2.68 3/4
Wesley Wamaek.....	1 Bedstead.....	1.25
Phillip Vineyard.....	1 Loom 2 sleighs 2 shuttles.....	2.68 3/4
Ezekiel McCoy.....	30 Bushels of corn.....	15.00
✓ Philo Averill.....	1 Cow.....	7.50 ✓
John Howard.....	1 Heifer.....	6.18 3/4
John Howard.....	1 Good cow.....	16.50
Lucinda Singleton.....	1 Horse.....	60.00
William McCoy.....	1/2 quarter of land.....	220.00

Philo Averill bought
2 weeding hoes & a cow.

17
1874

MAP OF PERRY COUNTY



to his farm, cultivated it, and engaged in stock-buying and trading. In April, 1864, during the rebellion, he entered in Co. "D" of the 136th Regt. Illinois Vol. Infantry, under what was known as the "Emergency Call," and remained in the service until October of the same year. He was First Lieutenant of the company. On the 14th of March, 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret B. Spencer, who was born in Washington county, Illinois, July 21st, 1842. She is the daughter of Daniel R. and Lavinia Spencer. Her mother was a native of Tennessee and her father of Vermont. By the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Curlee there are two children living; one died in infancy. The names of those living are, Clyde and John Linder Curlee. Himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Curlee is an active member, but is particularly known in the county and in fact in the State for his labors and efforts in behalf of Sunday-schools and their work. He is president of the Sunday

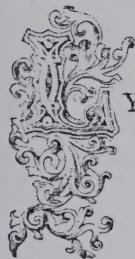
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Random Pages
Exact for Paradise,
I cannot identify any of
our people. It appears
this was, esp. Randolph,
is a spill-over from the
American Bottom & may
include some of Clark's settlers.
That Griffith mentioned in
1795. It probably goes into

*Re David Dial &
negatives*

PARADISE.

PERRY COUNTY.



LYING in the eastern part of the county, this precinct is bounded on the north by Tamaroa, on the east by Franklin county and the Little Muddy river, and on the south and west by Du Quoin precinct and Rees' creek. It was established, April 21, 1870. Most of the territory had been a part of Du Quoin, a small portion having belonged to Tamaroa. The first voting place was at the house of C. C. Provast. The precinct received its name from Paradise Prairie, a large part of which it includes. The prairie is so called from an expression elicited by its extreme beauty, from the lips of one Wells. Looking one day, with some companions, from an eminence over it, in its flowing gayety, he exclaimed, "This is as near Paradise as I ever expect to get!" The surface, especially in the centre part, is level. On the east side, along the Little Muddy, it is undulating and somewhat rough, though the soil of this part is richer than on the west, along Rees' creek, where the surface is less broken. The principal farming district is the central, prairie portion. The timber, which is quite abundant, and which consists mainly of the different varieties of oak and hickory, is confined principally to belts, extending along the Little Muddy and Rees' creek. Some young forests had grown up, within the recollection of the oldest settlers. The soil is quite productive and easily worked. Wheat is principally cultivated, though the other cereals and fruits and berries receive a share of attention. Lime-stone rock, suitable for building purposes, abounds along Rees' creek, although little attention has yet been paid to quarrying.

The earliest permanent settlement in what is now Paradise Precinct was made in the year 1827. The earliest settler was probably David Dial, who came from Tennessee with his wife and six children, two boys and four girls. He squatted and built a cabin on sec. 28, in the edge of the timber, and afterward entered land in section 21, purchasing the improvements of David Rees, who had there erected a round-log cabin. The two sons and two of the daughters are dead. The others live in Franklin county, Illinois.

William Jones, with his wife and several children, came from Tennessee and first settled in what is now Pinckneyville precinct. About the year 1827 he moved into Paradise and first occupied a small cabin that had been built by Alexander Clark, who had come from Lost Prairie, whither he returned after a short stay. Jones' permanent settlement was in section 19 or 20, township 5, range 1, west. Some of his children, two or three of whom were born here, are now living. One of them, Elizabeth, is the wife of Josiah Harriss. James Jones, a brother of William, with a wife and several children, came from Tennessee in 1827 or 1828. John M. Haggard, also from Tennessee came along with William Jones for the purpose of prospecting. After a short stay he returned for his wife and child whom he had left behind him. He built a pole cabin in section 34, but remained in the precinct only a short time and then went to Holt's Prairie, where he still lives. Next in order, about the year 1828, came from Bedford county, Tennessee, three brothers, Edward, Minyard, and Robert Gilliam. They all brought families with them, consisting of their wives and the children

of Edward and Minyard. Edward settled the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21, Minyard the N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28, and Robert in section 34. Each erected a cabin on his settlement. Afterward they all entered land in Gilliam Prairie, in the northern part of the precinct. Robert, who never had any children, went to Texas where he died. Edward and Minyard died in the precincts. The widow of the latter is still living. Thomas Jones arrived in the settlement, from Tennessee, in the spring of 1829, and squatted in section 33. He and his family and West Eaton and family came to the territory together in an ox-wagon. The latter settled first in Eaton's Prairie, whence he moved to Nine Mile, and came thence to the precincts about 1832, and settled in section 28, where he now lives.

Johnson Harriss was a native of Virginia. He went to North Carolina and thence to South Carolina, where he married Anna Garrett. He then moved to Bedford county, Tennessee, where he lived as a farmer about twelve years. He then, in 1829 brought his family, consisting of his wife and children, three sons and three daughters, to Illinois, and settled on section 28. Here he built a clapboard-covered log cabin which is still standing on the old place, doing duty as a stable. He had two sons and four daughters married before he came to the precinct. Jordan, one of the married sons and his family, came with his father in the ox-cart, which was the mode of conveyance. He stopped in the precinct only a little while, and then went to Holt's Prairie, where he lived till a short time before his death which occurred in Du Quoin. Polly, while yet in Tennessee, married John Gilliam, brother of Robert, Edward and Minyard. John immigrated in 1829, and settled in section 28, where he built a cabin and lived two or three years. He then moved to Gilliam's Prairie, where he remained for a period of time, and then went to Franklin County and there died. Nancy, wife of Minyard Gilliam, and Sally, that of Laban G. Jones, had preceded their father to the precinct, where Nancy still lives. Laban G. Jones, whose wife is now dead, settled on section 33, and after a residence in the territory of the precinct for about thirty-five years, moved to North West Missouri. Of the children of Johnson Harriss, there are still living in the precinct, besides Nancy, John, Kezia and Hosea. Kezia is the wife of West Eaton. Hosea lives on the old homestead place. John, who lives on section 28, came to the precinct as a part of his father's family, at the age of eighteen. In 1831 he married Cinthia Wells, daughter of Elijah Wells who lived in Du Quoin precinct. By her he had eleven children, five boys and six girls, of whom seven are yet living, four in Paradise, two in Du Quoin and one in Franklin county. His first wife died in 1877. In 1878 he married Mrs. Rebecca Willmore, daughter of William Otterson, by whom he had three children, one of whom is now living. John S. Haggard, from Bedford county, Tennessee, arrived in the precinct in the winter of 1829 or 30. He brought with him a family, consisting of his wife and several children, and built a cabin on section 34, where he finally improved a good farm, and in 1848 died, leaving a widow who still resides there. Robert Moore, a minister, came about this time from Hamilton County, and purchased the improvement of John M. Haggard, in section 34. He

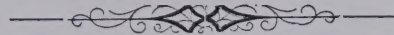
lived here two or three years, and then sold his improvement to Reuben Kelly who came from Bedford county, Tennessee, to Perry, in 1829, and to the precinct in 1833, there purchasing the Haggard improvement, on which he died in 1864. Isaac McCollum, a Tennessean, who is now dead, came with his family to what is now Paradise precinct, in the year 1830. One son, Jonathan, who came with his father from Tennessee, at the age of eighteen years, is now living on a farm adjoining the homestead place. Among the other early settlers may be mentioned the names of John Woodram, Thomas Goacher, George Young, Aquila Combs and the brothers, Robert and Wilson Montgomery.

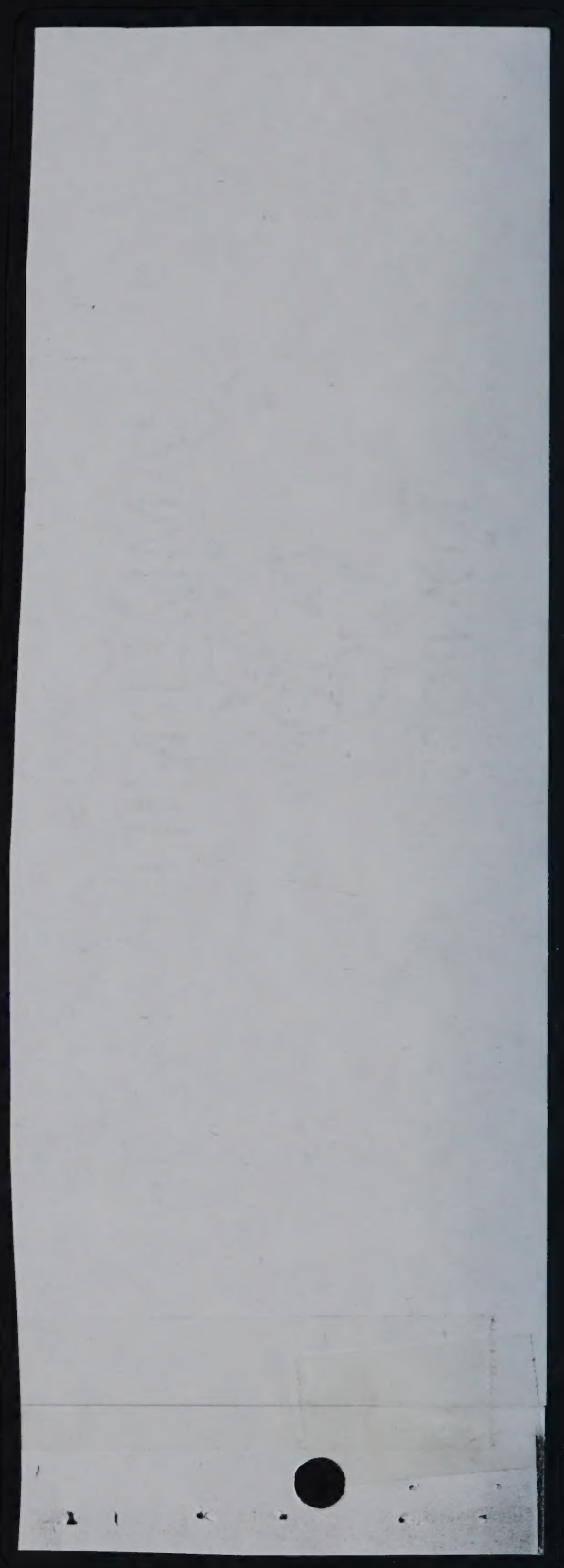
The first birth in the precinct was probably that of Malita Gilliam. The first grave-yard was in section twenty-one. Here in 1829 were to be seen the graves of several infants. Who they were tradition does not relate. The first minister who preached within the limits of the precinct, was John Woodram. The next was Robert Moore, already mentioned. He was of the United Baptist persuasion, as were also Isaiah Youngblood, Charles Lee, John Browning, and John Maddox, who may be classed among the early preachers. Preaching was at first confined to the groves and the houses of the settlers. It was not until 1842, that the first house of worship was erected. It is a frame building belonging to the regular Baptists, and stands on section twenty-eight. Prior to 1829 or '30 the children of Paradise attend school in Du Quoin precinct, when Obediah West was the teacher. The first school within the precinct was taught about this time, in section thirty-three, by John S. Haggard. One Hagan also taught a school in the precinct in 1830. His qualifications in orthography and orthoepy seem to have been quite limited, even for those primitive times, judging from collections that yet remain of his laughable mistakes in those branches of learning. The "g" of "legislator" he always insisted on pronouncing with the hard sound. Teaching was at first done at the homes of the teachers or in deserted cabins. No building for school purposes was put up before 1838. The first teacher in the new school-house was R. P. Paramore. The justices of the precinct as a political organization, were Addison Teel and John Harris, who is an incumbent. The early physicians were Joseph Brayshaw who practised in this section of country for a number of years; Leo T. Hamilton, of Pinckneyville; Milon Mulkey, a botanical doctor, from Franklin county, and Dr. Berklow, who practiced principally in Nine Mile prairie. The first post office was at a little town, long since extinct, laid out by Aquila Combs in the southeast part of the precinct, and called Iowa. Here Combs kept a few articles of merchandise which constituted the first store. About the same time, Laban G. Jones and Reuben Kelly, kept a small stock of store goods in a frame building, in section thirty-three. The first blacksmith-shop in the settlement stood in section twenty, and was kept by one Rees. N. T. Kelly and J. B. Haggard were early blacksmiths and wagon wrights. Isaac McCollum in an early day built a tread-mill for wheat and corn, on Little Muddy river. This was probably the first mill within the present limits of Paradise precinct. Other early mills were the horse-mills of George Young and Leo-

nard Keeling, and the steam saw and grist mill of Reed and Wilson. In the days of which we have just been writing—early yet remembered days—wild game was abundant. The flesh of the deer and of the wild turkey and the product of the bee-tree, constituted a considerable part of the settler's living. Among other things that engaged early attention was the entry of land at the Land office, in order that a greater security of title might be enjoyed, than that possessed by the mere squatter. August 19th, 1830, Abraham Cokenaur entered the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 32, eighty

acres. August 13th, 1832, John S. Haggard entered forty acres, the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34. January 28th, 1833, eighty acres were entered by Reuben Kelly, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34. William Eaton, July 14th, 1833, entered the eighty of the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33. The West eighty acres of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ was entered, August 16th, 1834, by Thomas Jones. Van S. Teague, June 21st, 1832, entered the southwest forty acres of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 32.

(Keeling m. Griggs)





pen was thirty-six feet square and six feet high. The work was done by Fergus M. Milligan, contractor, and the price of both jobs, \$22 62½.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST BUILDING SECOND COURT HOUSE.

Be it known to the people of Illinois and the county of Perry, that the county commissioners' court of said county, have agreed to build a brick court house, forty-three feet square and twenty-four feet high with a square or hipped roof, and a brick floor with two doors and twenty-four windows, and two chimneys with two fire-places each. We the undersigned, knowing the annual income of our county to be insufficient to perform such mighty work, without essential and everlasting injury, do hereby protest against said proceedings, and pray said court to recall said order until we are better able or approved of by a majority of said county, given under our hands, this third day of February, 1836.

Names of signers: Frederick Williams, Lewis Wells, Paris A. Hickman, Michael J. Taylor, Jacob House, Thomas Wells, Obadiah West, Jonas Lype, Reuben Kelly, Jonathan McCollum, Hezekiah Balch, John King, John A. Crofford, John Lype, Cornelius Godwin, Samuel McElvain, John Pyle, Sr., Joseph Williams, John R. Teague, Leonard Lype, Van M. Teague, Jeremiah Walker, Van S. Teague, Jacob Lipe, William Throop, Siprian Davis, Guilford H. Haggard, Solomon Woolsey, Robert M. Galloway, Lewis Wells, Sr., Thomas Wells, J. H. McElvain, Eliza Laine, Bennet Lain, Elisba L. Lane, Abner Pyle, Sr., Simpson Williams, W. Williams, Jordan Harris, Johnzy Orten, John Harris, Thomas Morris, Edgar M. Thompson, Abraham Morgan, Isaac Lee, Laban G. Jones, Abraham Lee, Edmund Lafferty, Edmond Callaway, Hiram Lafferty, Samuel T. Etherton, David Dial, Richard Williams, William Dyal.

SECOND COURT HOUSE.

The second building erected for a Court House was a brick structure of two stories, situated about the centre of the present public square.

It was forty-three feet square, with a door in the North, South and West sides of the lower story, two or three chimneys, and open fire places above and below. The lower floor was of brick set on edge. Five windows of twenty-four lights each were placed in each of three sides of the upper room, and two in the other side corresponding to the number of doors and windows below.

The building was erected by Amos Anderson and completed in the fall of 1837, nearly two years after the enterprise was undertaken. One thousand seven hundred and sixty five dollars was the cost, and (owing doubtless to the stringency of money matters) the contractor was paid largely in notes taken by the County commissioners, for sale of lots in Pinckneyville. The present Bank building of Murphy, Wall & Co at Pinckneyville, was subsequently built of the brick of this Court House.

In 1838 the court house was finished by Thomas L. Ross, carpenter and Andrew Hays plasterer, at an additional cost of eight hundred and forty dollars, and eighty-seven and one half cents.

OFFICIAL BLUNDERING.

In September, 1840, an order was made by the county court authorizing the sheriff to employ some mechanic to repair the doors and windows of the court house, so as to cause them to shut and bolt, so that they *cannot be opened from without*.

On another occasion an order was made for the letting of a bridge contract "to the highest bidder."

In 1841 the appointment of assessor was given to the person offering to do the work in the shortest time. John Gilliam took the office, agreeing to do the work in twenty-six days, that is for the amount of twenty six days' wages.

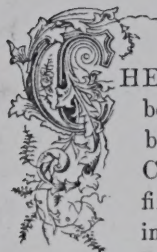
THE THIRD COURT-HOUSE.

At the March Term, 1849, of the County Commissioners' Court, Joel Rushing, Reuben Dye, and Isaac A Bradley, being the commissioners, William Edwards presented a petition signed by five hundred and twenty voters, praying that a suitable court house be built. In compliance with the request of the petitioners, the court, on the seventh day of March, 1849, appointed Humphrey B. Jones, Chester A. Keyes and Charles L. Starbuck commissioners to procure plans and report the same at a special term, to be held the following April. At the same time the clerk of the commissioners' court was instructed to give notice for letting the contract for building the walls. The notice was to be published in the *Sparta Register*, *Chester Reveille*, and *Belleville Advocate*. The inside frame-work, roof, windows and doors were to constitute a separate contract, of which notice was to be given at the same time. On the ninth of April the court met in special session, received the report of the committee, and, after making certain amendments thereto, adopted the same. The new building was to be erected upon the public square, west of the old courthouse. The dimensions were to be forty-six by thirty-six feet. The foundation was to be of limestone two and one-half feet thick below the surface, and twenty inches in thickness above. It was to extend two feet and eight inches above the surface, and that portion to be bush-hammered, range stone-work, with water-tables. The remaining portion of the walls were to be brick, sixteen inches thick for the first story, and thirteen inches for the second, and twenty-five in height. The brick masonry was to be of the Tuscan order, as was also the cornice. The partitions in the first story were to be brick, and ten feet high. The wall was to have two coats of light-colored drab paint. The plastering to consist of two coats and white finish. The windows were to be supplied with twelve light sash, the glass to be twelve by sixteen inches, and also to have Venitian shutters.

The terms of the contract required the completion of the building on or before the first day of September, 1851. Bonds of one thousand dollars each, bearing six per cent. interest, were to be issued to the contractor, reserving thirty per cent until the building was received. The contract was let to Daniel W. Norris, of St. Clair county, for seven thousand five hundred dollars, on the 10th day of April, 1849. The contractor filed his bond for twelve thousand dollars, with Christian Raysing, Isaac Griffin and John Reynolds as sureties, on June 5th, 1849. The next day the ground was

CHESTER.

RANDOLPH CO.



CHESTER, the county seat of Randolph county, began its growth as a town in 1829. As Alton bounds the *American Bottom* on the north, so Chester on the south is built where the bluff first touches the eastern bank of the Mississippi in a distance of one hundred and ten miles. Its location was considered most advantageous in the early days of river navigation, and its founders prophesied that a great and populous city would be built upon its site. It became the seat of county government in 1848. It is now the largest town on the river between St. Louis and Cairo.

The vicinity of Chester early attracted the attention of men as a suitable place for building a town. In the early part of the year 1819 a company was organized at Cincinnati, Ohio for the purpose of founding a town on the Mississippi near the mouth of the Kaskaskia. The projected town, it was thought, might become the future metropolis of Illinois. The company was composed of Major William Oliver, W. Bart, David Brown, Daniel D. Smith and some others. Daniel D. Smith, as agent of the company, came to Illinois, and purchased a large tract of land near the mouth of the Kaskaskia, above the present city limits, on which to build the future town. It is the same spot where the Southern Illinois Penitentiary has since been built. The next year Benjamin A. Porter, under contract with the proprietors, erected a number of dwellings, and built a steam mill. The town was named Portland. It was likely thought that the new town would draw away the trade of Kaskaskia. The enterprise, however, languished, the town refused to grow, and in a few years a heap of ruins marked the spot which, it was hoped, might have resounded with the stir of commerce and the busy hum of labor. Of the persons connected with this scheme Benjamin A. Porter became the founder of the town of Helena, Arkansas. Daniel D. Smith removed to a more northern part of the State, and became the Recorder of Pike county. While at Edwardsville on a Saturday evening in November, 1824, he was killed by Palmon H. Winchester, then practicing law at Edwardsville. Winchester was acquitted and for many years afterward practiced his profession at Carlinville, Macoupin county.

The earliest entry of land on the site of Chester was made by John McFerron who on the thirtieth of September, 1816, purchased from the Government fractional section twenty-five containing upward of forty-seven acres. This is a triangular tract, embracing the present depot and ferry landing, and extending up the river as far as Hancock street. ✓ October the eighth, 1824, McFerron conveyed this land to

John Griffith for two hundred dollars, and June twenty-ninth, 1829, for a consideration of twelve dollars. Griffith made conveyance to Thomas Mather and James L. Lamb. The southwest fractional quarter of section twenty-four, running along the river front above Hancock street for more than half a mile, and taking in the site of the court house, was also entered by John McFerron. This tract, on the seventh of July, 1829, was deeded to Jacob Mayer of Kaskaskia. It contained nearly eighty-nine acres, and the price paid for it was two dollars an acre. On the tenth of March, 1830, Mayer, for a consideration of one hundred dollars, conveyed the land to Samuel Smith.

From an early date there had been temporary residents on the site of the town. John McFerron, the original patentee of the land, occupied a cabin by the branch near the present railway station, previous to the year 1820. He represented Randolph county as State Senator in the first Legislature that convened after the admission of the State into the Union.

To Samuel Smith, however, more than to any one else, belongs the honor of being the founder of Chester. He was born near Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He erected a dwelling, established a ferry, and began the construction of a mill. It is said that he erected his house in the summer of 1829, though the records show that he did not become the owner of the land till the spring of 1830. This house stood on lot three of the original town, on Water street, about midway between Wall and Ferry. His wife was a native of Chester, England, having come to Illinois with the Swanwick family, and from this circumstance the name of Chester was bestowed on the new town. He kept a hotel, and ferried passengers across the river in a flat-boat. He was a man of considerable education and intelligence and a good surveyor. In a few years he removed to Jackson county, where he took quite an active part in politics, and was elected county surveyor and to other public positions. He there incurred the enmity of a man named Martin Harrison who, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Blanton Brown, the latter's wife and her sister, met him on the road one day within half a mile of his house, and dragging him from the wagon on which he was riding, beat him in a terrible manner. A bound boy with Smith at the time ran to tell his wife of the occurrence and she reached the spot to find her husband dead. Brown and the women were confined in the jail at Brownsville, then the county seat of Jackson county, a couple of years, but were finally acquitted of the charge of murder on which they were tried.

The firm of Mather, Lamb & Co. were then carrying on a

where he received a grant of land included in claim 777. The Huff and Moredock family came in the year 1786, and first settled near the Bellefontaine, but afterward removed to the American Bottom. The murder of Mrs. Huff by the Indians, on the route to Illinois, instilled such deadly hatred of the savage race into the breast of her son, John Moredock, that he never lost an opportunity of avenging his wrongs.

Piggott's fort, or the fort of the "grand ruisseau," as it was called by the French in the American Bottom, not far from the bluff, west of Columbia, was established about the year 1783. James Piggott was a native of Connecticut, and early in the war of the Revolution engaged in the privateering service. He removed to Pennsylvania, and commanded a company of Pennsylvania troops at Brandywine, Saratoga, and other battles. His health becoming impaired by severe marches and hard service, he was obliged to resign his captaincy, and with his family followed Colonel George Rogers Clark to the west, and was placed in command of Fort Jefferson which had been established five miles below the mouth of the Ohio, and on which the Indians made a desperate assault. In 1790 there were seventeen families, and forty-six inhabitants, at Piggott's fort. They addressed a petition to Governor St. Clair, praying for grants of land to the settlers. It was likely on this petition that Congress, in 1791, passed the act granting to every settler on the public lands in Illinois four hundred acres, and to each enrolled militia-man one hundred acres. Governor St. Clair, under whom Piggott had served in the war of the Revolution, appointed him the presiding judge of the St. Clair county court. In 1795 he established the first ferry across the Mississippi at St. Louis. This has been continued ever since, and is now known as Wiggins' ferry. The license was issued by Zenon Trudeau, lieutenant governor of the province of Upper Louisiana. He died at this ferry, opposite St. Louis, in 1799.

The New Design settlement was founded about the year 1786. James Lemen, a native of Berkeley county, Virginia, settled here that year. He became the head of a numerous and influential family which has been held in respect in Illinois for now nearly a century. The dwelling which he constructed is still standing. It was the first brick house in the county, and is now one of the oldest in the state. The New Design settlement, toward the close of the last century, was the most flourishing of all the American colonies in Illinois. In 1793 it received a large accession in the Griffin, Gibbons, Enochs, Chance, Musick and Going families. Four years later a still more numerous colony arrived. It was composed of no less than one hundred and fifty-four persons, and was made of immigrants from Hardy county, Virginia on the south branch of the Potomac, and included the Carr, Stookey, Eyeman, Shook, Mitchell, Kinkead, Clark, Badgeley, Teter and Miller families. The first season in Illinois was sad and disheartening. The summer was wet, the journey from the Ohio to Kaskaskia was accomplished in mud and water, and though the settlers extended an open-handed welcome and hospitality, disease desolated nearly every household, and swept away one-half of the new arrivals. In New Design the earliest church (Protestant) organization in Illinois was formed.

The Whitesides, the family of noted Indian fighters, came to New Design in 1793, and shortly afterward settled at the Bellefontaine and Whiteside's station. They were from the frontiers of North Carolina, and from there had made their way into Kentucky. The fort which William Whiteside erected southeast of Columbia was a noted military post in the Indian wars. John Whiteside lived for many years at Bellefontaine, and died there. Joseph Kinney settled at New Design in 1793, and shortly afterward built one of the first mills in Illinois on Rock House creek. One of his sons, William Kinney, became lieutenant-governor of the state, and another, Andrew Kinney, where Monroe city now stands, built a water-mill from which, early in the present century, flour was shipped to the St. Louis, New Orleans, and even more distant markets.

By the act of Congress of 1791, a grant of four hundred acres of land was made to all who had cultivated or improved land in Illinois, except in villages, prior to the year 1788. Under this act the public records show that forty-five improvement grants were made to Americans. The heads of American families were seventy-five in number, and all the Americans who were capable of bearing arms as militia men on or before the year 1791 were only sixty-five. Under the law which granted four hundred acres to each head of a family in 1788, two hundred and forty-four donations were made. From this it is estimated, supposing each family to have averaged five members, that the whole population of Illinois in the year 1788 was twelve hundred and twenty.

Where the road from the Bellefontaine to Cahokia descended the bluff settlements were made by the Ogles and Biggs in the year 1796. The Ogle family brought a considerable tract of land under cultivation in the bottom adjoining the bluff. The same year families of the name of Short, Griffin, Gibbons, Roberts and Valentine settled between Bellefontaine and the bluff in the present Bluff precinct. After a few years this settlement was abandoned entirely. A large grave-yard showed that the inhabitants of this neighborhood must have been at one time quite numerous. The first settlement northeast of Whiteside's station, in the present limits of St. Clair county, was made by William Scott, a native of Botetourt county, Virginia, who selected a location on Turkey Hill, near Belleville, in December, 1797. The Murdick family settled in the American Bottom in 1796, and John Murdick grew up to be the wag of the day. George and William Blair came the same year. George lived for a time on the Eberman place, north of Waterloo, and on a ranch west of his residence erected a distillery in early times. In 1802 he removed to the site of the present city of Belleville, and the public buildings were located on part of his farm at the time the county seat was removed to that place from Cahokia. James McRoberts, in 1797, settled north of the present Maysville. He lived here many years, and was honored and respected. One of his sons became United States senator. Dr. Caldwell Cairnes, at the beginning of the century, settled north of the present town of Harrisonville. For years he practiced his profession in the American Bottom.

Capt
(John Diel
was with
him)

one of the most numerous pioneer families in Illinois. John Grosvenor, a stone mason and farmer, and a native of Connecticut, lived in the Horse Prairie town for some years after 1799. He had a large farm adjoining the town which he cultivated with more industry than was usually displayed in those days, raising considerable amounts of produce. As the country in the Horse Prairie improved, the village declined, and soon became extinct.

Among the pioneer settlers on Horse creek was Henry Levens. He emigrated from the western part of Pennsylvania. He was a large stout man, a stranger to fear, and well calculated to brave the dangers and difficulties of a new settlement. He was without much education, but possessed decisive and energetic qualities of mind which made him a conspicuous personage among the early pioneers. He came to Illinois in 1797. Coming down the Ohio river, he landed at Fort Massacre with two wagons and teams, one of which was an ox team. In one of the wagons he placed a large skiff to be used as a wagon body on land and a ferry boat in crossing the large creeks encountered on the journey. The party was twenty five days in coming from the Ohio to Kaskaskia. He settled on Horse creek, about two miles above its mouth, and three miles north of the present town of Evansville. He here obtained a donation of four hundred acres of land (claim 2607) by reason of his improvement. In the year 1800 he built a saw and grist mill on Horse creek, near his residence, which he carried on with much energy and industry, and with great advantage to the other settlers. At the time this was built it was the only saw mill in the country. The lumber for nearly all the flat boats built in early times in Illinois, was sawed at this mill. Levens was a man of great hospitality, and his house was the usual place at which dancing and convivial parties assembled. He raised a large family, and both his sons and daughters were inclined to gayety and sociability, and indulged freely in the pleasures of the ball-room, and other amusements of a similar character. The most of his sons, and some of the daughters, played on the violin. The family was the centre of attraction, and many happy days, and particularly nights, of innocent amusement and recreation were enjoyed in pioneer times at Levens' hospitable dwelling on Horse creek. The sons were active, resolute men, excellent hunters and marksmen, and frequently carried off the prizes at the shooting matches which formed a common amusement for the neighborhood. They also delighted in foot racing, wrestling, and jumping, and an early chronicler remarks that they "were not bashful in a fight, in which they indulged at times to the great discomfort of their adversaries." The gun, race-horse, and violin were articles of greatest admiration in the family. Although fond of amusement, the Levens' family became more wealthy than the most of their neighbors. Their stock was raised, winter and summer, without much labor, and the mill and farm yielded considerable income. The peltries, resulting from the hunting expeditions of the sons, added something. At one time the family consisted of four, or five grown unmarried sons and two daughters. The progress of the settlements at last crowded the old man too much, and in

1818 he sold out his possessions on Horse creek, and moved to the frontiers of Missouri where he died at an advanced age.

The Horse prairie, lying between the Kaskaskia river and Horse creek, obtained its name, as did also the creek, from the fact that herds of wild horses were found in the prairie, and along the creek, in early times. These horses had escaped from the French villages. In the upper end of the prairie, at the close of the last century, a settlement, composed of Samuel and Winder Kinney, Chance Ratcliff, Robert McMahan, Jarrot Brickey, the Gibbons, Teter, and some other families, was formed in the upper end of the prairie. In a few years the most of the families moved away. McMahan was born in Virginia, removed to Kentucky, and in 1793 came to the New Design settlement. In 1795, in the present Monroe county, three miles northeast of New Design station, his wife and four children were killed by the Indians. On coming to the Horse prairie, he settled on Ralls' ridge where now runs the road from Red Bud to the Kaskaskia. He was justice of the peace, and one of the judges of the old court of common pleas. He removed to St. Clair county near Lebanon, and then to the neighborhood of Troy, in Madison county, where he died in the year 1822. Jarrot Brickey was a native of Virginia, and came to Illinois from Kentucky. He lived in the Horse prairie for nearly half a century. He was in the ranging service during the war of 1812-14, as was also his son, Preston B. Brickey, whose farm was half a mile north of the present town of Red Bud.

Kaskaskia by this time had become the residence of several Americans. John Edgar, who came to the village in 1784, had assumed a prominent position in the community. William Morrison reached the place in 1790, and began an extensive mercantile business. The earliest practicing lawyer in Illinois, John Rice Jones, had settled in the town the last named year, and in 1798 Dr. George Fisher began the practice of medicine.

THE AMERICAN POPULATION IN 1800.

According to the estimate of Reynolds, the American population in Illinois in the year 1800 amounted to eight hundred souls. The New Design and American Bottom settlements, in the present county of Monroe, contained six hundred inhabitants, and there were other scattering settlements in that county. Only about one hundred Americans lived in Randolph county. Of these, six or eight families lived in Kaskaskia. The settlement east of the Kaskaskia River contained seven families, and the Horse Prairie colony was still less in number.

SUBSEQUENT SETTLEMENTS.

On the opening of the present century the arrivals became more numerous, and the number of American inhabitants of the county rapidly increased. The immigrants were mostly from the western and southern states, and the Ohio river was the main channel by which the pioneers reached the country. Fort Massacre was a usual point for leaving the Ohio and beginning the journey overland. In very early times the French had opened a road from Fort Massacre to Kaskas-

son County, or what is now known as Jackson, and adjoining country from about Mary's River to Big Muddy, the hostile tribes being in the north and northeast, and an extensive region of prairie between. History says that these companies performed most efficient service in protecting the settlements from the savage and wily foe. The rangers and mounted militia, in time of danger, constantly scoured the country a considerable distance in advance of the settlers' homes; yet, nevertheless, many murders and outrages were committed in Illinois by the Indians.

On one occasion, a hostile band evaded the scouts that were continually on the watch to give warning of danger, made their way into the outer edge of the settlement, and murdered a family named Lively, in what is now Washington County. Capt. Boon hastily assembled a portion of his company, and with that promptness characteristic of the frontiersman trained to Indian warfare, set out in pursuit. They relied for their ability to follow the hated foe mainly upon the almost incredible skill of one of their company, named Deza or Dozan, a French hunter, celebrated for his knowledge of woodcraft and his keenness as a trailer. The broken twig, the misplaced stone or pebble of the brook, the dewless grass of the morning, were signs that to his practical eye told of the path of his enemy. Under his guidance they proceeded to the house of the unfortunate family, where they of course struck the trail of the fleeing band. It was determined by Deza that there were six or seven Indians composing the party. The savages knowing that they would be pursued, brought into use every stratagem and wile to deceive their pursuers and throw them off their trail. When they came to a stream they would walk in the water single file, those in the rear stepping exactly in the track of the one in the lead. After pursuing their journey in this way for a time, they would separate, some going up the stream and some down. All their arts were used in vain, however, to deceive the trained eye of the skillful hunter. He, by observing the depth of the depression made by the moccasin, was enabled to determine whether one or more Indians had passed. When he came to where they had divided, he simply followed the trail of the one that led in the general direction the band seemed to be traveling, when it would be found, as he well knew, that the others would join him.

The pursuit continued till, when nearly east of the place where Springfield now is, they unexpectedly came upon a camp of 150 warriors. The pursuit was without ceremony converted into a retreat. The little band of rangers, believing they had been seen, determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible. They divided their squad into rear-guard, flank-guards and front, and rode for life towards the settlements. They endured great sufferings from hunger, having no provisions. One night they heard the gobble of a turkey, and Orza endeavored to get a shot at it, but failed. They rode for three days without a mouthful of food. At length, when on the brink of utter despair, buzzards were seen wheeling their heavy flight above and

a spirit of mischief, began to play pranks upon their male captive, stepping upon his heels, and poking him in the back with the ramrods of their rifles. Now it is to be remembered that, when among Indians, a prisoner is so used, it is a sign that he is doomed to death. This Indian undoubtedly so interpreted the actions of these men, and determined to make an effort to escape. He made a sudden spring forward upon the soldier immediately in front, wrested the gun from him, fired at his enemies, and ran for life, springing from side to side to prevent aim being taken by the soldiers. Before he could gain the timber, a bullet from a rifle pierced his body and he expired. Such is a true account of this occurrence.

During four years, or from 1811 to 1815, the settlers were oppressed with a feeling of insecurity. In 1814, there were three block houses in Jackson County. "The simplest form of block-house forts," I borrow the following good description from Davidson and Stuve's "History of Illinois," a very excellent work, the best yet published, "consisted of a single house built of logs, compactly laid up a story and a half or two stories high, with the corners closely trimmed, to prevent scaling. The walls of the lower story were provided with port holes; the door was made of thick puncheons, and was strongly barred on the inside. The upper story projected over the lower three or four feet, with port holes through the floor of the projecting part, which commanded the walls against any Indian attempts to force an entrance. They afforded entire security against the rude arts of savage war, but were only single family forts. A stockade fort consisted of four block-houses, as described above or larger, placed one at each corner of a square piece of ground, of dimensions ample enough to accommodate the number of people seeking shelter therein. The intervening space was filled up with timbers, palisades, or logs firmly set on end, and projecting upwards twelve or fifteen feet. This was the stockade, into whose sides port-holes were cut, high enough to be above the head, and to which platforms were raised, from which to fire upon the enemy. There were also port holes in the projecting walls of the corner block-houses, which thus commanded the whole of the stockade walls on the outside. Within the stockade, cabins were built for the families to live in. Wells were dug for water, or possibly, the site was selected over a spring. There were usually two heavy entrance gates in the stockade walls, securely barred on the inside, and large enough to admit teams. In times of great peril, horses, and sometimes other valuable domestic animals, were taken into the stockade over night for safety. If the fort was not built out on the prairie the forest was cleared back some distance, so as to afford no place of concealment to the stealthy enemy. It was often hazardous to first open the gates of a morning. Milking parties, upon their errands, were often attacked."

After the law was passed to which allusion has been made, authorizing the raising of ten companies, nearly all of the young men and many of the older joined the service, as rangers. Prior to the close of the war of 1812, money was almost unknown among the settlers. The pelts of the raccoon

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going up the stream and some down. All their arts were used in vain, never, to deceive the trained eye of the skillful hunter. He, by observing the depth of the depression made by the moccasin, was enabled to determine whether one or more Indians had passed. When he came to where they had divided, he simply followed the trail of the one that led in the general direction the band seemed to be traveling, when it would be found, as he well knew, that the others would join him.

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Just here, it may be well for the truth of history and the vindication of the character of the pioneer soldiery of Illinois from the imputation of brutality, to correct the account of an incident of this war, furnished by John Reynolds in his history of Illinois. His account virtually is, that "during the expedition under Gov. Edwards against the Kickapoos and Potawatommies on the Illinois river, Gov. Reynolds relates, that early in the morning the army took up its line of march for the Indian village. A dense fog prevailed, and Capt. Judy, with his corps of spies, was in advance. On the route they came up with a mounted Indian and squaw. The Indian wanted to surrender, but Capt. Judy, observing that "he did not leave home to take prisoners," instantly shot him. With the blood streaming from his mouth and nostrils, and in his agony 'singing his death-song,' the dying Indian raised his gun, shot and mortally wounded in the groin a Mr. Wright, and in a few minutes expired." This is tragic enough; but the recollection of Gov. Reynolds was not accurate, for the account is not true, and does grievous wrong to the memory of Capt. Judy, who was a brave man and a good officer. The first part of the story is correct. An Indian and his squaw, both mounted, were overtaken in the tall grass, in the gray of the morning. The Indian and squaw were made prisoners of war, and were placed in line with soldiers in front and rear. Some of the younger soldiers, recking little that a battle would soon be opened and in which they would participate, in

or fifteen feet. This was the stockade, into whose sides port-holes were cut, high enough to be above the head, and to which platforms were raised, from which to fire upon the enemy. There were also port holes in the projecting walls of the corner block-houses, which thus commanded the whole of the stockade walls on the outside. Within the stockade, cabins were built for the families to live in. Wells were dug for water, or possibly, the site was selected over a spring. There were usually two heavy entrance gates in the stockade walls, securely barred on the inside, and large enough to admit teams. In times of great peril, horses, and sometimes other valuable domestic animals, were taken into the stockade over night for safety. If the fort was not built out on the prairie the forest was cleared back some distance, so as to afford no place of concealment to the stealthy enemy. It was often hazardous to first open the gates of a morning. Milking parties, upon their errands, were often attacked."

After the law was passed to which allusion has been made, authorizing the raising of ten companies, nearly all of the young men and many of the older joined the service, as rangers. Prior to the close of the war of 1812, money was almost unknown among the settlers. The pelts of the raccoon and deer, for which there was always a ready sale, were a sort of standard of exchange, and in a measure took the place of money. The rangers were paid off, in the year 1815, in silver rix dollars, and money for a time was abundant. They would divide the coin, if they needed to make change, as no denominations smaller than a dollar were in circulation. These fragments were finally bought up by the government, and thus the country was rid of them. War is a curse to the world. It brings with it a train of vices eager to fasten on their victims. Hitherto the inhabitants of our soil had been temperate and frugal, but now the terrible scourge of intemperance was felt in the land. Every man had money in his pocket, and whiskey was to be had for it. Some of the citizens bought it by the keg at Kaskaskia, and brought it on horses to their homes. It is sad to know that many of the hitherto, brave, staid, exemplary men of the country became drunkards and died such.

The land office soon absorbed all the money that had been put in circulation upon the disbanding of the gallant rangers, and for some years the times were very stringent.

From 1812 to 1816, a few immigrants arrived and were warmly welcomed. In 1813, Peter Hagler, now a resident of Du Quoin, Perry county, and his brother Philip, settled at the Ridge. Old Solomon Snyder, with his numerous family, was an inhabitant of the county as early as 1813.

William Eakin, Benjamin Ripley, two of the Pyles, old Mr. Wells, old Mr. Flash and their large families, settled on Nine-mile prairie.

Taylor McMullens, West Griffiths, Jesse Griggs, and Nogles Davis erected a fort at Barkrouf Place, in 1814. This fort was built by order of Thomas Taylor.

The Indians, before the building of this protection, had camped south, on a hill, and on the next day, murdered a family in Phelps' prairie—possibly the young bloods. A Mr. Hayes, Mr. Carr, and Mr. Ross, were in the county at this time.

In 1814, on the first day of January, Jefferson Holliday and family reached the bank of Big Muddy river, three miles east of the site of Murphysboro'. His sons are now citizens of the county, and highly respected. The native state of Mr. and Mrs. Holliday, was Virginia. They were born near Richmond. They were married in 1804. In 1808 they moved to Nashville, Tenn., where they remained till 1813, when they decided to come to Illinois. Mr. Holliday brought his wife and five children on pack horses, took his rifle in hand, and, with a pack of dogs trained in hunting bear, set out on his great journey through the wilderness. The war with Great Britain was in progress, and the Indians were excited and restless, but happily they reached their future home in safety. With Mr. Holliday were James Hall, William Gill, William Doty, Benjamin Henderson, George and Edward Schwartz and David Holliday.

William Gill, who came with Mr. Holliday, was from Halifax county, Virginia. He settled about four miles from where Murphysboro' now stands. His descendants are numerous, and worthy citizens. His son, John Gill, Sr., is yet living, full of years, and crowned with that honor which is the reward of a well-spent life in De Sota. He was born in Halifax county, Virginia, in 1804. When but two years old, his father, William, moved to the State of Tenn., and in 1813 started for the territory of Illinois. (Hon. John Gill, at present, Mayor of Murphysboro', is son of John Gill, Sr.)

They left the Ohio at the present town of Golconda, and so sparsely was the county settled, that they only saw two houses between the Ohio and Big Muddy rivers. John Phelps had settled in what is known as Phelps prairie, close to the site of Marion, and John Griffin in what is now called "Eight Mile Prairie." While in camp at night, on this prairie, Mr. Gill had four of his five horses stolen, most probably by Indians. Fortunately he was within fifteen miles of his destination, which he managed to reach without any great difficulty. Robin Marshall, at this time, was living near the present town of De Sota, having for his neighbor, Henry Noble, who has before been mentioned. The brothers, Thomas and William Taylor, with their families, were added to the Bluff colony, in 1813 or '14. They afterwards moved to the settlement "upon Muddy." Benjamin Henderson was a resident as early as 1814. During the war, a fort was erected at Barerott Place, for fear of Indian depredations.

John Aaron, who is distinguished as the man who taught the first school within the limits of the county, with his wife—they had no children—lived north of Green's Creek. Mr. Aaron was a farmer and also a school-teacher. In the years 1814 and 1815, he taught a nine months' term of school on Sand Ridge. He was a man of correct morals and steady habits, and possessed in a marked degree, the esteem and respect of his neighbors. It is per-

control of countenance. He was fond of playing practical jokes upon his friends and associates.

Many anecdotes, illustrative of his humorous disposition, are still related by his friends who survive him. A few only will suffice. When he desired to impress a truth on the mind of the boys of the neighborhood, he did it in his own peculiar way. He would say to them: "Boys, you know I am a doctor. Now, for certain kinds of diseases, the very best medicine is the gall of a deer. As I am in need of this kind of medicine, I make you this offer and you may be able to make some money out of it. I will give you one dollar for every deer-gall you will deliver to me in good condition. The boys would organize a hunt at once, and soon—as they were plentiful in those days—bring down a deer, but, of course, their search for a gall was vain. The boys would never forget the fact that the deer has no such organ. On other occasions he would offer a reward for each eagle's gizzard furnished him. After killing the national bird, and making diligent search the fact would be discovered, never to be forgotten, that the eagle is gizzardless. He held high offices at the hand of his fellow-citizens, and his name will be found occupying a prominent place in the civil record of the county. One other anecdote will be given. After the admission of Illinois into the sisterhood of states in 1818, Mr. Will, member of the legislature from Jackson, together with Mr. Umblevany, member from Pope County, and a certain Roberts of Jonesboro, traveled on horseback towards Vandalia, at that time the Capital of the State. Dr. Brooks was not a member of the body, but usually attended the sessions of the legislature. Roberts was well-known along the route, having often been over it. Mr. Will found a dead opossum in a rather advanced stage of decomposition, and slyly picked it up and slipped it in his saddle bags, after which he rode on and overtook his companions. The settlements were unfrequent and Dr. Roberts' services were often solicited by the inhabitants who needed medical assistance. On this occasion, when the next clearing was reached, a woman called Dr. Roberts to come in and see a sick child. The doctor promptly acceded to her request, and went into the house. As soon as he vanished through the doorway, Mr. Will changed the defunct opossum to the doctor's saddlebags, and then awaited developments. The doctor sent out a boy for his medicine case, and Umblevany and Will followed him into the house. The expression of disgust which overspread the worthy doctor's countenance, when on reaching for his medicine he drew forth the decayed marsupial, is said to have been most intense, and worthy of any delineator of emotion. Leaving the honorable member from Pope to laugh at the doctor, who at once had accused Will of playing the joke on him, Will proceeded to the place where the horses were tied, and raising the saddle of Mr. Umblevany's horse slightly, inserted between it and the horse's back a sharp-edged pebble. Mr. Umblevany was a very pompous gentleman, though not a superior horseman. Soon the two gentlemen came from the house, and mounted their horses, to continue their journey. To Mr. Umblevany's surprise, his saddle was found

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In 1813 there settled at Kaskaskia, a man of far more than ordinary force of mind named Conrad Will. He had visited this country and bought a lot of cattle which he drove to Pennsylvania. The exuberance of vegetation, the great depth and fertility of the soil, the energetic character of the inhabitants engaged his attention, and lured him from his eastern home to the valley of the Mississippi. He moved his family to the then seat of government, Kaskaskia, in 1813. While at this place he leased from the government the *Big Muddy Saline*, near the site of old Brownsville, for a period of ten years. The next year he journeyed to Pennsylvania, to purchase the necessary kettles and apparatus for the manufacture of salt.

It was in the year 1815 that this useful, energetic, and jovial man became a citizen of the county so soon to be organized, and known as Jackson County. He built a double log house for the reception of his family, which he moved from Kaskaskia to their future dwelling-place. Conrad Will was low in stature and stoutly built, weighing near 200 pounds. His was the profession of a physician. His complexion was fair, and he possessed great

energy in his medical practice, after which he rode on and overtook his companions. The settlements were unfrequent and Dr. Roberts' services were often solicited by the inhabitants who needed medical assistance. On this occasion, when the next clearing was reached, a woman called Dr. Roberts to come in and see a sick child. The doctor promptly acceded to her request, and went into the house. As soon as he vanished through the doorway, Mr. Will changed the defunct opossum to the doctor's saddlebags, and then awaited developments. The doctor sent out a boy for his medicine case, and Umblevany and Will followed him into the house. The expression of disgust which overspread the worthy doctor's countenance, when on reaching for his medicine he drew forth the decayed marsupial, is said to have been most intense, and worthy of any delineator of emotion. Leaving the honorable member from Pope to laugh at the doctor, who at once had accused Will of playing the joke on him, Will proceeded to the place where the horses were tied, and raising the saddle of Mr. Umblevany's horse slightly, inserted between it and the horse's back a sharp-edged pebble. Mr. Umblevany was a very pompous gentleman, though not a superior horseman. Soon the two gentlemen came from the house, and mounted their horses, to continue their journey. To Mr. Umblevany's surprise, his usually quiet nag seemed possessed of a devil. He reared, and plunged, and curvetted, and cavorted, in a manner that would have done credit to a Mexican mustang, while his terrified master frantically clung to his seat. Notwithstanding his efforts, he was ignominiously unhorsed and rolled in the dust. Mr. Will's impassive features betrayed only the greatest concern, but Mr. Umblevany, suspecting the trick, raised the saddle, as soon as he regained his feet and stead, and drew forth the cause of the strange conduct of his horse.

After his family had been settled, near the Saline, Mr. Will dug a well, placed the kettles in furnaces, and began to make salt. It was found impossible to procure hands among the settlers to do the work, so he went to Kentucky and hired as many negro slaves as were necessary. These, owing to the laws of the territory, had to be taken to Kentucky every thirty days and recognized, or the ordinance would declare them free. Prior to this, salt was brought from the Ohio on pack horses. These works produced one bushel of salt to one hundred and twenty-five gallons of water. The works have long been unused, but there is no doubt it would pay well if worked properly. Conrad Will sleeps at old Brownsville. Perry Wilson says "he deserves the title of Father of Jackson County." His daughter, who is the relict of Wm. Worthen, has reached a great age, and is in possession of a very fine portrait of Mr. Will, painted in oil, which was presented to him by his fellows in the Legislature. The citizens of Jackson County should see to it that a copy is made of this by some good artist, to be hung up in the new and elegant court-house.

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city and appointing the first board of county commissioners when the capital was located it should be called so, who at that time was engaged in salt manufacturing. The capital was located, offered to donate 20 acres of land which offer the commissioners, after investigation was made some time after by Conrad and his sons, Jiggs, Nathan Davis, and James Hall, Jr., the commissioners' court who represented the county. The commissioners for the building of a court house was erected by Marion Fuller, was enclosed and was never completed. Edward Miller had the county jail. Brownsville never was large or flourishing.

William Wilson came from Randolph county to act as Clerk of the first Commissioners' Court, and assist in getting the political machinery of the new county to running smoothly. This is the Wilson who, for nearly 30 years, was one of the Supreme Judges of our State. His home for many years was about two miles from Cairo, the county seat of White county, and here he exercised genuine old Virginia hospitality. When the Constitution of 1848 went into effect, he retired to private life. He died at his home April 29th, 1857, at the good age of 63 years, and met the king of terrors with that serenity that accompanies the consciousness of a well-spent life. Mr. Wilson soon vacated the office of clerk and was succeeded in that office by Edward Humphries, and he in turn was followed by Timothy Nash, who was appointed,—for nearly all officers were appointed in those times. He was Recorder, Judge of Probate, Clerk of County Court and of Circuit Court. Mr. Nash held these offices till his death, which was about the year 1820. He was a faithful officer, and his untimely death was regretted by all who knew him. There were two applicants for the position thus vacated, Singleton H. Kimmel, son of Peter Kimmel, was indorsed by Captain Boon, but his application was unsuccessful. Joel Manning was the other applicant, and secured the appointment. He held the offices for a long term of years, and retired to be succeeded by Col. D. H. Brush, now a resident of Carbondale. Joel Manning was of medium size, weighing probably between 150 and 160 pounds, positive, and some thought, even crusty in

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GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST

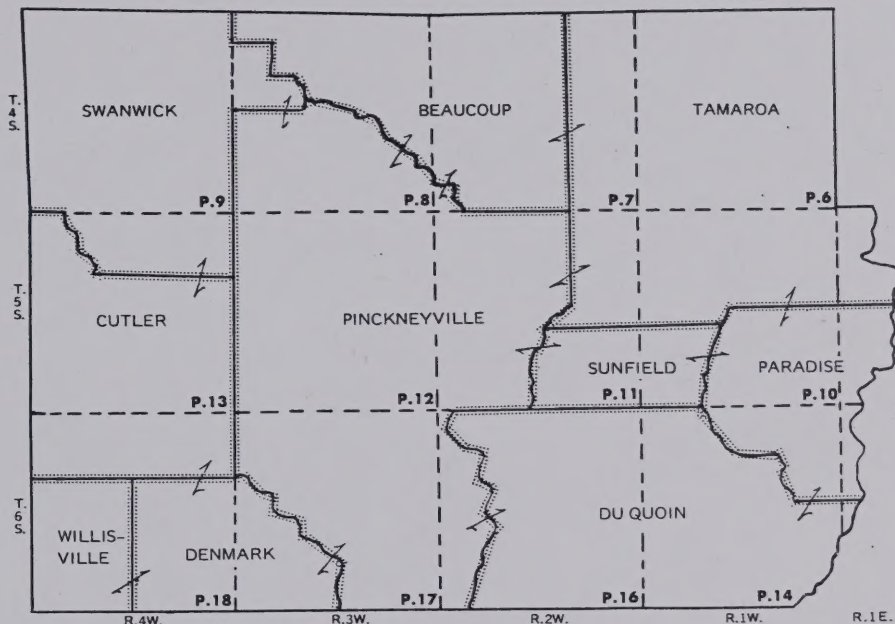
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UNINCORPORATED CITY OR VILLAGE	
SUBDIVISIONS OR AREAS OF SMALL TRACTS	
CIVIL TOWNSHIP BOUNDARY	
PARK	
GAME REFUGE, FOREST, WILDLIFE AREA	
"ETUX" MEANS "AND WIFE"	
"ETVIR" MEANS "AND HUSBAND"	
"ETAL" MEANS "AND OTHERS"	
"(L.C.)" MEANS "LAND CONTRACT"	
"(L.E.)" MEANS "LIFE ESTATE"	
"(L.U.)" MEANS "LIFE USE"	
SCALE: 1 1/4 INCH EQUALS 1 MILE	



HOOK MEANS SAME OWNER FOR BOTH PARCELS.

GENERAL INFORMATION

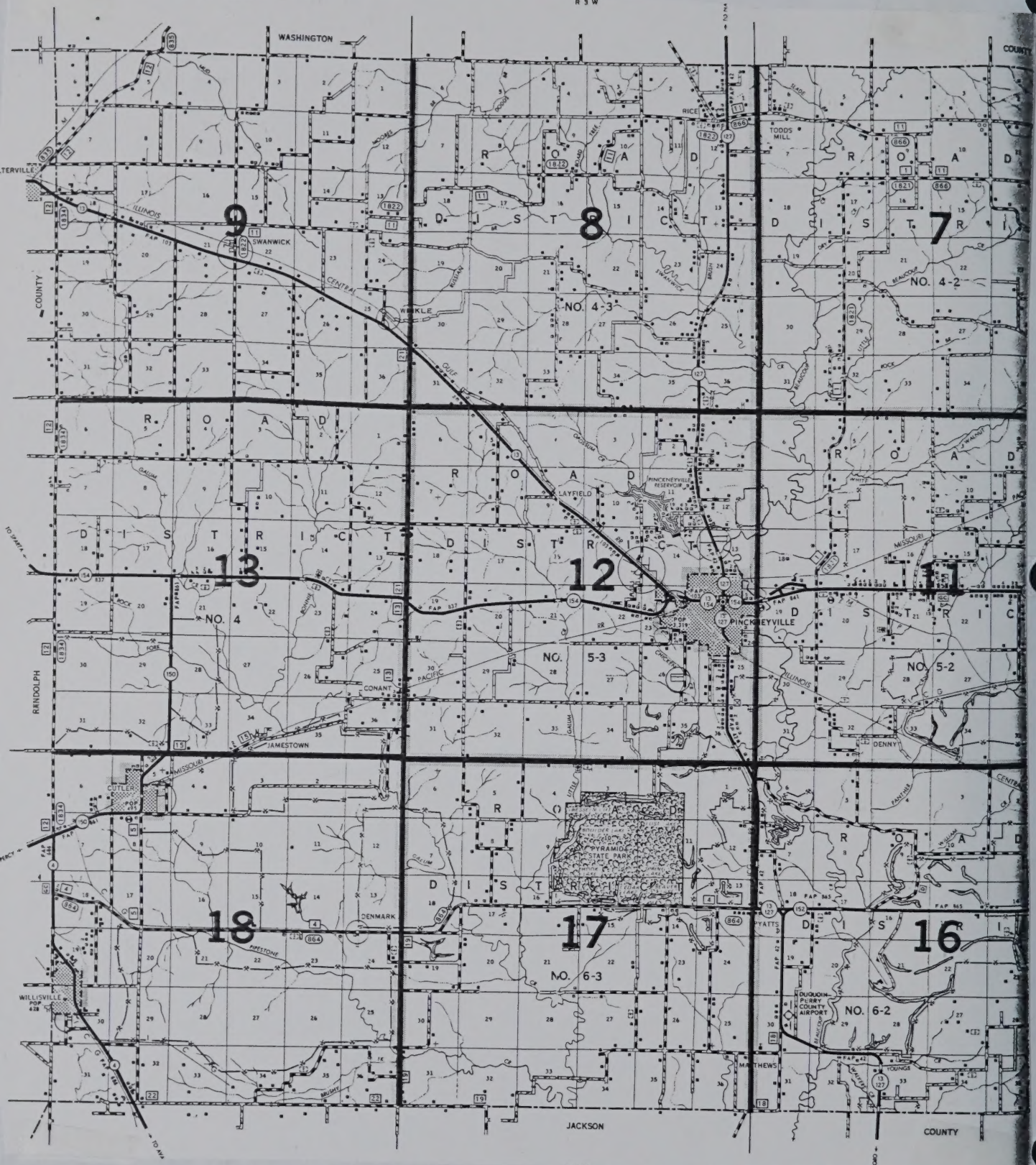
NOTICE: This book is published as a guide to the community. All data herein was gathered from the Official Public Records at the Courthouse and elsewhere. Due to continual sales and transfers of property it is impossible to guarantee 100% accuracy. The contents of this book are not intended for any legal use in sales, trades or transfers of land.

The Index Map above shows the various townships in the county as they are located geographically. Numerals on each township indicate the page number that particular map will appear in detail.

Turn to the INDEX TO OWNERS in the back of the book. The Index to Owners shows alphabetically, every land owner in the county whose name appears on the township maps. To find a land owner, look up his name in the alphabetical index, which will show the section and page number of his land.

Name
BEARD, FRED 9 25

Sec.-Pg.
9 25



GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP PERRY COUNTY ILLINOIS

Base Map Prepared By
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
OFFICE OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING

IN COOPERATION WITH THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

LEGEND

BOUNDARY LINES AND SCREENS

- STATE LINE
- COUNTY LINE
- CIVIL TOWNSHIP OR ROAD DISTRICT LINE
- SURVEYED TOWNSHIP LINE
- NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY LINE
- NATIONAL FOREST PURCHASED AREA
- BOUNDARY OF STRIP MINE OR MINE WASTE AREA

- FOREST PRESERVE OR PARK AREA
- MILITARY RESERVATION

ROADS AND ROADWAY FEATURES

- MARKED ROUTE, U.S., ILL. OR INTERSTATE
- TOLL PLAZA
- HIGHWAY WITH CONTROL OF ACCESS
- (CASING INDICATES FRONTAGE ROAD)
- FEDERAL-AID PRIMARY ROUTE
- FEDERAL-AID SECONDARY OR COUNTY HIGHWAY
- UNIMPROVED ROAD
- GRADED AND DRAINED ROAD
- SOIL SURFACED ROAD
- GRAVEL OR STONE ROAD
- BITUMINOUS SURFACED ROAD
- PAVED ROAD
- DIVIDED HIGHWAY
- MUNICIPAL EXTENSION OR RAMP
- HIGHWAY SEPARATION WITHOUT INTERCHANGE
- HIGHWAY SEPARATION WITH INTERCHANGE

NAVIGATION, DRAINAGE AND STRUCTURES

- HIGHWAY BRIDGES OVER LARGE RIVERS
- TRUSS
- MOVABLE
- ARCH
- OTHER HIGHWAY BRIDGES OVER 20 FT. SPAN
- FORD OVER 20 FT. IN LENGTH
- FREE FERRY
- NARROW STREAM
- INTERMITTENT STREAM
- DRAINAGE DITCH
- CANAL
- DAM
- LEVEE
- DOCK, PIER, OR LANDING
- CANTILEVER
- SUSPENSION
- TOLL FERRY
- NAV
- DAM WITH LOCK

AIRPORTS AND RAILROADS

- AIRPORTS
- SCHEDULED SERVICE
- MILITARY
- RAILWAY OPERATED BY SINGLE COMPANY
- OR OTHER CARRIER ON SAME TRACKS
- RAILROADS (TWO OR MORE TRACKS OF SEPARATELY OPERATED COMPANIES ON ADJACENT RIGHTS-OF-WAY)
- RAILROAD STATION (REVENUE STOP)
- RAILROAD GRADE CROSSING
- RAILROAD ABOVE ROAD
- BELOW ROAD

CITIES AND VILLAGES

- MUNICIPAL CENTER, COUNTY SEAT
- OTHER
- INCORPORATED AREA

CULTURAL FEATURES

- FARM UNIT (FIGURE DENOTES NUMBER OF UNITS)
- BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT
- SCHOOL
- HOTEL OR MOTEL
- HOSPITAL OR NURSING HOME
- CEMETERY
- CHURCH WITH CEMETERY ADJACENT
- MINE SHAFT
- SAWMILL (STATIONARY)
- OIL OR GAS WELLS
- POWER PLANT
- SEWAGE DISPOSAL
- GARBAGE, RUBBISH AND OTHER DUMP
- AUTO OR SCRAP METAL YARD
- SEASONAL DWELLING, TRAILER
- CAMP OR LODGE
- REST AREA
- FAIR GROUND OR RACE COURSE
- ATHLETIC FIELD OR AMUSEMENT PARK
- GOLF COURSE OR COUNTRY CLUB
- COUNTY FARM, ORPHANAGE
- CONFECTIONAL INSTITUTION
- Gauging or Pumping Station (General)
- Compressor or Metering Station
- RADIO OR TELEVISION STATION
- STATE HIGHWAY POLICE STATION
- FISH HATCHERY
- INDUSTRIAL PLANT
- CHURCH
- POST OFFICE
- PUBLIC BUILDING
- GRAVEL PIT OR QUARRY
- GRAIN STORAGE BIN
- STORAGE TANK
- SUBSTATION
- HIGHWAY GARAGE
- INCINERATOR
- RIFLE CLUB
- LOOKOUT TOWER
- DRIVE-IN THEATRE
- SMALL PARK
- SCENIC SITE

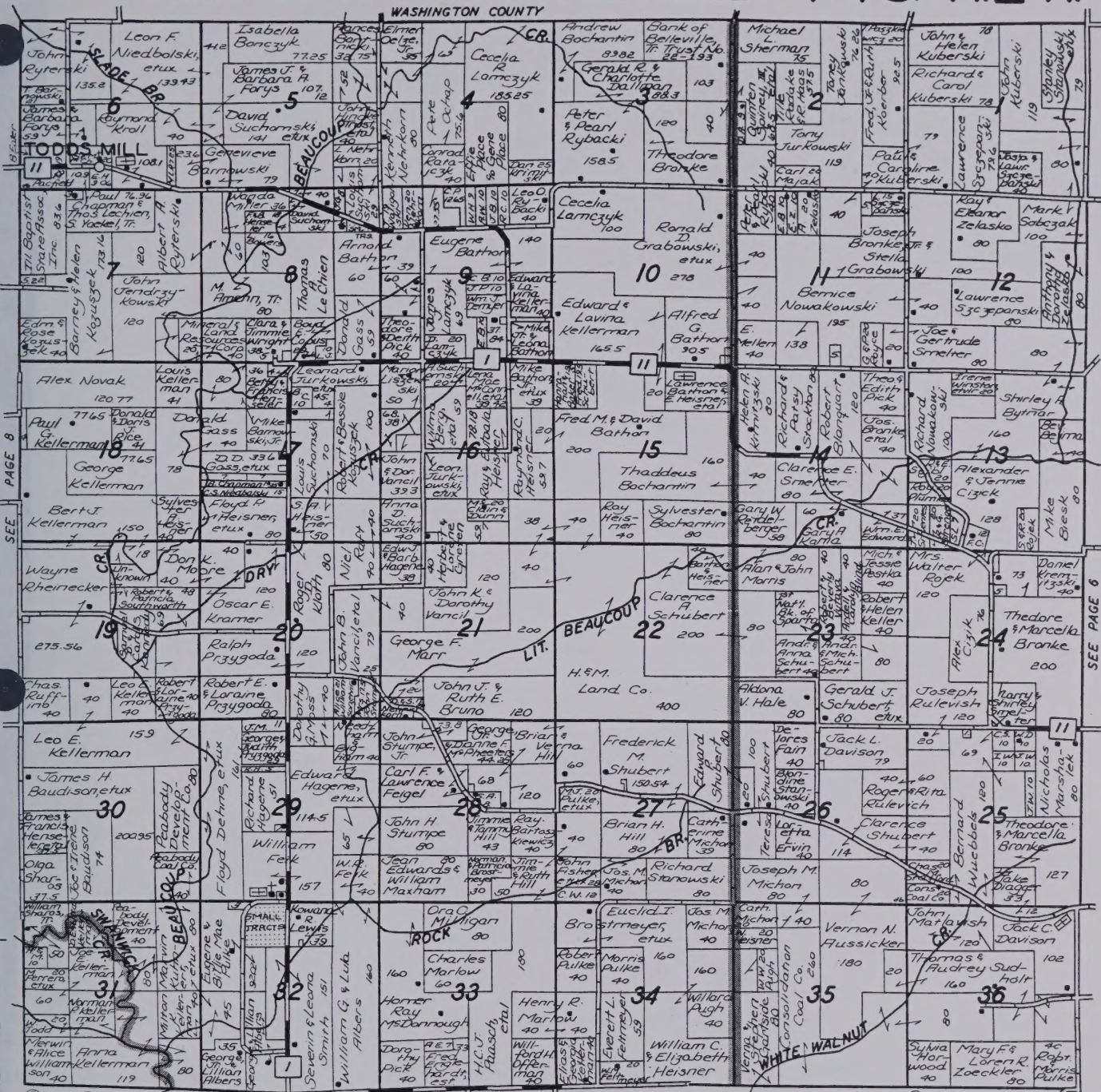
ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO TOWNSHIP MAPS

Township	Page
BEAUCOUP	7,8
CUTLER	13,18
DENMARK	17,18
DU QUOIN	14,16
PARADISE	10,14
PINCKNEYVILLE	7,8,11 12,16,17
SUNFIELD	10,11
SWANWICK	8,9,13
TAMAROA	6,7,10,11
WILLISVILLE	18

MAP PAGE DIVISIONS SHOWN IN RED



WASHINGTON COUNTY



SEE PAGE 8

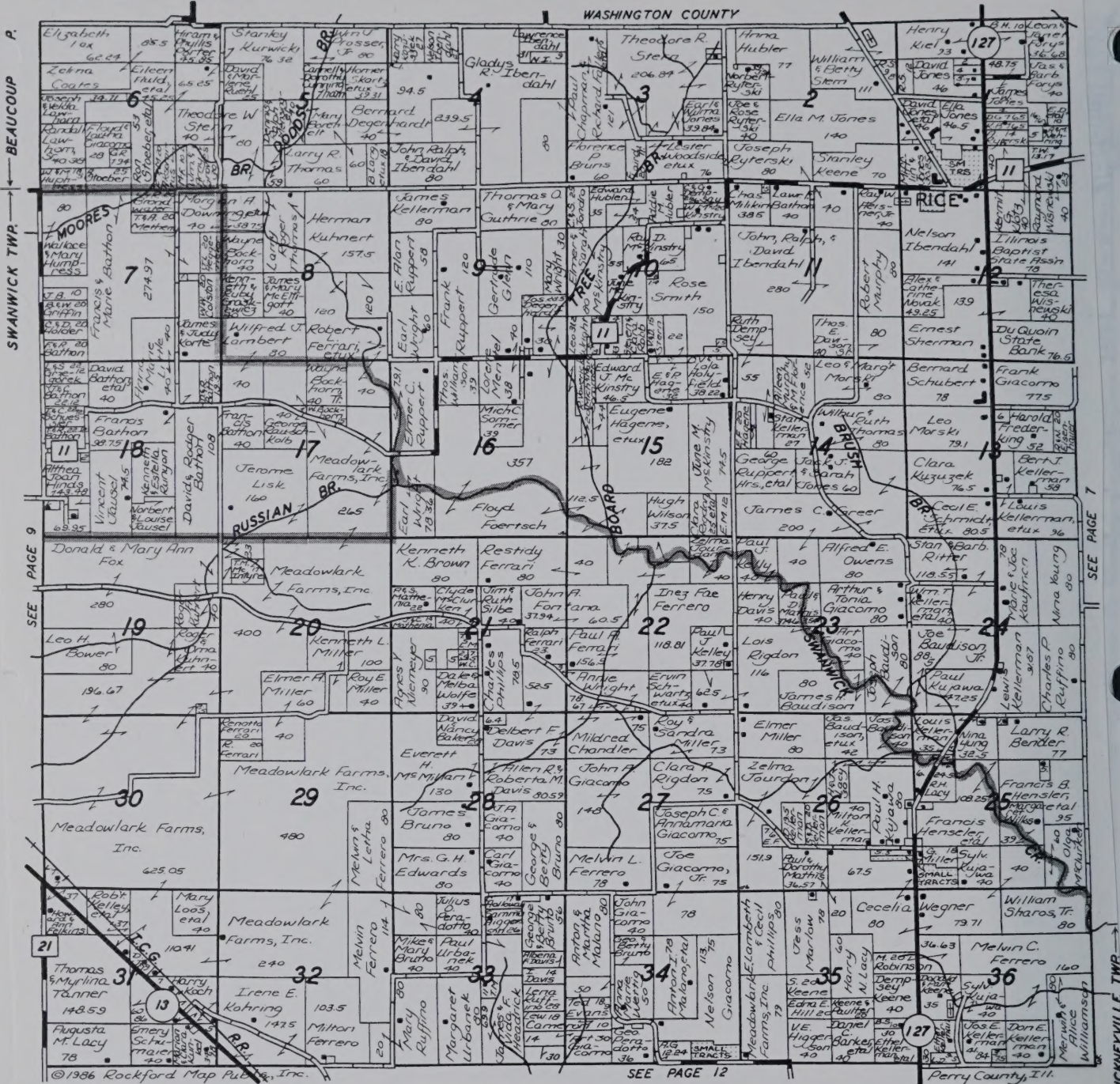
SEE PAGE 6

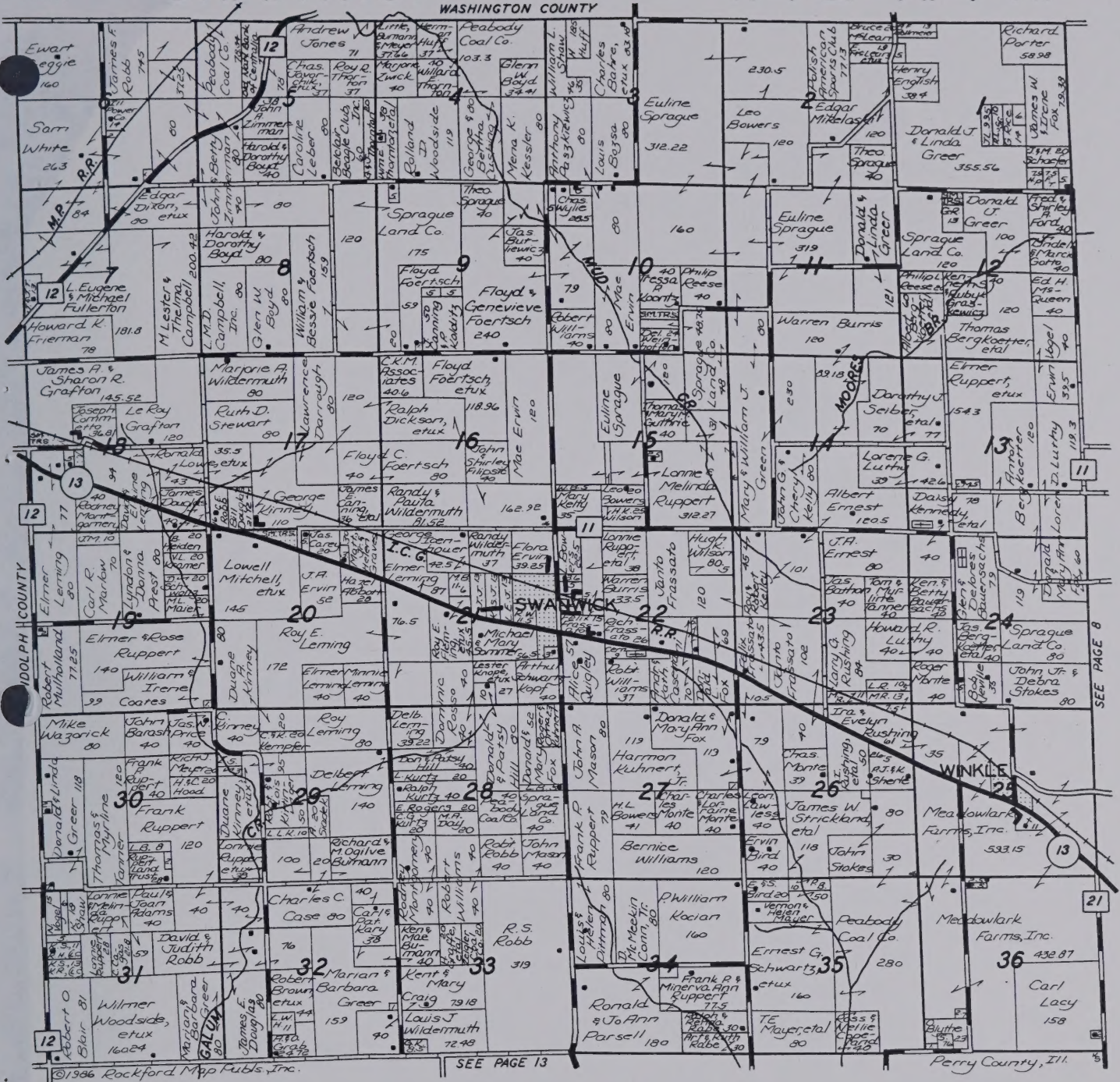
PINCKNEYVILLE TWP.

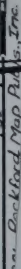
SEE PAGE 11

BEAUCOUP TWP. TAMAROA TWP.

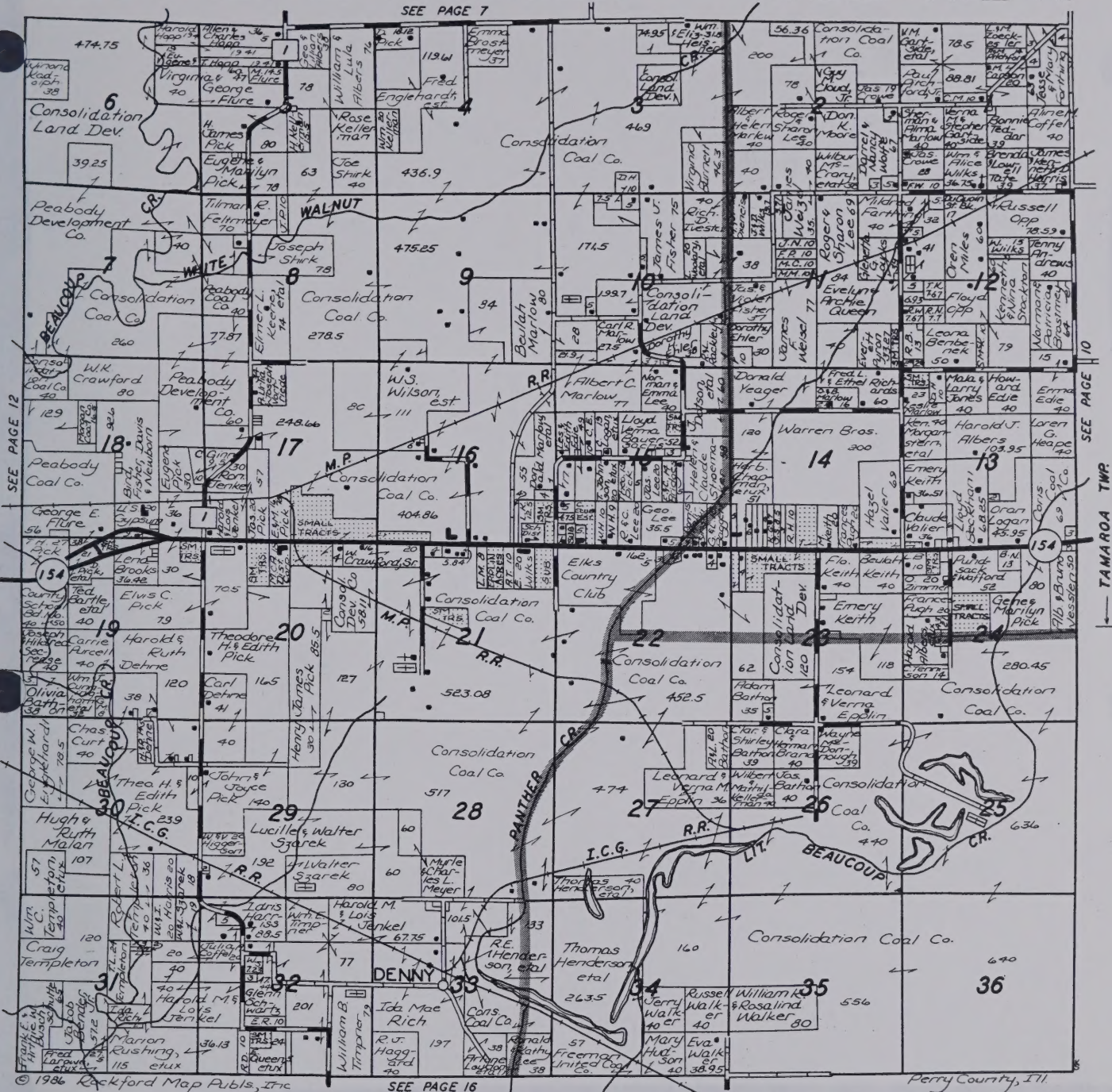
Perry County, Ill.







SEE PAGE 7



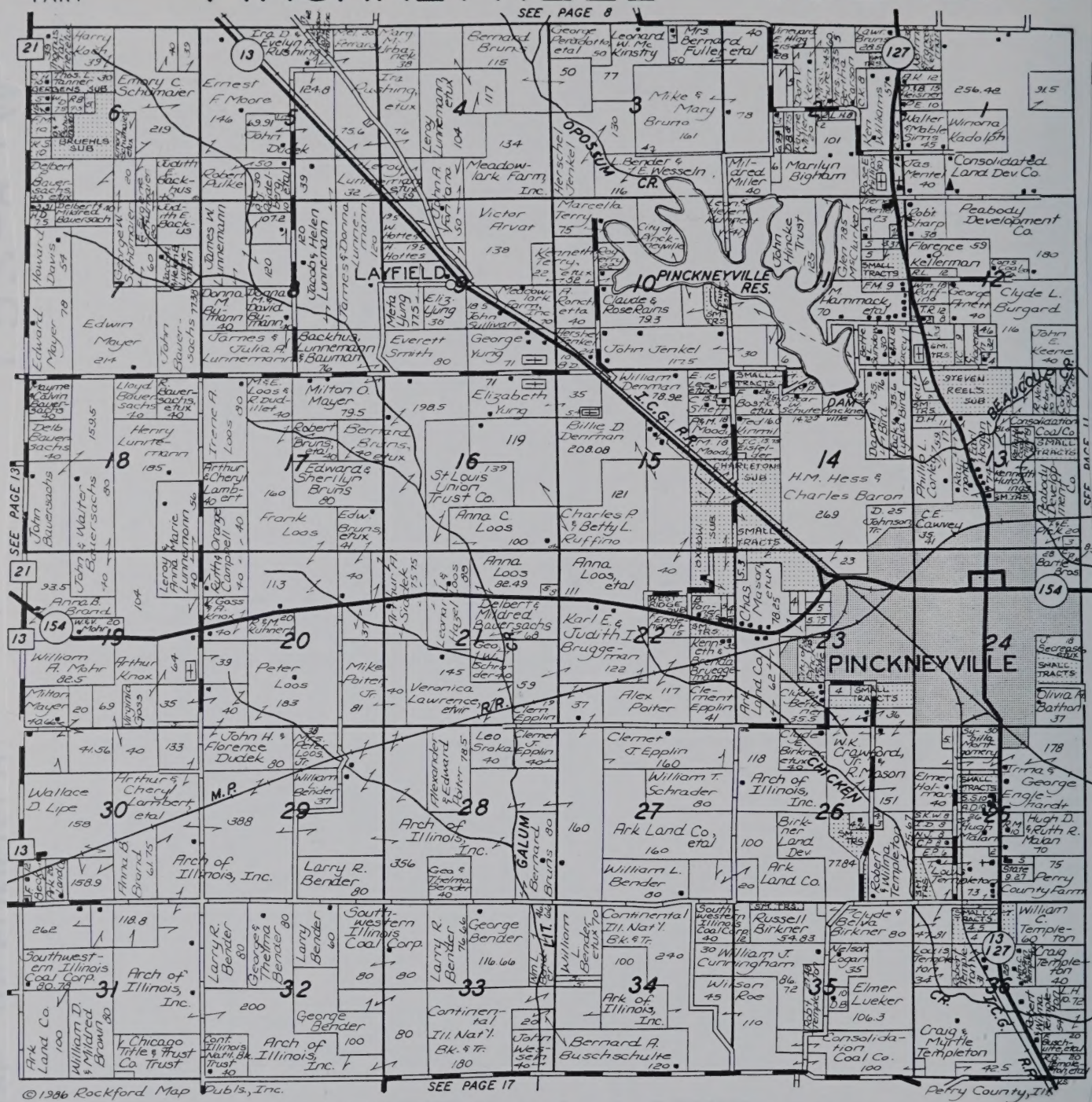
SEE PAGE 12

SEE PAGE 10

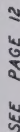
TAMAROA TWP

SEE PAGE 16

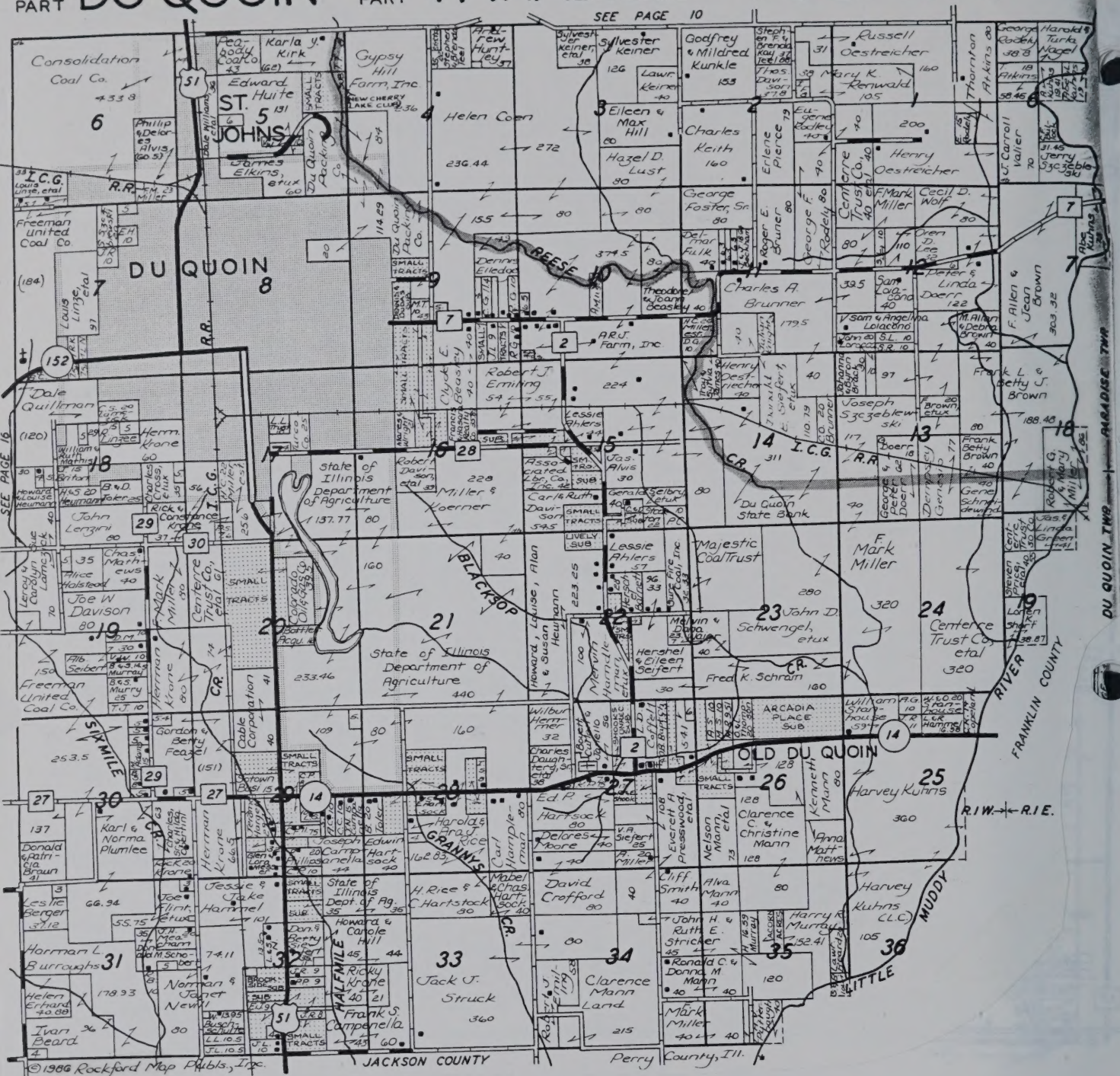
PINCKNEYVILLE TWP — SUNFIELD TWP

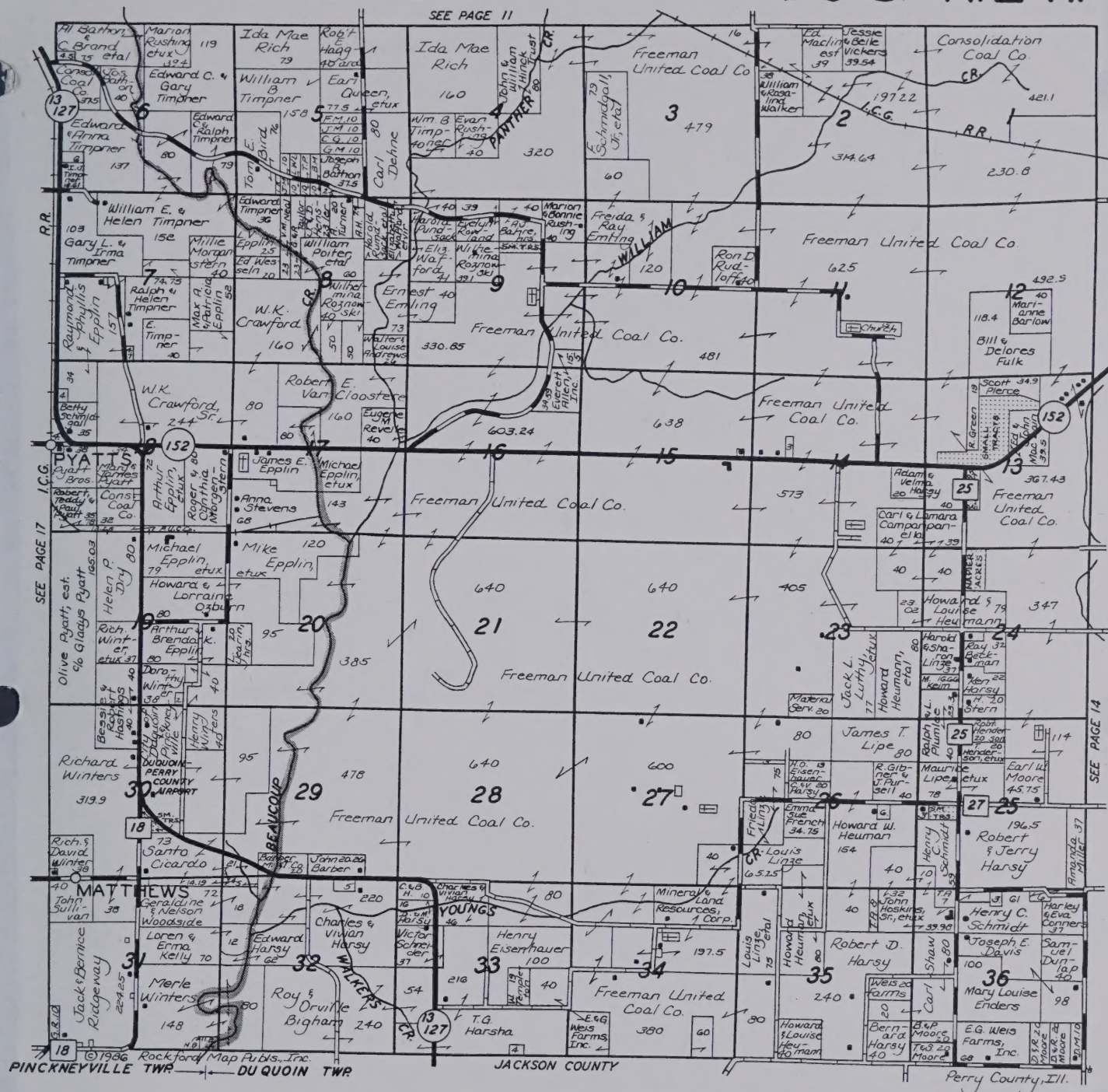


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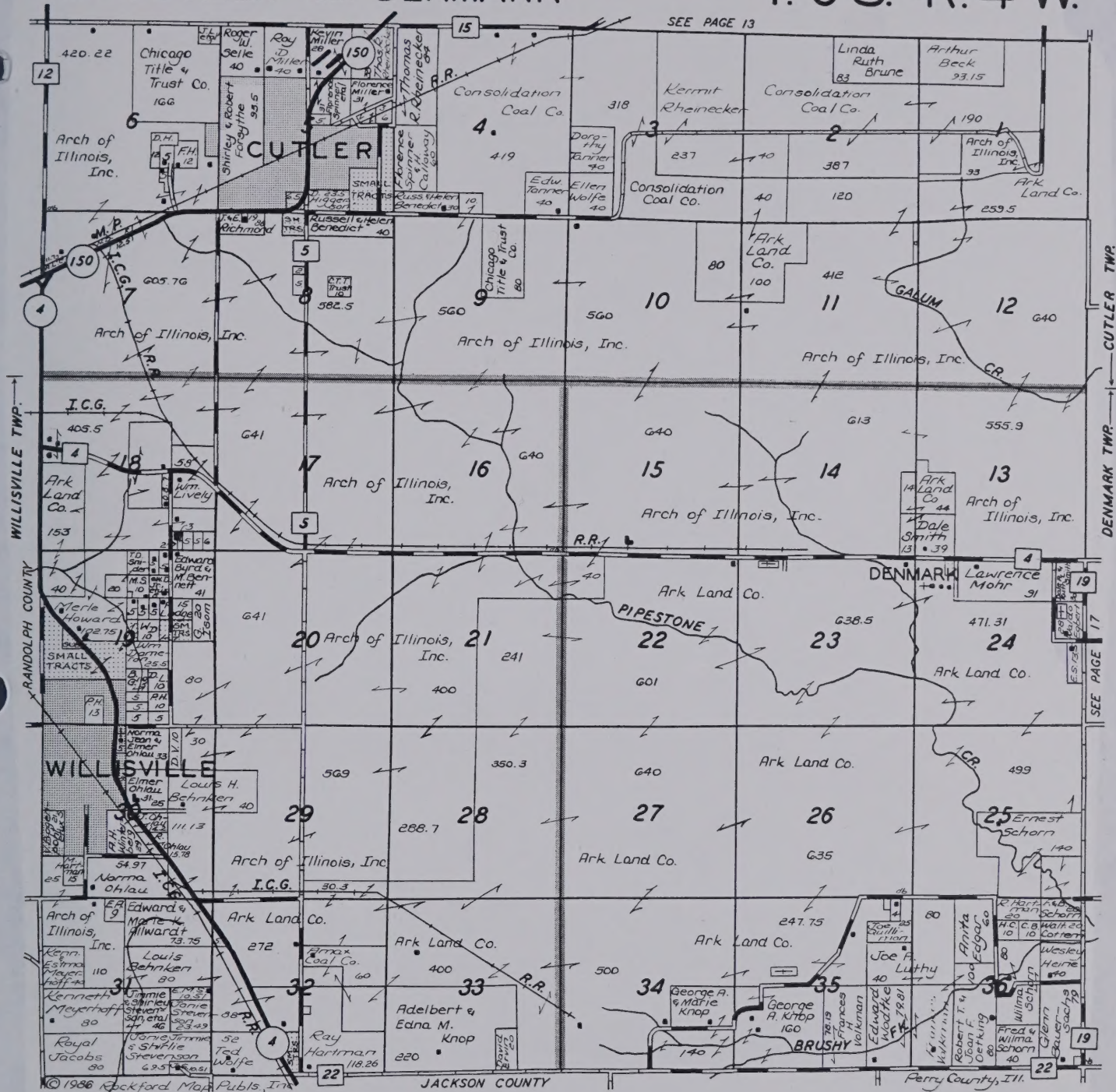
SEE PAGE 10





SEE PAGE 12





IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT LAND DESCRIPTIONS

TOWNSHIP SURVEY INFORMATION

DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW SECTIONS ARE
NUMBERED IN A TOWNSHIP

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

FIGURE 6

TOWNSHIPS

Theoretically, a township is a square tract of land with sides of six miles each, and containing 36 sections of land. Actually this is not the case. Years ago, when the original survey of this state was made by the government engineers, they knew that it was impossible to keep a true north and south direction of township lines, and still keep getting township squares of 36 square miles. As they surveyed toward the north pole, they were constantly running out of land, because the township lines were converging toward the north pole.

If you will turn to one of the township maps in this plat book, you will notice that on the north and on the west of each township, there are divisions of land which show odd acreages. In some townships, these odd acreages are called government lots (because they were given a lot number), and at other times left as FRACTIONAL FORTIES OR EIGHTIES. It was at the option of the original government surveyors as to whether they would call these odd acreages government lots, or fractional forties and eighties.

The reason for these odd acreages is that the government surveyors adjusted for shortages of land which developed as they went north, by making fractional forties, eighties or sixties out of the land on the west side of a township, and the same for the land

**A CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP
CONTAINS 36 SECTIONS OF LAND
1 MILE SQUARE**

**A CIVIL OR POLITICAL TOWNSHIP
MAY BE LARGER OR SMALLER THAN
A CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP.**

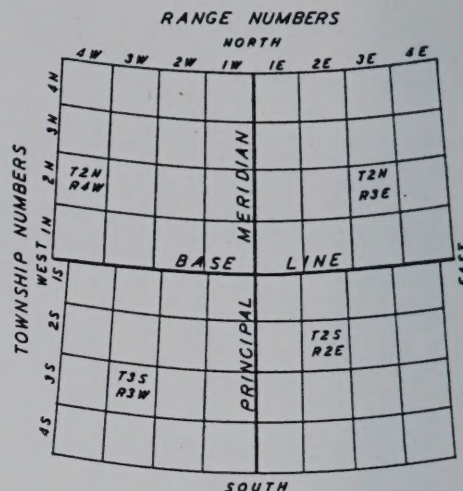


FIGURE 7

on the north side of a township to keep east and west lines running parallel. In other words it was impossible to fit full squares into a circle.

Townships sometimes vary in size from the regularly laid-out township. (see figure 6). Suppose that the dotted line in figure 6 is a river separating two counties. The land north and west of the river could be a township in one county, the land south and east could be a township in another county. Which ever county the land is in, it still retains the same section, township and range numbers for purposes of land descriptions.

Each township has a township number and also a range number (sometimes more than one of each if the township is oversized, or a combination of more than one township and range).

Government surveying of townships is run from starting lines called base lines and principal meridians. Each township has a township number. This number is the number of rows or tiers of townships that a township is either north or south of the base line. Also each township has a range number. This number is the number of rows or tiers of townships that a township is either east or west of the principal meridian (See figure 7). EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LAND SHOULD SHOW THE SECTION, TOWNSHIP AND RANGE IT IS LOCATED IN.

**TOWNSHIPS MAY BE EITHER NORTH OR SOUTH OF THE BASE LINE.
RANGES MAY BE EITHER EAST OR WEST OF THE PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.**

METES AND BOUNDS DESCRIPTIONS

AND EXPLANATION OF DIRECTION IN TERMS OF DEGREES

WHAT IS A METES AND BOUNDS DESCRIPTION? It is a description of a tract of land by starting at a given point, running so many feet a certain direction, so many feet another direction etc., back to the point of beginning. EXAMPLE: In figure 1 notice the small tract of land outlined. The following would be a typical metes and bounds description of that tract of land. "Begin at the center of the section, thence north 660 feet, thence east 660 feet, thence south 660 feet, thence west 660 feet, back to the point of beginning, and containing 10 acres, being a part of Sec. No. etc."

IMPORTANT: To locate a tract of land from a metes and bounds description, start from the point of beginning, and follow it out (do not read it backwards as in the case of a rectangular description).

The small tract of land just located by the above metes and bounds description could also be described as the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the section. In most cases, the same tract of land may be described in different ways. The rectangular system of describing and locating land as shown in figures 2, 3, 4 and 5 is the most simple and almost always used when possible.

A circle contains 360 degrees. Explanation: If you start at the center of a circle and run 360 straight lines an equal angle apart to the edge of the circle, so as to divide the circle into 360 equal parts, THE DIFFERENCE OF DIRECTION BETWEEN EACH LINE IS ONE DEGREE.

In land descriptions, degree readings are not a measure of distance. They are combined with either North or South, to show the direction a line runs from a given point.

HOW TO READ DESCRIPTIONS WHICH SHOW DIRECTIONS IN TERMS OF DEGREES

In figure 8, the north-south line, and the east-west line divide the circle into 4 equal parts, which means that each part contains 90 degrees as shown. Several different direction lines are shown in this diagram, with the number of degrees each varies east or west from the north and south starting points (remember again that all descriptions read from the north or south).

We all know what north-west is. It is a direction which is half-way between North and West. In terms of degrees the direction north-west would read, north 45 degrees west. (See figure 8).

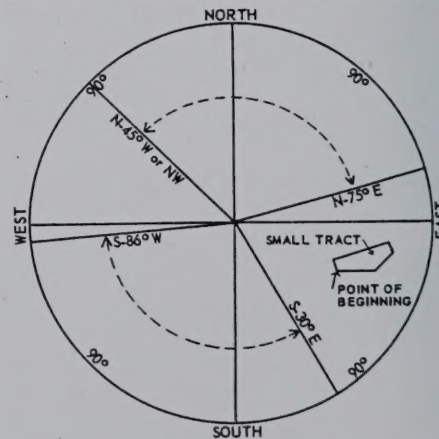


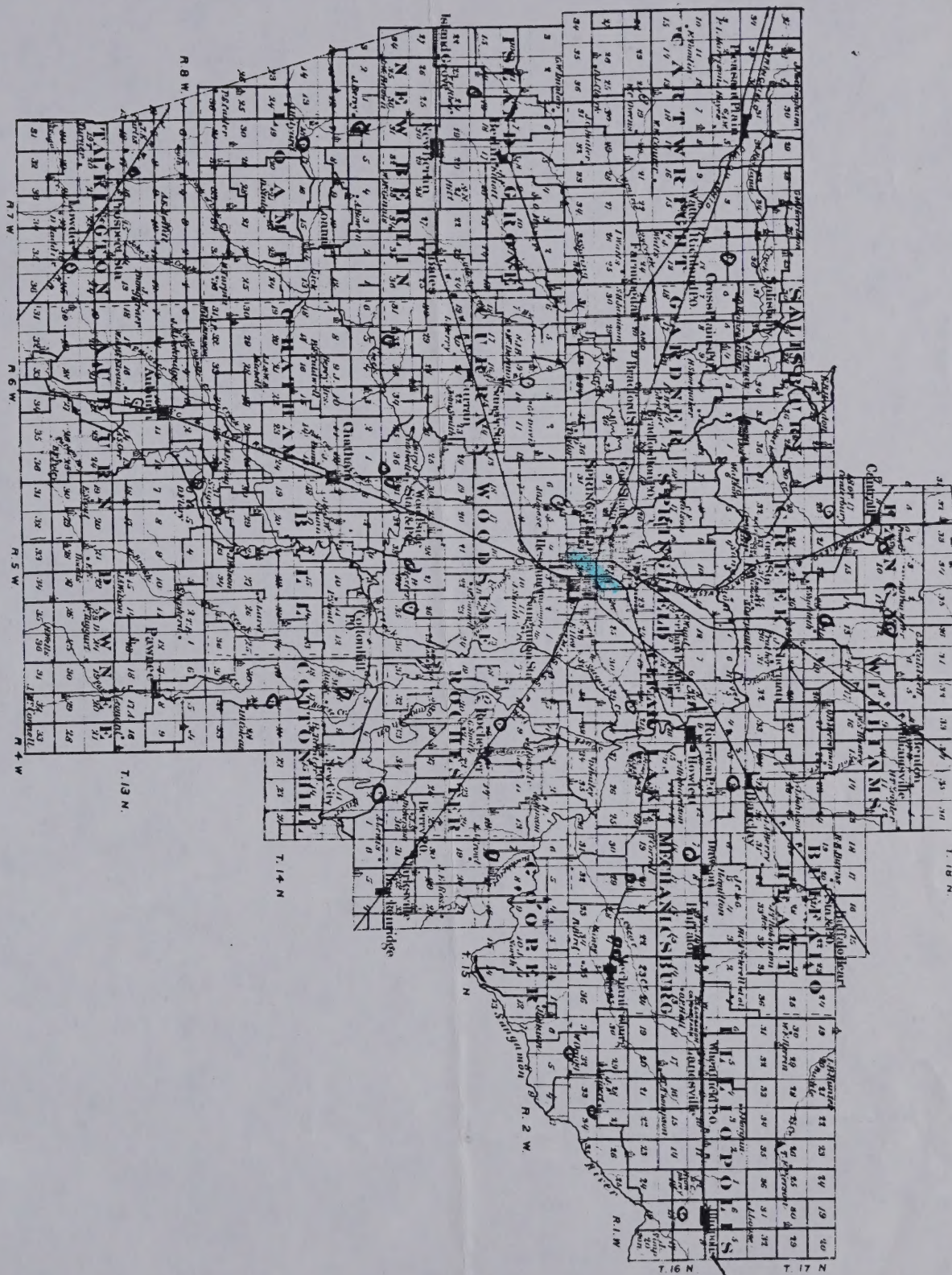
FIGURE 8

EXAMPLE OF A LAND DESCRIPTION IN TERMS OF DEGREES

At this time, study figure 8 for a minute or two.

In figure 8, notice the small tract. The following metes and bound description will locate this small tract. "Begin at the beginning point, thence N 20 degrees west — 200 feet, thence N 75 degrees east — 1190 feet, thence S 30 degrees east — 240 feet, thence S 45 degrees west — 420 feet, thence west — 900 feet back to the point of beginning, containing so many acres, etc.

MAP OF SANGAMON COUNTY



Enlarge

17
1876
map

24

Federal Census

1830

Sangamon County

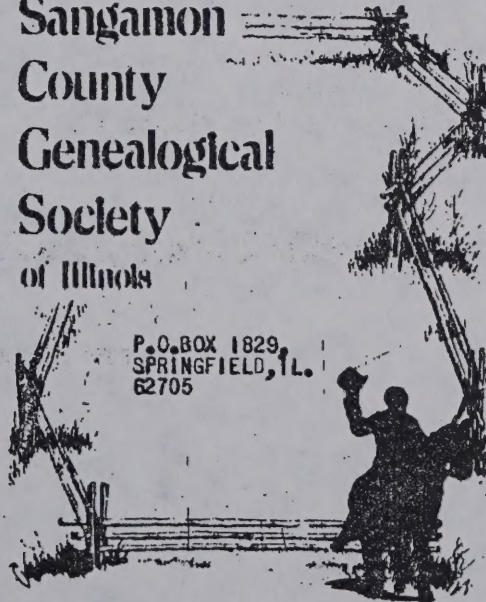
Illinois

TRANSCRIBED BY

ruth z. marko

Sangamon
County
Genealogical
Society
of Illinois

P.O. BOX 1829
SPRINGFIELD, IL.
62705



Liberal German

1830

Sanborn County
Illinois

TRANSMITTED BY

Wm. A. Marko



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Samuel Hutton	0-2-3-0-0-0-1	2-1-0-0-0-1
Silas Harlin	1-0-0-0-0-0-1	0-0-0-0-1
Mathew Harlin	0-0-0-0-0-1	2-0-1-0-0-1
John French	0-0-0-0-0-0-0-1	0-0-1-0-0-0-1-0-0-1
James Harris	1-0-0-0-1	2-0-0-0-1
Elizabeth Harris	0-0-2-2-0-1	0-0-0-0-0-0-0-1
Noah Mason	0-1-0-1-1-0-0-1	0-1-0-1-1-0-0-1
(Masson)		
James Wood	1-0-0-1-0-0-1	0-1-2-1-0-1
Robert Crow	0-1-1-1-1-0-0-1	0-0-2-1-0-0-0-1
Elizabeth Fletcher	0-0-0-0-2-0-0-1	0-0-1-3-0-0-0-1
Job Fletcher, Jr.	1-0-0-0-1	2-0-0-0-1
Job Fletcher	2-2-0-0-0-1-1	1-1-1-0-0-0-1
Anderson Tibbs	0-1-2-1-0-0-1	2-0-1-0-0-0-1
Sugar King	0-0-2-1-0-0-0-0-0-1	0-2-0-2-0-0-1
James Simpson	2-2-1-0-1-0-1	2-1-0-3-1-0-1
Richard Simpson	3-1-0-0-0-0-1	0-1-2-2-0-1
William Drennan	0-0-1-0-0-0-0-0-1	0-0-1-1-0-0-1
Joseph Dodds	1-2-1-2-0-0-1	1-0-1-1-0-1
William Hatchet	0-1-1-0-0-0-1	2-1-0-0-0-1
Gilbert Dodds	2-1-1-0-0-1	1-0-2-0-0-1
William Drenan	2-0-0-0-0-1	0-0-0-0-1
John L. Laughlin	1-1-1-2-0-0-0-1	1-1-1-1-0-0-1
✓ Philo Averil	0-0-1-1-1-0-0-0-1	0-0-0-2-0-0-0-1
John Nuckols	1-1-0-1-0-0-1	2-0-1-1-0-0-1
Daniel Esly	0-0-0-1-0-0-0-1	0-0-0-1-0-0-0-1
Martin Pulliam	2-0-0-0-1	0-0-0-0-1
John L. Drenan	0-0-1-0-1	1-0-0-1

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John Brownell	2-1-0-0-0-1	1-0-0-0-1
Headley Smith	3-3-0-0-0-1	1-0-0-0-0-1
William Baldwin	0-0-0-0-1	1-0-0-0-1
Elly Noll	0-0-2-1	0-1-1-0-0-0-1
William Enix	0-0-0-0-0-0-0-1	0-0-0-0-1-0-0-1
James Enix	1-1-0-0-1	1-0-0-0-1
Evans Poor	2-0-0-0-1	0-0-0-0-1
Leven Hurley	0-0-0-0-0-1	0-0-1-0-0-1
Andrew Drenan	1-0-0-0-1	1-0-0-0-1
Elizabeth Laughlin	0-1-0-1-2	0-0-1-1-1
William Laughlin	0-1-0-0-0-1	1-0-0-0-0-1-0-0-1
William A. Clarke	1-1-0-3-1-0-1	1-0-2-0-0-0-1
Zachariah Peter	1-1-0-1-0-0-1	0-0-0-2-0-1
William Richardson	0-0-1-1-1-0-1	3-1-1
Jacob Metz	2-1-1-1-2-0-0-1	0-2-0-0-0-0-1
David Harmon	0-0-0-0-1	1-0-0-1
Joseph Limon	1-0-0-0-1	1-1-0-0-1
Japhet A. Ball	0-0-0-0-0-1	1-0-0-0-1
John Barns	2-0-0-0-1	1-0-0-0-1
Smith Ball	0-0-0-0-1	0-0-0-0-0-0-0-1
John L. Ball	0-0-0-0-1	2-1-0-0-1
Thomas Long	1-2-1-0-0-1	0-0-0-1-2
Lewis Richardson	1-0-0-0-1	1-0-0-0-1

3 pages from
"Prairie of Promise - Springfield & Sangamon County IL"
- Edward J. Russo (1983)

THE GARDEN SPOT

Peter Cartwright



Courtesy, SVC, Lincoln Library

circuits in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri. His legendary reputation was all deferential treatment of the Orice, when Andrew Jackson served in service, a nervous church official sleeve and pointed out Jackson. Peter Cartwright, "Who is General of his sins and be a better man, do him as quick as a Georgia nigger." Withstanding, unmitigated hatred of right and his young wife, Frances, they settled in Sangamon County in 1823. Sangamon was then the state's largest. Cartwright recalled:

Just north of us was an unbroken Indian country, and the Indians would come in by scores and camp on the Sangamon River bottom, and hunt and live there through the winter. They were a very degraded and demoralized people, and the white people were very much to blame in dealing out the fire-water so freely among them.

Peter Cartwright was an itinerant Methodist minister who became a folk legend in his own time. Cartwright was born in 1785 in Amherst County, Virginia, but moved with his parents to the frontier state of Kentucky as a child. There he discovered the "evil" pleasures of horse racing, card playing, and dancing. Cartwright credited his mother's "earnest prayers" as the cause for his violent conversion to God and Methodism. Cartwright was a natural orator and at 18 was made a full-fledged circuit-riding preacher. The tall, brawny Cartwright took on the devil as his personal enemy. A contemporary remembered the muscular Christianity of Cartwright and others like him who "preached as if the devil had no rights that they were bound to respect, [and] never apologized for their attacks on Satan's kingdom." They also sang old Methodist songs like

*A Methodist is my name
And I hope to live and die the same
Oh, whip the devil around the stump
And hit him a crack at every jump.*

Cartwright became active in local politics and was elected to the state legislature. He eventually opened a school near his home to teach Latin, Greek, and moral philosophy along with the three Rs.

At Cartwright's death in 1872 at 87, he had 9 children, 53 grandchildren, 62 great-grandchildren, and five great-great-grandchildren—a total of 129 direct descendants. The county population grew from 12,000 to nearly 50,000 while Cartwright lived on Richland Creek, due in no small part to families like his.

Today Peter Cartwright is memorialized in the names of Cartwright Township where he lived and the Cartwright Methodist Church. His autobiography, written at the urging of friends, was widely read when published and has been reprinted in the 20th century as an important artifact of 19th century Americana.

the county seat was never moved. But John C. Calhoun became politically unpopular after voting against a federal bill to help states construct canals, and the town resumed the name of Springfield. It had, in 1825, a population of about 500, almost all of whom were white except for some transient Indians and a black woman known as "Aunt Polly."

Springfield's future as a prosperous country town seemed bright throughout the 1820s. The *Sangamo Spectator*, the first county paper, began publication in 1826: it was soon succeeded by the *Sangamo Journal*, which has been published continuously, under various names, ever since. Skilled craftsmen arrived, like Thomas Strawbridge, the county's first saddler. He was followed by a hatmaker, a

cobbler, and several cabinetmakers and carpenters. Jefferson Street was still Springfield's main street; taverns, a distillery, a tannery, and houses were strung along its edges. The surrounding countryside was made up of small, scattered farms. Further out, there were settlements at Auburn, Chatham, Rochester, and Loami. But most of the region was still uninhabited prairie. George Powers, who had arrived in 1821, crossed the Sangamon River, which bisects the county, and built a house which was the first dwelling north of the river. A staunch Democrat, he was a justice of the peace for 19 years and the judge at Abraham Lincoln's first law case.

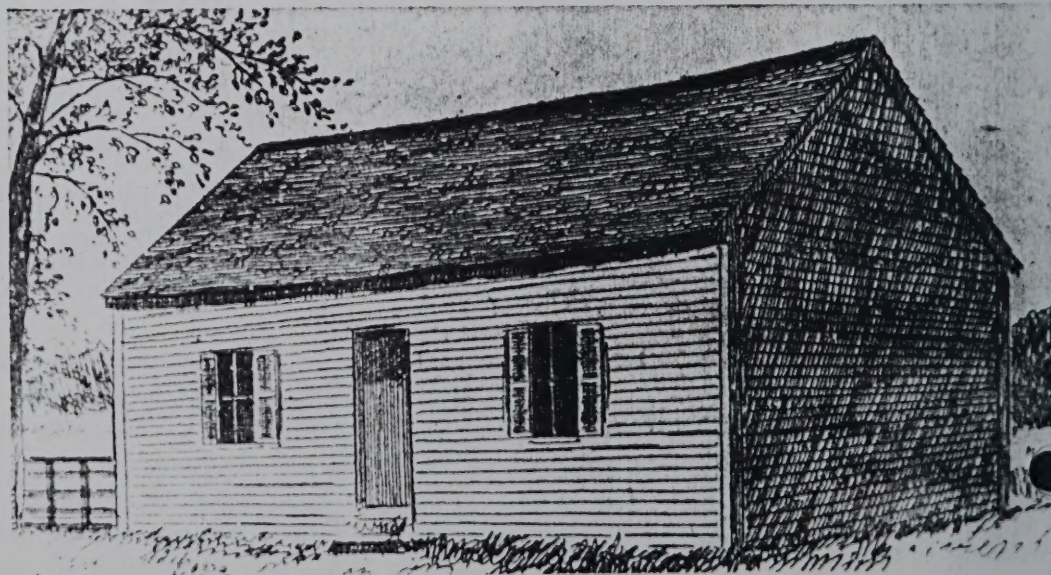
Several mills had been built by the late 1820s and early 1830s. The county's first ones used horsepower, the later ones water power. These mills were crucial to settlement since farmers needed to grind their own corn and wheat in order to make bread. But an outside market for farm products was badly needed if the town was to survive: It cost up to \$25 in gold to go to Chicago by stage. And travel was uncertain, especially in flood season, since there were no bridges in the county until 1835. The cost of transporting corn to market ate up all profit, so most farmers simply fed it to their hogs.

But a great natural disaster would divert Springfield's attention from such problems for a time. The autumn of 1830 was wet and mild until Christmas Eve. Then a foot of snow fell. It continued steadily for nine weeks, alternating with hail and sleet, and piled up four to five feet everywhere. The temperature ranged from freezing to -20 degrees. Most of the corn had not yet been harvested and

food was scarce. Pascal Enos saved many lives by delivering wood with oxen and a sled. (Horses weren't able to get through.) Hogs and fowl died by the hundreds; prairie chickens and deer almost became extinct; and several men lost their way and died pathetically close to settlements. Those who arrived in time to witness the "Great Snow" as it came to be called, were ever after known as Snow Birds.

The frightening isolation during the snowstorm made settlers acutely aware of their poor transportation facilities. They redoubled their efforts for better connections with civilization after the thaw. The cheapest form of travel in those days was by water. The *Sangamo Journal* reported in January 1832 that Vincent Bogue of Sangamon County was making plans to bring a steamboat up the Sangamon River, the area's main waterway. In mid-March Bogue's steamer, *Talisman*, puffed its way slowly, carefully, up the previously unnavigated river, avoiding drifts and leaning timber. Citizens lined the shore at its docking. A great party followed in honor of Captain J.W. Pollock and the *Talisman* crew.

But before the steamer could be unloaded, the water level dropped to a dangerously low point, making it impossible to turn the boat around. The *Talisman* was forced to back downriver and a dam was demolished in order to let it pass. The boat mysteriously burned after reaching St. Louis and Vincent Bogue disappeared, leaving his mill in the hands of angry creditors. No more riverboats floated into Sangamon County and Springfield's hopes for rivertown prosperity were crushed forever. Despite a new Public Square and brick courthouse, Springfield seemed



Justice of the Peace George Power presided in this courthouse near Cantrall during the first half of the 19th century. Early in his career as a lawyer, Abraham Lincoln presented many cases before Judge Power. Courtesy, SVC, Lincoln Library

Early Settlers of Sangamon County

PULLIAM, ROBERT, was born April 12, 1776, in Henry county, Va. His father, John Pulliam, emigrated to Kentucky when Robert was a boy, and the family moved from there to Illinois, arriving in 1796, in what was then called the New Design settlement, now a part of Monroe county. The next year they moved into a settlement in the district of St. Louis, in what was then locally known as "New Spain." They moved to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and a few years later to Randolph county, Ill., near where the town of Red Bud now stands. In 1802 Robert Pulliam improved a farm a few miles east of Belleville, St. Clair county, and about 1803 he settled in the American Bottom, near the Bluff, six or seven miles below the present city of Alton. Mary Stout was born April 9, 1776, but the locality is not known. Robert Pulliam and Mary Stout were married Sept. 13, 1804. In 1815 they moved to St. Clair county, and in the fall of 1817, leaving his family in St. Clair county, he, with two or three hired men, and a woman by the name of Strickland—sister of one of the hired men—to cook for them, he came to Sugar

creek and built a cabin in the timber, on the east side of the creek. The land is now owned by James Scott, and is situated nearly three-quarters of a mile west of a point ten and a half miles due south of Springfield, on a line with Sixth street. When the government survey was made it was found to be on the southwest quarter of section twenty-one, township fourteen north, range five west, and is now in Ball township. That is believed to have been, without doubt, the first habitation of any kind built by white men in what is now Sangamon county. Mr. Pulliam brought with him a herd of cattle and some horses. The growth of grass, which had been luxuriant for ages, afforded ample grazing when there was not any snow. When that covered the ground Mr. P. had the men cut down elm trees, and the stock would live on the buds until the snow passed away. The cabin was built in a forest, composed principally of sugar trees. As the spring approached, Mr. Pulliam put his men to work and made sugar. As the season advanced, and caused the grass to grow, he collected his horses and cattle and returned to his family in St. Clair county in the spring of 1818. He remained there until the spring of 1819, when he came, with all his family, back to Sugar creek, to find his cabin occupied by Zachariah Peter. See his name. Robert Pulliam had six children in Madison and St. Clair counties, namely—

NANCY, born July 26, 1805, in Madison county, married in Sangamon county to John Brownell. See his name.

MARTIN G., born Sept. 17, 1807, in Madison county, married in Sangamon county, Nov. 25, 1827, to Lucy Knotts. They had twelve children in Sangamon county, two of whom died young. **THOMAS J.** married Elizabeth McLaughlin, and resides in Girard, Macoupin county, Ill. **ROBERT L.** married Rebecca Wilson, and lives in Iowa. **SARAH** married Basil Brawner. See his name. They live in Iowa. **GEORGE S.** married Ellen Knotts, has a family of children, and lives in Ball township, within three-quarters of a mile of where his grandfather built the first house in the county. His postoffice is Chatham, Ill. **MARTIN H.** died unmarried, in Iowa, aged twenty-four years. **JOSEPH O.**

married Sarah A. Stewart, and lives in Iowa. **DOROTHY** is unmarried, and lives near Chatham, Ill. **MARY E.** married Harvey Hegler, and lives near Virden, Ill. **CHARLES M.** is unmarried, and lives near Chatham, Ill. Martin G. Pulliam died in June, 1872, and his widow, Mrs. Lucy Pulliam, resides with her son, George S., in Ball township, near Chatham, Sangamon county, Illinois.—1874.

IRWIN S., born Sept. 12, 1811, in Madison county, Illinois, married in Sangamon county, Dec. 18, 1834, to Matilda Nuckolls, who was born in Grayson county, Va., Nov. 16, 1813. They had nine children in Sangamon county, namely: **JOHN R.**, born Jan. 2, 1836. He enlisted, May, 1864, for one hundred days, served full time and one month over, and was honorably discharged. He is unmarried, and lives in Ball township, four miles southeast of Chatham, Sangamon county, Ill. **MARY A.**, born August 19, 1837, married Benjamin H. Taylor, who was born Oct. 2, 1835, in Morgan county, Ill. They have two children, **EDWARD C.** and **WILLIAM SHERMAN**, and live in Pawnee township, six miles east of Auburn, Ill. Benjamin H. Taylor enlisted August 2, 1861, in Co. B, 30th Ill. Inf., served two years, was wounded, suffered amputation of a leg twice, and was honorably discharged August 7, 1863. **JAMES H.**, born Nov. 6, 1839, enlisted Aug., 1862, in Co. B, 14th Ill. Inf., for three years, and was captured at the battle of Guntown, June, 1864. On the 18th of that month he was imprisoned at Andersonville, and was released April 28, 1865, by the collapse of the rebellion. After returning home he was honorably discharged. His weight, in health, was from one hundred and sixty-five to one hundred and seventy-five pounds. When he reached home, one month after his discharge, he weighed one hundred and twenty pounds. He was not sick a day,

Some Available Neighbors (celebrated by Sangamon)

Pulliam

but the loss of flesh and muscle was wholly caused by starvation. James H. Pulliam unites with B. F. Fletcher in confirming the statement made by Stephen Bell about the breaking out of a spring in Andersonville prison. See name of Bell. Mr. Pulliam was married Nov. 26, 1868, to Addie Fairbanks. They had one child, **ORA V.**, and Mrs. Addie Pulliam died

March 25, 1870. James H. Pulliam was married March 4, 1873, to Lydia Shellhouse, and lives now—1876—in Ball township, at his grandfather's old homestead, not where he built the first cabin, but the second. **MARGARET J.** died young. **CHARLES IRWIN**, born August 22, 1844, was married Nov. 19, 1872, to Emily J. Drennan, and lives in Pawnee township, five miles east of Auburn. **GEORGE W.**, born March 31, 1847, was killed by a kick from a horse, aged five years. **THOMAS J.**, born Oct. 27, 1849, lives at the family homestead. **WILLIAM S.**, born April 3, 1852, lost his right hand by being crushed in a corn mill when a boy. He lives at the homestead with his brother, Charles I. **FRANCIS M.**, born Sept. 16, 1858, lives at the homestead. Irwin S. Pulliam died May 8, 1869, and his widow resides with her son, Charles I., at the family homestead in Pawnee township, five miles east of Auburn, Sangamon county, Illinois.

MARY, born Oct. 7, 1814, in Madison county, married in Sangamon county, April 19, 1835, to Ludwell P. Fariss. They had four children, and both died at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. One of the daughters is now the wife of Dr. McBride, of Decatur, Illinois.

MARGARET, born Oct. 13, 1816, in St. Clair county, married in Sangamon county to Samuel Peter, a son of Zachariah. She died at Winterset, Iowa, leaving four children, namely: **ELIZABETH**, **NANCY J.**, **WILLIAM** and **JOHN**.

GEORGE W., born Sept. 12, 1822, in Sangamon county, died June 18, 1872, after having been thirty years an invalid, though the immediate cause of his death was being thrown from a wagon by a runaway team. He lived with his brother, Irwin S., until the death of the latter, and remained with the family until his own death.

Robert Pulliam died July 31, 1838, seven miles south of Carlinville, in Macoupin county. His widow died July 1, 1847, in Sangamon county, Illinois.

A paper was prepared by Gov. John Reynolds, to be read at the first old settlers' meeting in Sangamon county, in 1859. In that paper Gov. Reynolds related some incidents in the life of Robert

Pulliam. It was not read, as intended, but came into my hands. It is known to all the old settlers that Mr. Pulliam wore an artificial leg. Gov. Reynolds says that one of Mr. Pulliam's legs became dislocated, and in the summer of 1808 it was found to be absolutely necessary to amputate it in order to save his life. Dr. Tuthill, of Cahokia, performed the operation. The Governor says: "I resided with my father in the neighborhood of Mr. Pulliam, and knew the circumstances of the amputation. The patient possessed such courage that he held his body as firm as a rock, without assistance, during the operation. I presume this was the first amputation of a limb that occurred in Illinois, and at that time was considered a surgical operation almost superhuman." Gov. Reynolds describes Mr. Pulliam as a man of fine proportions and perfect physical development. He says the circumstances of his life prevented his obtaining an education from books, to any considerable extent, but his natural good sense and opportunities for studying men, enabled him to hold a place in the front rank of business men of that time. He was fond of the rude sports of the times; such as horse racing, hunting, and games of various kinds, but later in life he felt that the example was injurious, and changed his course. He first united with the Baptist church, and then, for greater convenience, connected himself with the Methodist church, and his wife did the same. They continued in its communion to the end of their lives. Mr. Pulliam understood the advantages of improved machinery, and endeavored to introduce it into the settlement whenever it was practicable. He was one of the earliest to build a mill in the county. It was run by tread wheel, and the motive power was either horses or oxen. All the early settlers raised cotton quite extensively, and he was one of the first, if not the first, to introduce a cotton gin into the settlement.

and son, COLUMBUS A. and IDA BELL, and reside in Ball township.

BALL, JAPHET A. was born July 5, 1800, in Madison county, Ky. When a young man he went to Clarksville, Tenn., where he learned the trade of a blacksmith with his brother John S. From there he went with his brother to Eddyville, Caldwell county, Ky., and from there to Sangamon county, arriving late in Dec., 1825, in what is now Woodside township. He was married Dec. 2, 1828, to Sarah Henderson. They had two children—

CLARISSA J., born in Sangamon county, married Jeremiah Penicks. They had four children, and Mr. Penicks died. Mrs. Penicks and her children reside at Palmer, Christian county.

JAMES H., died in his fourteenth year.

Mrs. Sarah Ball died March 12, 1832. Japhet A. Ball was married May, 1834, to Marinda Davis, who died April 12, 1835. Mr. Ball was married Sept. 30, 1863, to Melissa Morison. They have two children—

JOHN M. and

MARY M., and reside east of Sugar creek, in Ball township, four miles south-east of Chatham.

Japhet A. Ball enlisted July, 1827, in Col. Tom M. Neal's Battalion of mounted volunteers, to fight the Indians in the north part of the State. This was known as the Winnebago war. He again enlisted, and was commissioned by Gov. Reynolds as First Lieutenant, June 18, 1831. A treaty with Black Hawk, the chief, terminated hostilities. The Indians commenced depredations again, in the spring of 1832. J. A. Ball was commissioned by Gov. Reynolds, April 28, 1832, as Capt. of a Company in Long's Odd Battalion of Inf. It was mustered out in June, 1832, for the purpose of changing to a mounted organization, but that ended his military career. Mr. Ball served from 1823 to 1836 as Justice of the Peace. He was elected and commissioned by Gov. Bissell, Nov. 14, 1857, as Associate Judge of Sangamon county, for four years. The township organization being adopted in 1860, terminated his official career. The township of Ball was named for him.

Judge Ball says that on the first day of Jan., 1831, while the "deep snow" was

falling, he killed fourteen deer. They would founder in the snow, and were easily taken. He built a saw mill on Sugar creek, and sold a large quantity of lumber at the mill, and at times kept teams running to Springfield. The scarcity of money for a few years after the financial crash of 1837, was very severe on the new settlements. The Judge says that during one of those years he did an extensive business in the lumber trade, and his total receipts in cash was exactly *seventy-five cents*.

BALL, SMITH, was born July 10, 1810, in Madison county, Ky., came to Sangamon county, Ill., arriving at the house of his brother, Japhet A., in 1829. He was married June 13, 1837, to Rebecca Moffatt. They had one child in Sangamon county, and in the fall of 1839 moved to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. In the spring of 1840 he moved to Jefferson county, where they had six children. Of their seven children—

EMILY A., born March 27, 1838, in Sangamon county, was married in Iowa to William Case. They have six children, and reside in Marshall county, Iowa.

MARY M., born March 23, 1840, in Iowa, was married there to George B. Phillips. They have six children, and reside near Wooster, Iowa.

NANCY J., born August 30, 1842, died aged 22 years.

GEORGE W., born June 7, 1847, in Jefferson county, Iowa, is a practicing lawyer, unmarried, and resides at Iowa City.

MARGARET C., born Dec. 10, 1847, in Iowa, was married there to Richard Fisher. They have two children, and reside near Wooster.

LEWIS C., born Jan. 18, 1852, and

FRANK P., born Feb. 25, 1854, reside with their parents, near Wooster, Jefferson county, Iowa.

BALL, WILLIAM, born in Madison county, Ky., came to Sangamon county about 1835, and moved to Jo Daviess county.

BALL, JANE, born in Madison county, Ky., married William Richardson, came to Sangamon county in 1829, and died in this county. Lewis B. Richardson, of Auburn township, is her son.

BALL, BETHANY, born Aug. 15, 1790, in Madison county, Ky., married John Brawner. *See his name.*

BALL, POLLY, born in Kentucky, married in Sangamon county to John Ramey, moved to Missouri, and both died there.

BALL, ELIZABETH, born in Madison county, Ky., married William Brawner. *See his name.*

BALL, LUCY, born in Kentucky, married in Sangamon county to Daniel Morris, moved to Texas, and after residing there ten years, returned to Sangamon county, and both died, leaving several children.

Mrs. Nancy Ball, mother of John S., Japhet A., Smith, William, Jane, Bethany, Polly, Elizabeth and Lucy, came with the last of her children to Sangamon county in 1829, and died at the house of her son, Japhet A., in 1846.

BALL, JOHN S., born about 1795, in Madison county, Ky. Went to Clarksville, Tenn., and from there to Eddyville, Ky., from there to Sangamon county, and after spending several years, returned to Kentucky; back to Sangamon county, then to Jo Daviess county; from there to Missouri, where he left his family, went to California, and at the end of three years returned to his family in Missouri. Now resides with his sons in Morgan county. His son—

THOMAS H., married in Morgan county to Eliza A. Hodgson, has two

Drennan

DRENNAN, WILLIAM, born April 9, 1768, in Pendleton District, South Carolina. Mary Thomas was born Jan. 13, 1771. They were married about 1790. Six of their children were born in that district, and they moved to Caldwell county, Ky., about 1803, where they had six children. In the fall of 1817 they moved to Illinois, first stopping on Wood river, about two miles from Alton, in Madison county. Their destination was the San-ga-ma country, but it was more economical to remain idle that winter than to move up, and thus incur the necessity of hauling provisions for themselves and stock. Early in 1818 William Drennan, his half brother, Joseph Drennan, his son-in-law, Joseph Dodds, and George Cox, left their families near Alton, and, with their teams, farming implements, provisions, and all the young men and boys belonging to the families who were able to assist in making a home, started, piloted by a white man named William Moore, who had belonged to a company that had been over the country before, in fighting the Indians. He was called an Indian Ranger. Arriving at Sugar creek, they took a day or two for exploring, and on March 10, 1818, drove to the spot on which William Drennan built his cabin and which proved to be section 32, town 14, range 5 west, when the government made its survey. It is on the northwest side of Sugar creek, and about twelve miles nearly due south of Springfield, and near where the Sugar creek Cumberland Presbyterian church now stands. Immediately after their arrival they built two cabins. One was occupied by George Cox alone. The other was occupied for the summer by William and Joseph Drennan and Joseph Dodds.

That was the one spoken of as belonging to William Drennan. As they had not the slightest idea of cultivating the prairie, these three men agreed to clear all the land they could in one body, and have a crop from it that year in common, with the understanding that before another year they were all to work together until an equal sized piece was cleared for the other two. They cleared the timber from about fifteen acres, fenced it, plowed as well as they could among the roots and stumps with a little short wooden mould-board plow, and planted it in corn and pumpkins. The soil in the timber was very light—so much so that in some places they would almost sink in over their shoes. In fencing this land, they inclosed about three-fourths of an acre of prairie. After they had plowed and planted their crop, one of the men suggested that it was quite a waste to have that under fence and nothing growing on it, and proposed that they break it up and plant something on it. In order to make sure work, they uncoupled one of their wagons, hitched four horses to the forward wheels, and fastened their wooden mould board plow to the axle. They soon found this was a failure.

Try as they would, the plow would not enter the sod, and they reluctantly gave it up. While they were taking off the team and plow, one of the boys, full of fun and mischief, took up a hoe and began to shave the grass off, saying he could break the prairie with his hoe. That suggested an idea to one of the men, and he, also, took a hoe and began shaving the grass. It was the work of but a few minutes to remove the sod from a spot several feet in diameter. He then called one of the other men, and proposed that, as they were well advanced with their work, and there were seven or eight of them, and all had hoes, that they call all hands together, and shave the grass from the whole piece, plant something on it, and see what would be the result. The man spoken to first, laughed at the idea as ridiculous, but after studying a moment, he fell in with it, and the men and boys were all called up, and the grass shaved off, holes dug, and corn and pumpkin seed planted. They did not touch it any more; that killed the grass. The crop was fully twice as much in proportion to the area, as that planted among

the stumps, and the next spring it broke up the nicest of any land they had ever seen. This taught them an important lesson, and caused them to make greater exertions to induce some one to invent a plow that would break the prairie. I have this account from the venerable William Drennan, who was one of the young men that assisted in doing the work, and who has lived in sight of the spot to the present time. Several years elapsed before a plow was invented that would do good work at breaking. In the mean time the early settlers continued clearing their land, that they might have it to cultivate, and were always uneasy for fear their timber would be exhausted.

There can be but little doubt that the same labor required to destroy the timber on one acre would have shaved the grass from two acres, with no better implements than a hoe. They could, by that means, have had better land to cultivate, twice the quantity of grain raised, and saved their timber, but the probability is they never thought of it. After the provisions they brought with them were exhausted, one of their number would return south, load a couple of horses with provisions, salt, and other indispensables, in regular pack saddle style, and bring them to their new home. The distance was between sixty and seventy miles. They brought cows in the spring, and had plenty of milk. Wild honey was abundant, and Mr. Drennan told the writer that two of their number would cut down a hollow tree where bees had stored their wealth, and with a few hours work, would bring in from two to five gallons of honey. While they were doing this, others of their number would be looking for more bee trees, so that they always had four or five trees ahead, and knew just where to go when they needed more honey. For meat, they would hunt as the necessities required, some times one, and often all would hunt. In warm weather they would take venison, the breast of turkeys and geese, cut the meat into thin slices, sprinkle a small quantity of salt on it, and dry it on a frame work of sticks about three feet high, setting the frame in the sun, with a smouldering fire underneath. In this way the meat would soon be cured, and ready for use at any time. This they called jerked meat, a considerable

supply of which could be kept on hand. Fresh meat, jerked meat, milk, honey and bread, constituted their bill of fare during the first summer. As trips were made back and forth, some of the younger sons of those who had families were brought to the new settlements. After the crops were cultivated, the men who had families returned to them, leaving the unmarried men and boys to take care of the property. The four men who came up in the spring, all brought their wives and children in the fall of that year. Mr. Cox arrived first, Joseph Drennan next, and, William Drennan, with his son-in-law, Joseph Dodds, came together, arriving Dec. 3, 1818. Of the twelve children of William Drennan, Sen.—

MATTIE, born in South Carolina, married in Kentucky to Joseph Dodds. See his name.

SAMUEL, born in South Carolina, married in Kentucky to Celia Greer, and died there, leaving a family.

WILLIAM, born Oct. 15, 1797, in Pendleton district, S. C., came to Kentucky, and from there to Sangamon county with his father, arriving March 10, 1818, in what is now Ball township. He was married May 30, 1822, in Sangamon county, to Margaret Anderson. They had twelve children, all born in Sangamon county, viz: **JAMES A.**, born Aug. 6, 1828, married Dec. 8, 1853, to Rachel Cannon. They have six children, **JANNETTA F.**, **MARY E.**, **ROBERT W.**, **MINNIE W.**, **IRA** and **FREDERICK**, and reside in Ball township, five miles northeast of Auburn. **SAMUEL**, born Oct. 30, 1829, went to the Pacific coast in 1852, was married there May 28, 1868, to Louisa Fernald, who was born April 4, 1839, in North Berwick, Maine. They have three children, **EDITH A.**, **MABEL L.**, and **DORA A.**, and reside in Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz county, Cal. **JOHN T.**, born Jan. 13, 1832, enlisted August 9, 1862, at Chatham, in Co. I, 73d Ill. Inf., for three years. He was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863, lay five days on the battlefield, before medical aid was given. He recovered, but is permanently disabled. He was discharged on account of physical disability, June 16, 1864, and resides with his parents in Ball township. **WILLIAM**, Jun., born March 7, 1833, was married

Feb. 22, 1853, to Lucinda Cannon, and moved to Shelby county, Mo. They had four children, **HENRY C.**, **CHARLES W.**, **DANIEL D.** and **MARGARET F.** **William Drennan** enlisted in Co. F, 37th Mo. Inf., in 1862, to aid in suppressing the slaveholders' rebellion. A body of rebels, under the notorious Bill Anderson, lay in ambush until three companies of Union soldiers were in their power, when two companies were nearly annihilated, eighty men being slaughtered, it is believed, without an opportunity to surrender. It occurred near Centralia, Boone county, Mo., Sept. 27, 1864. **William Drennan** was among the slain. His widow and children reside near Shelbyville, Shelby county, Mo. **MARTHA A.**, born April 25, 1835, married **William Kenney**. See his name. **REBECCA**, born May 3, 1837, married **James Ewing**, April 7, 1857. They have four children, **ALICE M.**, **CORA B.**, **WILLIAM M.** and **JAMES F.**, and reside at Ivanhoe, Shelby county, Mo. **MARGARET**, born Jan. 30, 1839, resides with her parents. **NANCY**, born Nov. 29, 1840, married **James M. Nuckolls**. See his name. They had one child, **LAURA M.** She resides with her mother. **Mrs. Nuckolls** married **James Bennington**. They have one child, **JOHN**. Mr. Bennington and family reside five miles east of Auburn, in Pawnee township. **ROBERT** died, aged sixteen years. **FRANCIS N.**, born July 5, 1845, married **Sarah Graham**. They have no children, and reside near Johnstown, Bates county, Mo. **MARY E.**, born March 24, 1847, married **Benjamin F. Fletcher**. See his name. **EMILY J.**, born May 18, 1851, married **Charles I. Pulliam**. See his name. **William Drennan** had his left hand amputated April 3, 1875, as the only way to save his life from the effects of a cancer. He and his wife are both living in view of the farm where he assisted his father in making improvements, March 10, 1818. There is no other man living in the county who was in it at that time. He is consequently, at this date—1876—beyond a doubt, the oldest inhabitant of Sangamon county.

RACHEL, born in South Carolina, married **Alexander Ritchie**, in Sangamon county, Ill. He died at Sulphur Springs, Hopkins county, Texas, where she now resides—1876.

THOMAS, born in South Carolina, was married in Sangamon county, to **Eveline Moffitt**. They had seven children. **JAMES A.** and **REBECCA** are unmarried and reside with their mother. **MARY F.** married **James Bridges**. See his name. **THOMAS L.** married **Mary Knotts**, and live in Ball township. **John C.** and **MARTHA E.** are unmarried and reside with their mother. **Thomas Drennan** died Sept. 13, 1848, and his widow resides in Ball township.

EZEKIEL N., born June 28, 1802, in South Carolina, was married June 16, 1825, in Sangamon county, Ill., to **Mary Viney**, who was born Dec. 26, 1807, in Kentucky, and came with her parents to Illinois, in 1817. **E. N. Drennan** and wife had ten living children in Sangamon county, Ill., and they moved to Adair county, Mo., in Sept. 1859. Of their ten children, **WILLIAM S. V.**, born July 20, 1826, died unmarried, Aug., 1857, at Granby, Newton county, Mo. **ALFRED D.**, born May 5, 1828, died unmarried, March 14, 1852, in Sangamon county, Ill. **MINERVA J.**, born Jan. 29, 1830, in Sangamon county, was married there, August 29, 1848, to **William Orr**, who was born Feb. 18, 1820, in Ohio. They had three children in Sangamon county, and moved, in Sept., 1856, to Kirksville, Adair county, Mo., where one child was born. Of their children, **EMMA F.**, born June 27, 1849, in Sangamon county, Ill., was married Nov. 18, 1868, to **Oliver Ridgeway**, of Sangamon county, Ill., have three children, **George**, **Charlotte** and **Arthur**, and live in Nodaway county, Mo. **HENRIETTA E.**, born April 27, 1852, and **ALFRED R.**, born March 18, 1855, both in Sangamon county, and **MARY A.**, born Feb. 5, 1858, in Missouri, the three latter live with their parents. **William Orr** and wife reside near Troy Mills, Adair county, Mo. **NEWTON L.**, born April 17, 1832, in Sangamon county, married in Adair county, Mo., Nov. 22, 1860, to **Phebe Corbin**. They had three children, **WILLIAM L. THOMAS L.** and **ALFRED E.** **Mrs. Phebe Drennan** died May 7, 1873, and he was married Sept. 10, 1874, to **Martha L. Nevins**, of Macoupin county, Ill. They reside near Troy Mills, Mo. **SARAH C.**, born July 17, 1834, died unmarried in Adair county, Mo., June 16, 1872. **REBECCA**

V., born June 30, 1836, was married Mar. 20, 1855, to **Rufus Cavett**, of Sangamon county, Ill. She died Oct., 1858, in Ringgold county, Iowa, leaving two children, **MEDORA E.** and **JANE**, who live with their father in Adair county, Mo. **NANCY V.**, born Oct. 28, 1838, was married April, 1858, to **Daniel M. Edwards**, of Macoupin county, Ill. They have three children, **LAURA A.**, **GENERAL D. M.** and **MARY F.**, all born in Macoupin county, Ill., and they moved to Adair county, Mo., in Nov., 1866, where two children were born, **NONIE V.** and **FREDERICK E.** **D. M. Edwards** and family reside near Kirksville, Adair county, Mo. **AMANDA K.**, born Nov. 30, 1840, in Sangamon county, Ill., was married Dec. 30, 1860, to **Silas G. Phipps**, of Adair county, Mo. They have eight children, **SAMUEL E.**, **OSCAR A.**, **CHARLES E.**, **EFFIE M.**, **MINNIE R.**, **MARY F.**, **VAN**, and **D. GRANVEL**, and reside in Randolph county, Mo. **MARY L.**, born April 22, 1845, in Sangamon county, Ill., resides in Kansas City, Mo. **THOMAS J.**, born Nov. 12, 1847, in Sangamon county, resides in Adair county, Mo. **Mrs. Mary Drennan** died Dec. 2, 1871, and **Ezekiel N. Drennan** died Aug. 1, 1872, both in Adair county, Mo.

MARGARET, born in Kentucky, was married in Sangamon county, Ill., to **John Ritchie**. They moved to Henry county, Iowa, where he died, leaving a widow and five children near New London, Henry county, Iowa.

JOHN L., born Feb. 18, 1808, in Caldwell county, Ky., was married in 1830, in Sangamon county, Ill., to **Mary A. Alexander**. They had three children. **MARY J.** married **John Hazlett**, and resides near Edinburg, Christian county, Ill. **THOMAS H.** married **Mary McKinnie**, and resides in Ball township. **MELINDA J.** married **J. W. Darneille**, and both died. **Mrs. Mary A. Drennan** died in 1842, and **John L. Drennan** was married Dec. 15, 1842, to **Nancy J. Dodds**. They had six children. **GEORGE L.**, born Nov. 27, 1843, was married, Jan. 11, 1870, to **Mary E. Ridgeway**. She died Nov. 24, 1872, leaving one child, **FRANK L.**, in Nodaway county, Mo., where he and his father reside. **BENJAMIN F.**, born Feb. 15, 1845, married **Anna E. Wheeler**. They have three children, **CHARLES F.**, **FLORENCE M.** and **ADELLA**, and reside in

3 pages from
"Picture of Promise - Springfield in Sangamon County IL"
 - Edward J. Russo (1983)

Peter Cartwright



Courtesy, SVC, Lincoln Library

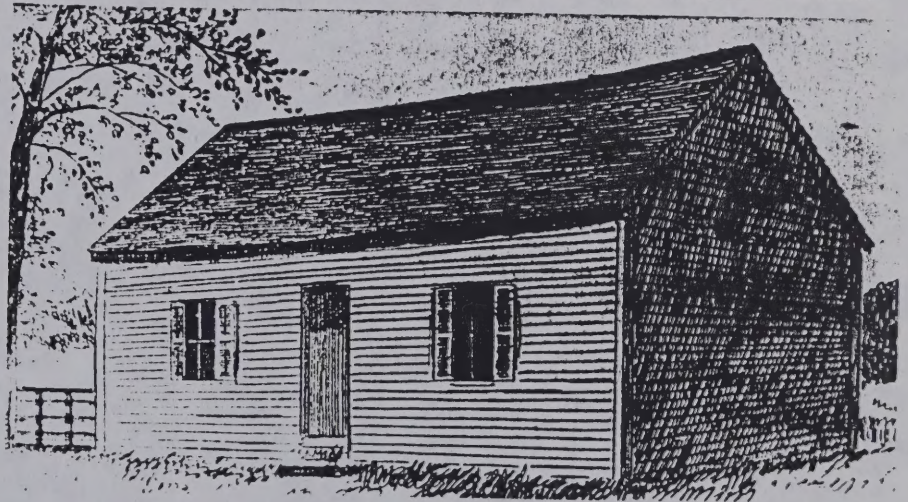
Peter Cartwright was an itinerant Methodist minister who became a folk legend in his own time. Cartwright was born in 1785 in Amherst County, Virginia, but moved with his parents to the frontier state of Kentucky as a child. There he discovered the "evil" pleasures of horse racing.

Cartwright rode the circuits in Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois. His legendary reputation was built on a defiance of all deferential treatment of the wealthy and powerful. Once, when Andrew Jackson attended a Cartwright service, a nervous church official tugged at Cartwright's sleeve and pointed out Jackson. "General Jackson," roared Cartwright, "Who is General Jackson? If he don't repent of his sins and be a better man, God Almighty will damn him as quick as a Georgia nigger."

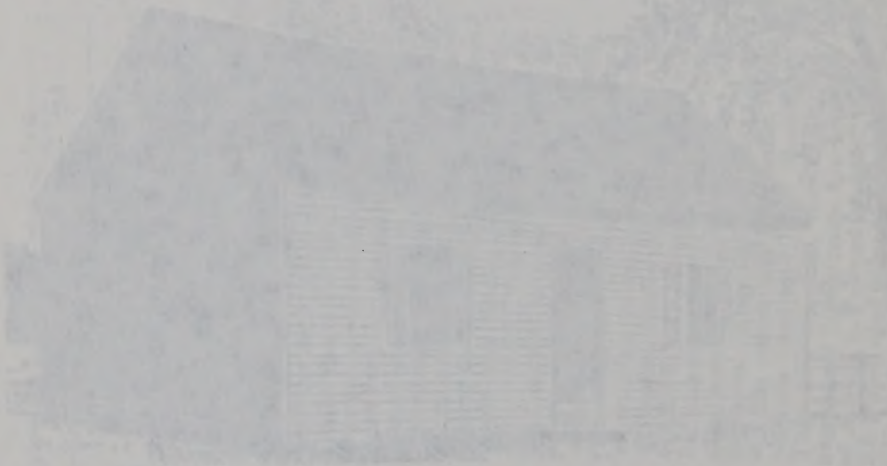
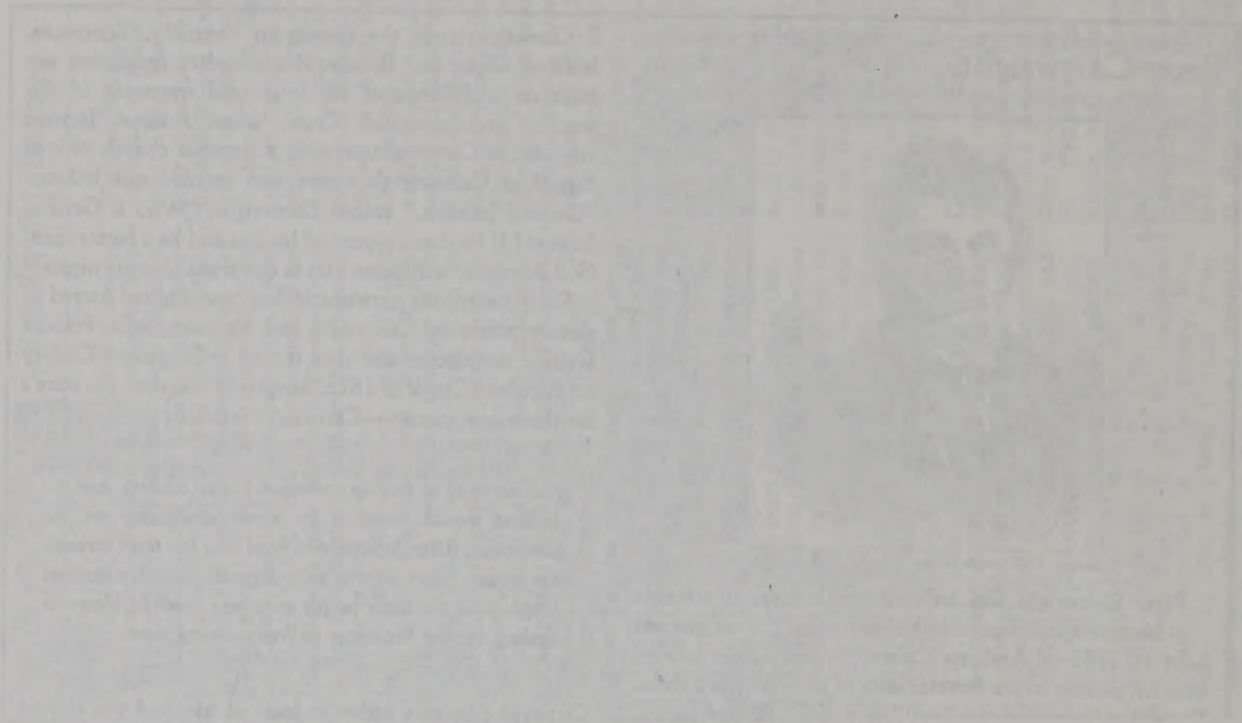
Such metaphors notwithstanding, unmitigated hatred of slavery prompted Cartwright and his young wife, Frances Gaines, to relocate and they settled in Sangamon County on Richland Creek in 1823. Sangamon was then the state's northernmost county—Cartwright recalled:

Just north of us was an unbroken Indian country, and the Indians would come in by scores and camp on the Sangamon River bottom, and hunt and live there through the winter. They were a very degraded and demoralized people, and the white people were very much to blame in dealing out the fire-water so freely among them.

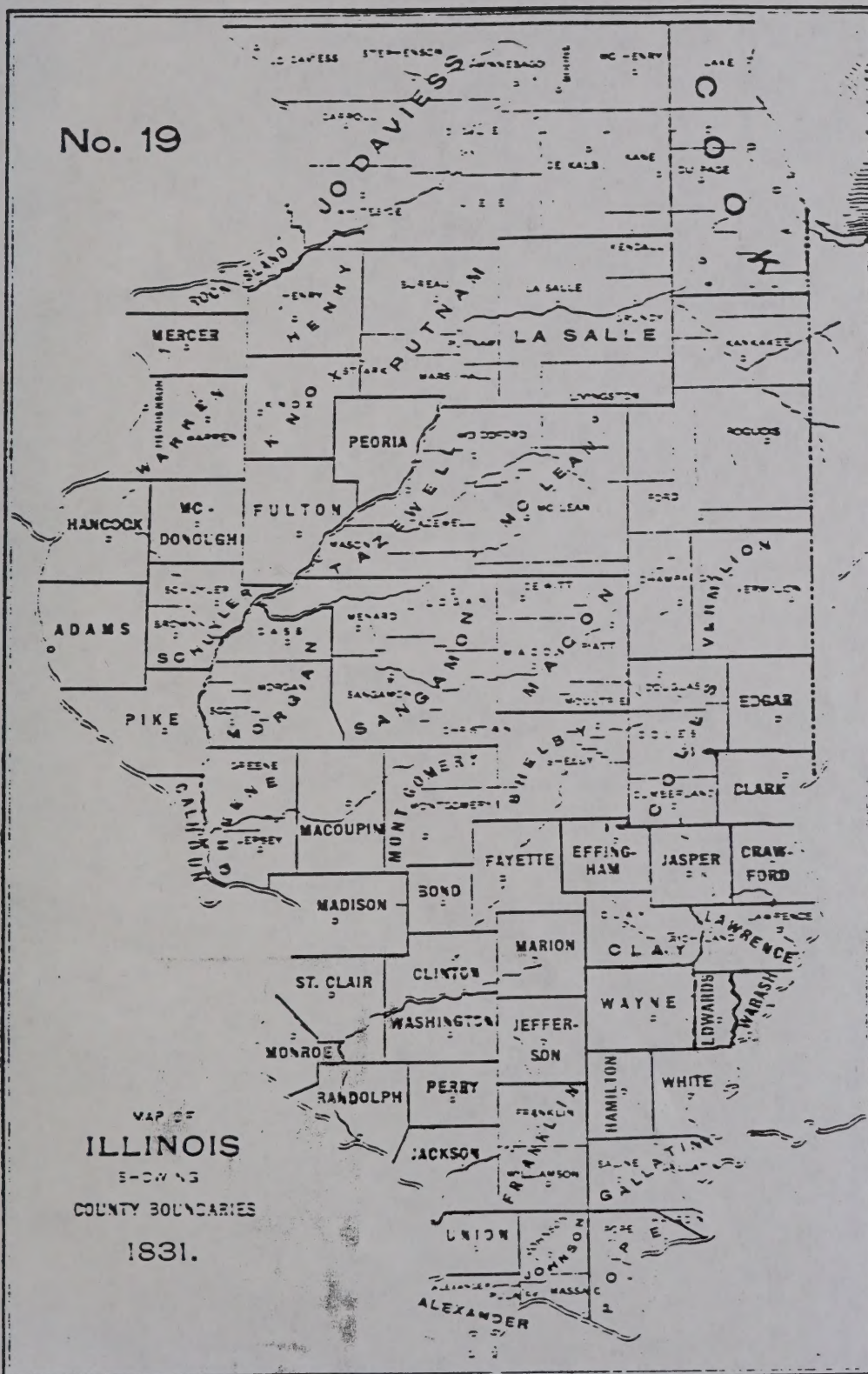
Cartwright became active in local politics and was elected

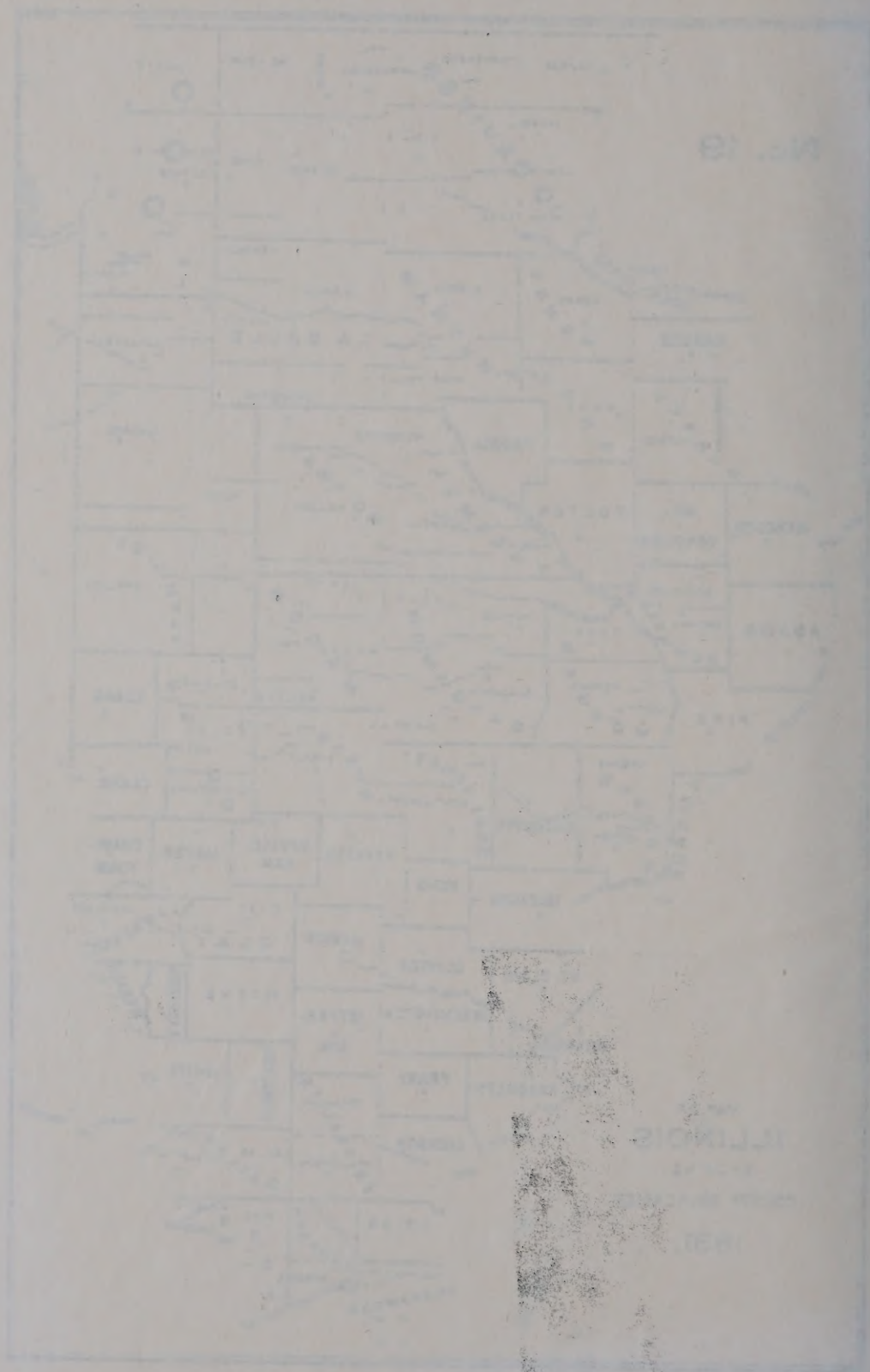


Justice of the Peace George Power presided in this courthouse near Cantrall during the first half of the 19th century. Early in his career as a lawyer, Abraham Lincoln presented many cases before Judge Power. Courtesy, SVC, Lincoln Library



No. 19







Lincoln-Berry Store at Lincoln's New Salem State Park

MUNDELEIN (pop. 10,526)

Mundelein is the seat of St. Mary of the Lake Seminary. The imposing array of colonial-type buildings is surrounded by beautiful gardens and landscaped grounds. The Westminster Chimes are notable. Cardinal Mundelein is buried beneath the main altar of the chapel. The chapel and grounds are open daily from 9 to 4:30.

NAUVOO (pop. 1,039)

On the east bank of the Mississippi River, Nauvoo commands a sweeping view of the river and surrounding lowlands.

Here, in 1839, having fled persecution elsewhere, Joseph Smith with his religious followers established the headquarters of the Church of the Latter Day Saints. Both church and settlement flourished and by 1841, the foundations for a great temple were laid. The temple, still unfinished when the Mormon community crumbled, was burned by vandals in 1848. In 1846, two years after Joseph Smith had been killed by a mob, the Mormons were driven from the state. Led by Brigham Young, the majority migrated to Utah.

In 1849 the area was occupied by Iberians, a communistic sect whose creed was "from each according to his ability and to each according to his need." Inner discord undermined the society and it was dissolved in 1858.

Nauvoo manufactures blue cheese and wine. An annual Grape Festival includes the Wedding of the Wine and Cheese, a French ceremony. Free plant tours are available through the following: Nauvoo Blue Cheese Plant, Mon. through Sat. (check locally for hours), Sun. in summer only; Gem City Vineland Co., Mon.

through Fri. 1 to 3; Nauvoo Milling and Baking Co., Mon. through Sat. 8 to 5:30, closed Jan. and Feb.

Information and free literature for self-guided tours of Nauvoo are available at the Chamber of Commerce and the Mormon Bureau of Information.

JOSEPH SMITH PROPERTIES are three blocks west of State 96 along the Mississippi River. Three of the original edifices still stand. Open June 1 to Sept. 15, daily 8 to 6; Sept. 16 to May 31, daily 8:30 to 5; guided tours.

The Homestead, a log building, was the first Nauvoo home of the Smith family. Original and other antique furnishings.

Mansion House, at Maine and Water Sts., was built in 1843 as the permanent home of the Mormon prophet. It has been restored as it was during the Smith family's residency from 1843 to 1881.

Nauvoo House, begun in 1841, was to have been a boarding house. Construction ceased with the death of Joseph Smith. Later work left it in its present state.

Graves of Joseph, Emma and Hyrum Smith lie near the Homestead.

OAK PARK (pop. 61,093, alt. 630 ft.)

This western suburb of Chicago was the birthplace of Ernest Hemingway in 1898. Several buildings by Frank Lloyd Wright are here, including the Unity Temple (1904), which was one of the notable early examples of the architectural use of poured concrete.

OREGON (pop. 3,732, alt. 701 ft.)

One of the most scenic drives in northern Illinois is State 2 which travels along the

States which was named for Abraham Lincoln before he became famous. He assisted in the planning of the city and also did legal work necessary for its incorporation. Lincoln College and Lincoln Christian College are here.

★**POSTVILLE COURTHOUSE STATE MEMORIAL**, on City U.S. 66, is a replica of the building which served Logan County from 1839 to 1848. Abraham Lincoln, as a member of the traveling bar, attended court here twice a year. The courtroom contains a collection of Lincoln papers. The original structure is in the Ford Museum in Detroit, Mich. Open daily 8 to 5, except Jan. 1, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25; free. Picnicking.

LISLE (pop. 5,037, alt. 686 ft.)

★**MORTON ARBORETUM**, 1,425 acres, contains more than 4,800 species and varieties of woody plants. Crabapple blossom time in early May, lilac season in late May and rose displays in June are especially popular with visitors. The fall foliage color display is outstanding during October. Trees and shrubs are labeled with their botanical and common names; further information is available at the Information Bureau in the Arboretum Center. Open 9 to 5 Mon. through Sat., 1 to 5 Sun. and holidays. Arboretum grounds are open daily from sunrise to sunset.

MACOMB (pop. 12,135, alt. 709 ft.)

The manufacture of clay products is the most important industry in Macomb. Display rooms of Haeger Potteries are open weekdays 8 to 5, Sun. and holidays 10 to 5; tours Mon. through Fri. Western Illinois State University is here.

MATTOON (pop. 19,088, alt. 738 ft.)

The surrounding agricultural region is devoted mainly to raising hybrid Indian corn, wheat, soybeans and broomcorn, which is used in the manufacture of brooms. Products manufactured here include heavy road machinery, precision springs, shoes, flash-bulbs, grain bins and trailer bodies.

METAMORA (pop. 1,808, alt. 814 ft.)

METAMORA COURTHOUSE STATE MEMORIAL was built in 1844 of bricks fired here and timbers which were cut nearby. Lincoln practiced law here; the courtroom and period items may be seen. Guide service. Open daily 9 to 5; closed Jan. 1, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25; free. No admission charge.

MOLINE (pop. 42,705, alt. 580 ft.)

Identified as the "Farm Machinery Capital of America," Moline is the center of the farm implement industry. It is the home of

the John Deere organization, whose administrative center features a three-dimensional mural by Alexander Gerard in the products display building. Conducted tours of the center, southeast of the city on John Deere Rd., are offered Mon. through Sat. Other products made here are machine tools, elevators, air filters, precision instruments, truck bodies, toys, traffic signals, candy and paint.

MONMOUTH (pop. 10,372, alt. 775 ft.)

In a region noted for beef cattle feeding, Monmouth holds a 3-day Prime Beef Festival each September. Pottery manufacturing, hog processing and the making of dog-food ingredients and ladies' garments are leading industries. Monmouth was the birthplace of Wyatt Earp. Monmouth College is here.

MOOSEHEART (pop. 1,000, alt. 721 ft.)

Known as the City of Childhood, Mooseheart is maintained by the Loyal Order of Moose for dependent children of deceased members of the order. The town comprises 1,200 acres, on which are schools, a hospital, a church, the Mooseheart Child Guidance Clinic, residence halls, 20-acre Moose Lake, 843 acres of farmland and the Baby Village.

Concerts are given Sun. at 3 p.m., except during the summer, in the Mooseheart Memorial Auditorium. Mooseheart is open daily until sundown. Guests must be accompanied by a Moose and should register at the information desk in the Campanile (Clock Tower Bldg.). There is guide service.

MOUND CITY (pop. 1,669, alt. 323 ft.)

Marine Ways, famous in Civil War days for shipbuilding, continues its operation today in Mound City by the servicing of river craft.

MOUNT PULASKI (pop. 1,689, alt. 648 ft.)

MOUNT PULASKI COURTHOUSE STATE MEMORIAL, on the town square, was the scene of many cases tried by Lincoln when he served as itinerant barrister from 1847 to 1853. The original courtroom floor is intact. Later a schoolhouse, post office, city hall and jail, it is now restored. Open daily 9 to noon and 1 to 5, except Jan. 1, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25; free.

MOUNT VERNON (pop. 15,566)

Oil production and agriculture are important in the surrounding region. Industries include the manufacture of electric equipment, radiators, women's wear, shoes and forest products and chemicals.

LAKE MICHIGAN SHORTCUT - AUTO FERRY, MILWAUKEE - MUSKEGON
SAVE 275 MILES OF DRIVING • SEE S.S. MILWAUKEE CLIPPER AD - FIRST PAGE

ILLINOIS

POPULATION: 10,081,158; ranks fourth.

AREA: 56,400 square miles, of which 465 square miles are water; ranks twenty-fourth.

CAPITAL: Springfield.

NICKNAME: The Prairie State.

FLOWER: Wood Violet.

MOTTO: State Sovereignty—National Union.

SPEED LIMIT: 65 mph., or as posted; trailers under 2,000 lbs. gross, 50 mph., or as posted.

MINIMUM AGE FOR DRIVERS: 16.

THE HISTORY of Illinois is a fascinating account of pioneering men and women who created an agricultural and industrial empire from a vast prairie. Since the building of log cabins by the earliest settlers, the state has steadily progressed to rank among the first in the value of its farmlands and farm buildings; from the crossroads of wagon trails, urban development produced Chicago, the second largest city in the United States. This is the "Land of Lincoln."

Lying between the Mississippi River, the Ohio River, the Wabash River and Lake Michigan, Illinois is one of the most level states of the great prairie region, with the slight slope to the south and southwest broken by the Illinois Ozarks. Great expanses of farmland are broken by rivers, lakes and woods.

The extreme southern tip of Illinois was dubbed Egypt because of the fertility of the soil and a geography similar to that near Cairo, Egypt. The names of the city Cairo (*see description*) and of Alexander County are derived from this likeness. Unlike the rest of the state, the Egypt area, with its cottonfields and unhurried way of life, is more like the Deep South than the Midwest.

Good fishing, swimming, boating and other water sports are afforded by Lake Michigan and the many inland lakes and streams. Fine duck and deer hunting is found in season, especially in the Chain O' Lakes resort area and in the Illinois Valley near Havana. The largest concentration of geese in the country is at Horseshoe Lake Wildlife Refuge, near Cairo, which attracts hunters from coast to coast.

FRENCH discovery, exploration and settlement mark the early years of Illinois history. In 1673, Father Marquette made a voyage of exploration down the Mississippi River. In December 1679, La Salle reached the Illinois River and the following year built Fort Creve Coeur. In 1682, Fort St. Louis was built on Starved Rock (*see Starved Rock State Park, State Recreation Areas*) and French traders soon established themselves at other points throughout the territory.

The first permanent settlement within the state and Mississippi Valley was made in 1700, at the Indian village of Kaskaskia. In 1763, the Illinois country was ceded to the English, but Pontiac's rising made it impossible for them to take full possession for two years. In 1778 an American force led by George Rogers Clark took Kaskaskia in a surprise attack.

Part of the Northwest Territory after the Revolution, this region was organized as the Illinois Territory in 1809; in 1818 it was made a state. For many years Illinois was the far frontier subject to Indian attack. In 1812 the garrison at Fort Dearborn (*see Chicago*) was massacred and about 1829 Black Hawk attempted to stop the advance of the whites. The resulting Black Hawk War in 1832 drove the Indians from the state.

(Continued on Next Page)

LAKE MICHIGAN SHORTCUT - AUTO FERRY, MILWAUKEE - MUSKEGON
SAVE 275 MILES OF DRIVING • SEE S.S. MILWAUKEE CLIPPER AD - FIRST PAGE

ILLINOIS (Continued)

TODAY Illinois stands first in production of soybeans and Swiss cheese, second in the production of corn, fourth in cheese and fifth in wheat. Other leading crops are hay, oats, barley, rye and truck vegetables. The raising of livestock and fruits is carried on extensively. Chicago is the Nation's largest cattle market and the world's leading livestock-shipping center.

Ranking third in value of manufactured goods, Illinois leads the world in the production of farm machinery. Of the pianos manufactured in the United States, 65 percent are produced in Illinois. In addition there are industries producing petrochemicals, road-building machinery, electrical equipment and meat and dairy products, as well as steel and brass foundries, oil refineries, printing and publishing houses and mail-order firms.

Among the states, Illinois is the largest producer of coal and fluorspar. Bituminous coal underlies more than half the state and there are vast oil deposits. Seventy percent of the state's total mineral value comes from these mineral fuels. Clay, limestone, dolomite and metals give rise to many derivative industries.

Illinois, in conjunction with nine other states bordering the Mississippi River, is constructing parkways on both banks of the river. Pilot wheel markers along those portions of the Great River Road already dedicated indicate historical and recreational areas.

State Recreation Areas

Illinois has a fine system of parks, conservation areas and historical memorials, totaling more than 108,000 acres. Areas of marked scenic beauty have been preserved and Indian mounds, old forts, former government buildings and early pioneer homes have been restored to their early condition. All parks provide picnicking, camping and fishing, unless otherwise noted. In parks offering camping facilities a fee of 50c to \$1.50 per night is charged; application should be made to the Park Custodian. All pets must remain on a leash while in park camping areas. General admission to the parks is free.

Buffalo Rock State Park, 4 miles west of Ottawa off U.S. 6, occupies 43 acres along the Illinois River. Famed for Buffalo Rock, an old Indian stronghold and scenic landmark, the park also contains a herd of buffalo. A road leads to a recreation area on the top of the rock. No camping.

⑧ **Cahokia Mounds State Park**—see *East St. Louis*.

Cairo Point-Fort Defiance State Park, 20 acres on the south edge of Cairo on U.S. 51, is at the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. No camping.

16 **Apple River Canyon State Park**, northwest of Stockton off State 78, is a picturesque area of 157 acres. The Apple River has cut through the limestone, forming massive cliffs along its banks. From the top of the bluffs Charles Mound and Mount Sumner are visible.

16 **Cave-in-Rock State Park**, 64 acres on the Ohio River 19 miles east of Elizabethtown, contains historic Cave-in-Rock. Extending 108 feet into the bluff, this cave was headquarters for outlaw gangs. Boat rental.

② **Beaver Dam State Park**, 425 acres 7 miles southwest of Carlinville via State 159, has a 59-acre lake originally formed by beaver-dammed Macoupin and Hurricane Creeks. Boat rental.

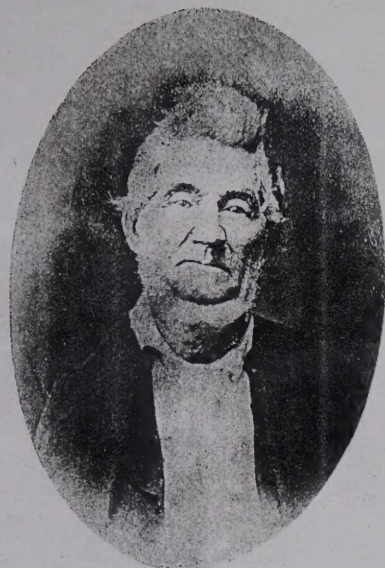
37 **Chain O'Lakes State Park**, northeast of McHenry near State 31, 59, 120 and U.S. 12, contains the largest concentration of natural lakes in the state. Boating and boat rental.

21 **Black Hawk State Park**, 207 acres south of Rock Island on State 2, was named for the Indian brave who led the Indians in the Black Hawk War. Hauberg Museum on Watch Tower Hill displays Indian relics, including a squat, bark shelter called a wickiup. A powwow is held over Labor Day weekend.

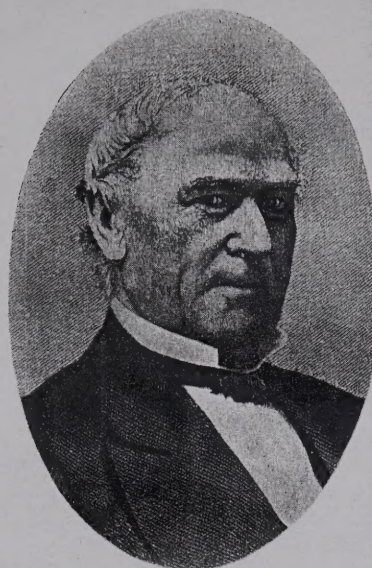
24 **Channahon Parkway State Park**, 20 acres at Channahon on the Des Plaines River near U.S. 6 and 66, preserves the original locks and gate and lockkeeper's house of the Old Illinois and Michigan Canal.

★ **Dickson Mounds State Memorial**—see *Havana*.

13 **Dixon Springs State Park**, 399 acres near the junction of State 145 and 146, was once



MAJ. THOMAS LONG.

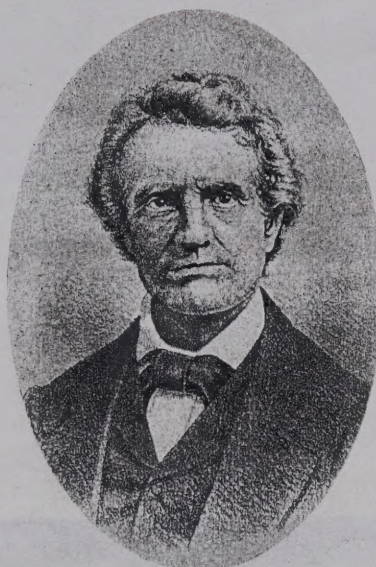


O. H. BROWNING.

Col Wm Ross



Capt Benjamin Barney



course, be considered and many extenuations allowed, but Private Browning, a lawyer, should not have been so critical. This spirit of unrest and insubordination was responsible for Stillman's defeat and the unhappy and futile ending of this campaign. It should be noticed, too, in this connection that in the face of the Indian Creek massacre, when all were bound by every principle of humanity to avenge it, Major Buckmaster re-enlisted and fought to do it, while Private Browning did not.

From Yellow Banks Reynolds desired to move with all speed on to Dixon's Ferry to overtake Black Hawk, if possible at that late date, but with the provisions sent by Atkinson, which arrived just at dark on the 6th, came a message that Black Hawk was returning down the river and that the volunteers were needed at the mouth of Rock River. Therefore camp was broken the following morning and the march to that point made in one day, arriving May 7th, about nightfall.¹

The report of Black Hawk's descent proved untrue and added another important factor to the Stillman miscarriage, because Reynolds, by marching direct to Dixon's Ferry, could have followed the hypotenuse of the triangle on solid ground and had an easy journey. As it followed, however, he was forced to pursue both sides of the triangle, over swampy ground and through almost impassable bogs and bayous, until the strength of the troops was spent and their temper turned. But, above all, time was lost. While the rains made bad marching and bad tempers, they likewise promised great returns to the husbandman, and the fact that many were forced to leave their plows contributed to imperil the good disposition of the troops. The probable loss of a crop meant much to them that year, for the reason that the two preceding years had been failures and destitution was abroad in the land.² Men dropped their plows when the call came, without asking questions, but under delays and hardships, while they cursed Black Hawk, they murmured.

A fine illustration of the alacrity with which those men responded was written in the history of Pike County.

"On Friday, the 20th day of April, 1832, in response to Governor Reynolds' call for volunteers to fight Black Hawk, the following order was issued: 'Company Orders—The volunteer company of Pike County will meet at Atlas on Monday the 23d, ready to take up the march by sunrise, except such part of the company as are living on the east side of the county, which part will meet the company at the house of William Hinman, about four miles this side of Phillips' Ferry, on the same day, all with a good horse, and rifle, powder horn, half pound of powder and one hundred balls, with three days' provisions. The commanding officer of said company flatters himself that every man will be prompt to his duty.

"W. Ross,

"Capt. 1st Rifles, Pike Co."

¹Note:—The Indian scare having reached Ft. Dearborn, a company of 40 men pledged themselves to defend it and elected Gholson Kercheval Captain, George W. Dale First Lieutenant and John S. C. Hogan Second Lieutenant, May 3d.
²Edwards, Hist. of Ill., 368.



MAJ. THOMAS LONG.

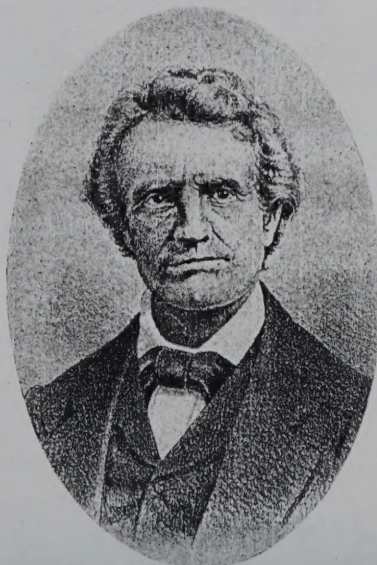


O. H. BROWNING.

Officers include Capt. J. W. White of Harrod Co., Blacksmith



COL. WILLIAM ROSS.



CAPT. BENJAMIN BARNEY.

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²Edwards, Hist. of Ill., 368.

✓ The Captain called upon Benjamin Barney at his blacksmith shop and told him of the nature of the order he had received and asked him forthwith to mount a horse and start out to notify the settlers to assemble immediately. Benjamin Barney was engaged at his forge at the time, making a plow, but he at once laid down his hammer and tongs, untied his leathern apron, left his fire to smoulder and die, and started immediately upon his mission. The men responded, and, bidding their families good-by, went forward, leaving their work to languish. Beards-town, then Yellow Banks, and finally the mouth of Rock River were reached, and at the latter place the troops were met by the officers and men of the regular army, and here the volunteers were sworn into the United States service by Gen. Henry Atkinson on the 8th day of May. Lieut. I. R. B. Gardenier, then on detached service at the Dubuque lead mines, was ordered to Galena at this time by request of its citizens, to assist in its defense. There he was placed at the head of a volunteer company to drill them, and there he remained, with a brief exception, until July 14th, when he was superseded by Nicholas Dowling.

While mentioning members of this celebrated old Sixth regiment, it will be of interest to copy the roster complete from the official army register:

Colonel, Henry Atkinson, Brevet Brigadier General.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Daniel Baker.

Major, William Davenport.

Captains, Bennet Riley, I. Clark, Jr., Jacob Brown, Zalmon C. Palmer, W. N. Wickliffe, Henry Smith, Thomas Noel, Jason Rogers, George C. Hutter and Clifton Wharton.

First Lieutenants, R. Holmes, G. W. Waters, Levi M. Nute, M. W. Batman, George Andrews, Asa Richardson, John Nichols, G. H. Crossman, J. Van Swearingen and Joseph S. Worth.

Second Lieutenants, H. St. J. Linden, Gustavus Dorr, Albert S. Johnston, Joseph D. Searight, F. J. Brooke, P. St. George Cooke, Nathaniel J. Eaton, Robert Sevier, Gus S. Rousseau, Thomas F. Drayton, William Hoffman, Albert Cady, Jonathan Freeman, M. L. Clark, T. L. Alexander, J. S. Van Derveer, Thomas J. Royster, J. S. Williams and John Conrod.

Of the First Infantry and participating were Lieut.-Col. Zachary Taylor, Major John Bliss, the mustering officer of 1831.

Captains William S. Harney,² William R. Jouett, E. A. Hitchcock, who, with the junior officers and men, went to Rock Island and then to Dixon, and Capt. R. B. Mason. First Lieut. W. M. Boyce, Second Lieut. Levin Gale and Captain Thomas Barker and First Lieut. W. L. Harris, who remained at Fort Crawford.

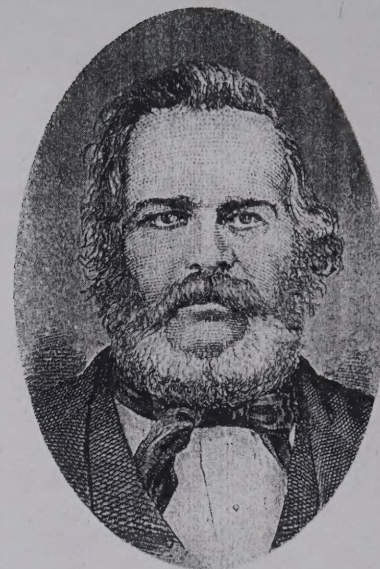
With the first named captains of the First were First Lieutenants Albert S. Miller, J. W. Kingsbury, J. J. Abercrombie; Second Lieutenants E. G. Mitchell, Jefferson Davis and J. K. Greenough.

Second Regiment, Col. Hugh Brady.

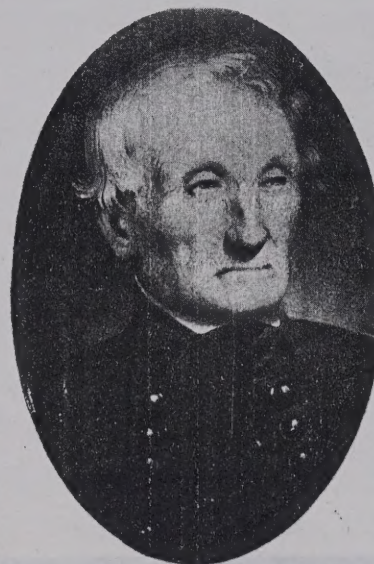
Fourth Regiment, Lieut.-Col. David E. Twiggs, Capt. James H. Hook, First Lieut. W. M. Graham, Second Lieut. F. D. Newcomb.



CAPT. W. S. HARNEY, U. S. A.



LIEUT. JOHN S. C. HOGAN.



GEN. HUGH BRADY.



MAJ. D. E. TWIGGS.

Thomas McDow and Jeremiah Smith of Greene County, Levi D. Boone of Montgomery County, Benjamin James of Bond County, William G. Flood and David Crow of Adams County, and James White of Hancock County. Gregory was first elected Captain of Chapman's company and Fry of Samuel Smith's company, but both were promoted.

The Third Regiment consisted of six companies, commanded, respectively, by Captains Benjamin Barney and Elisha Petty of Pike County, John Harris of Macoupin, and William B. Smith, William T. Givens and Nathan or Nathaniel Winters of Morgan County. William Ross was first elected Captain of Barney's company, but upon his promotion to the staff Barney was elected.

The Fourth Regiment consisted of four companies, commanded by Captains Samuel Hollingsworth and William C. Ralls of Schuyler County and Abraham Lincoln and Levi W. Goodan of Sangamon County. Moses G. Wilson was first elected Captain of Hollingsworth's company, but upon his promotion to Major, Hollingsworth was elected.

Henry's Spy Battalion was composed of four companies, commanded by Captain John Dawson of Sangamon, Captain Thomas Carlin of Greene, Captain John Dement of Fayette and Erastus Wheeler of Madison.

James' Spy Battalion was composed of three companies, commanded by Captains Daniel Price and Peter Warren of Shelby County and Thomas Harrison of Monroe.

Long's Foot Battalion was composed of three companies, commanded by Captains Jacob Ebey, Japhet A. Ball and Seth Pratt of Sangamon.¹

In addition to these troops, the battalions of Stillman and Bailey, ordered to range the country and concentrate at Dixon's Ferry, which they did on the 10th, were considered, of course, a part of the army, though not then sworn in.

The battalion of Major Isaiah Stillman was composed of three companies, commanded by Captains David W. Barnes and Asel F. Ball of Fulton County and Abner Eads of Peoria County.

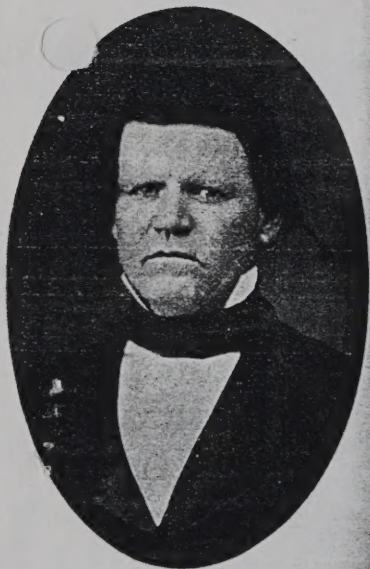
Major David Bailey's Battalion was composed of four companies, commanded by Captains M. L. Covell and Robert McClure of McLean County, Captain John G. Adams of Tazewell and Captain James Johnson of Macon County. On the 16th, however, after Stillman's defeat, the new Fifth Regiment was organized from these two commands, and I. C. Pugh was elected captain of the company commanded by Captain James Johnson, who was elected Colonel. No staff officers were appointed for the two battalions prior to their merger into the Fifth Regiment.

While dwelling on the composition of the Fifth Regiment, it may be

¹This roster will be found to materially differ from the "Record of the Services of Illinois Soldiers," published by the Adjutant General in 1882, which is shamefully inaccurate in many particulars. I fortunately came into possession of the original "rank roll," so called, made by General Whiteside and Maj. Buckmaster, which has permitted me to be accurate.



CAPT. J. L. BARNSBACK.

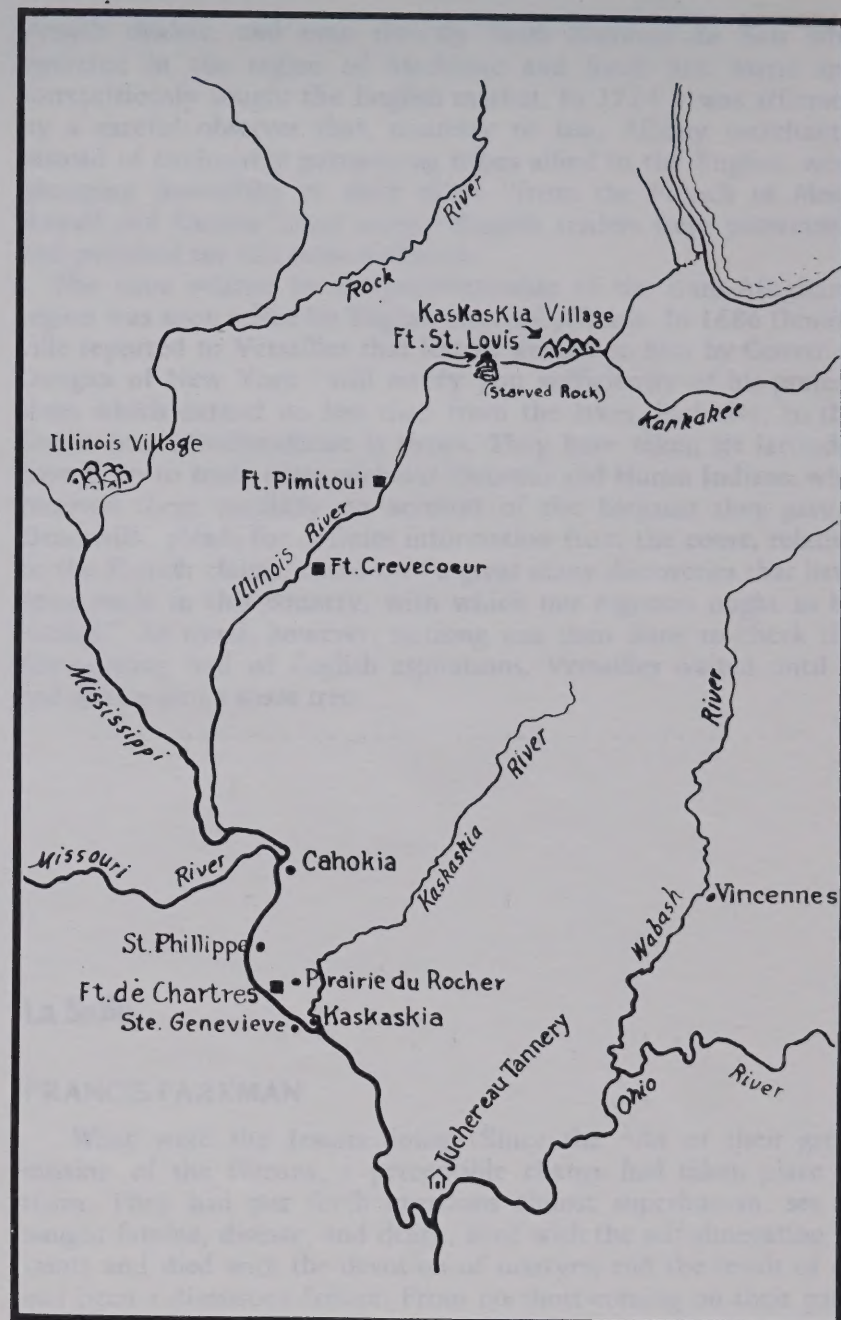


LIEUT. STARKEY R. POWELL.



Courtesy of the Illinois State Historical Library

The location of historic Indian tribes of the Northwest in 1763



Courtesy of the Illinois State Historical Library

The Illinois country in the days of the French

reckoned with before any thought of the occupation of the Illinois country could be seriously entertained.

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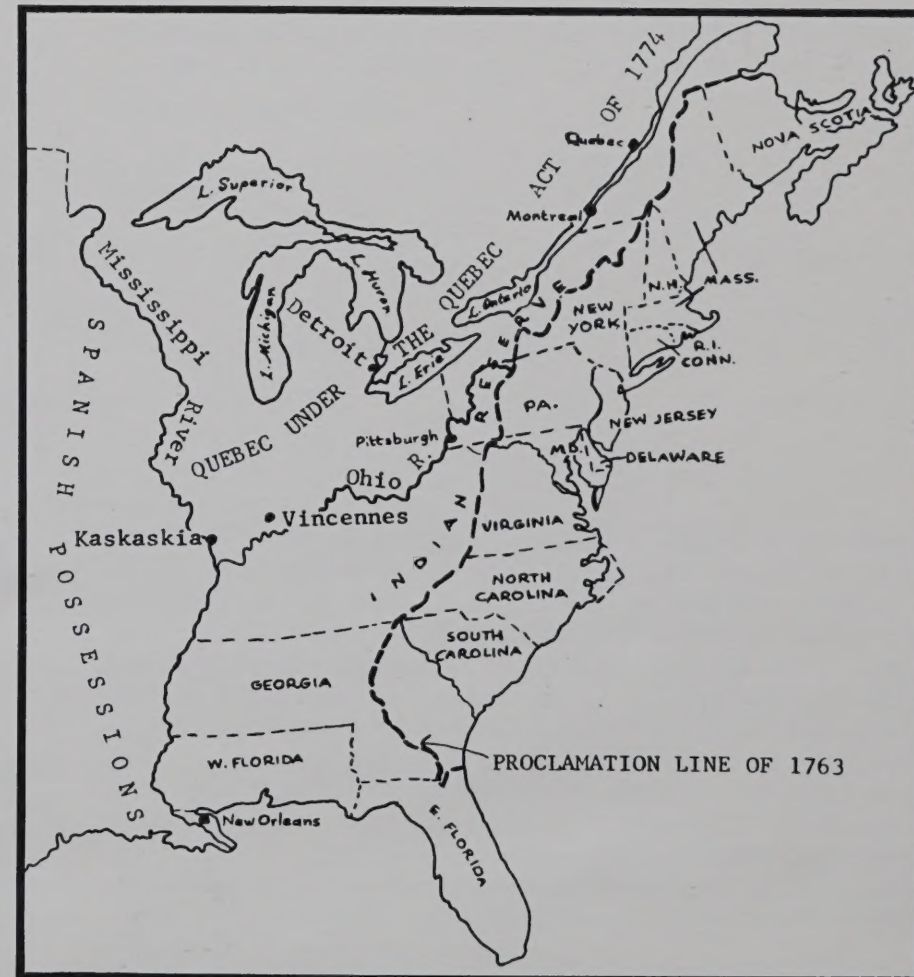
The mass of the Indians rose chiefly from resentment, but Pontiac, the great chief of the Ottawas, acted from a deeper motive. He determined to rehabilitate French power in the West and to reunite all the Indian nations into one great confederacy in order to ward off approaching dangers. During the years 1761-1762 he developed the plot and in 1762 he despatched his emissaries to all the Indian nations. The ramifications of the conspiracy extended to all the Algonquin tribes, to some of the nations on the lower Mississippi, and even to a portion of the Six Nations. The original aim of the plot was the destruction of the garrisons on the frontier, after which the settlements were to be attacked. The assault on the outposts, beginning in May, 1763, was sudden and overwhelming; Detroit, Fort Pitt, and Niagara alone held out, the remainder of the posts falling without an attempt at defense. . . . Peaceful pacification was now, however, out of the question. During the summers of 1763 and 1764 Colonel Bouquet raised the siege of Fort Pitt, penetrated the enemy's country in the upper Ohio Valley, and completely subdued the Shawnee and Delaware tribes upon whom Pontiac had depended. Previous to Bouquet's second campaign, Colonel Bradstreet had advanced with a detachment along the southern shore of Lake Erie, penetrating as far west as Detroit, whence companies were sent to occupy the posts in the upper lake region. In the campaign as a whole the Bouquet expedition was the most effective. After the ratification of a series of treaties, in which the Indians promised allegiance to the English crown, the eastern portion of the rebellion was broken.

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General Gage, who succeeded Amherst as commander-in-chief of the British army in America in November, 1763, was convinced that the early occupation of the western posts was essential, since it would in a measure cut off communication between the French and the Indian nations dwelling in that vicinity. The Indians, finding themselves thus inclosed, would be more easily pacified.

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The next definite schemes of which we have knowledge appeared in 1766, although it is probable that there were many others, for during those years half of England was said to have been "New Land mad and every body there has their eye fixt on this Country."



Courtesy of the Illinois State Historical Library

The Illinois country under the English

4: The Territory

Arthur C. Boggess, writing for the Chicago Historical Society, probes the question of why Illinois attracted so few settlers during the territorial era. In *The Settlement of Illinois, 1778-1830* (Chicago, 1908), Boggess, then a professor of economics at Baldwin-Wallace College, points out that two obstacles account for the failure of the territory to attract new inhabitants: the confusion and delay in establishing land offices, and the reluctance of the Indians to relinquish land claims until after the War of 1812. For those who did come to Illinois, life at times was rough going. Added to the problems of disease and changing weather conditions were the risks of a lawless frontier. One account of frontier violence, *The Outlaws of Cave-in-Rock* by Otto A. Rothert, first published in 1923, centers on the Harpe brothers and their families, whose outrages rival the exploits of any outlaws of the legendary wild West. The "Literary Review" of New York's *Evening Post* commented: "As a whole this book is of decided historical value. Here, accurately and graphically treated, is an important phase of pioneer life, a dark and bloody aspect, perhaps, but of decided value in getting the atmosphere of the time" (May 3, 1924). The final selection in the special accounts of the Illinois Territory is a paper read by David McCulloch before the 1901 meeting of the Illinois State Historical Society, entitled "Old Peoria." Beginning with a description of the topography and also the naming of Peoria during the territorial period, the author then jumps back in time to tell of the earliest French visitors to the area. The narrative starts with Father Jacques Gravier, successor to Father Allouez (who in turn had taken Marquette's place) at the Kaskaskia mission.

Special Accounts

The Territory of Illinois

ARTHUR C. BOGGESS

Probably nothing affected settlement in Illinois from 1809 to 1818 more profoundly than did changes in the land question, for

From Arthur C. Boggess, *The Settlement of Illinois, 1778-1830* (Chicago, 1908), pp. 99-111. Footnotes in the original have been omitted.

during this period Congress passed important acts relative to land sales, and this was also the period of the first sales of public lands in the territory. It seems strange that such sales should have been so long delayed, yet the settlement of French claims, although begun by the Governor of the Northwest Territory at an early day, and continued by commissioners authorized by Congress and appointed in 1804, was incomplete when Illinois became a separate territory, and the United States government adhered to its policy of selling no land in the territory until the claims were finally adjudicated. When a list of decisions reported by the commissioners to Congress late in 1809 was confirmed in the following May, and the next year a long list of rejected claims arising chiefly from the work of professional falsifiers, was reported, it seemed probable that the work was nearing completion, but a final settlement was still delayed, and the long-suffering Illinois squatters were bitterly disappointed when, in February, 1812, in accordance with a resolution presented by the Committee on Public Lands, Congress made provision for the appointment of a committee to revise the confirmations made by the Governor years before. The first legislature of Illinois met in the succeeding November, and adopted a memorial to Congress in which it was pointed out that the establishment of a land-office in the territory, several years before, had led to the opinion that the public land would soon be sold, and that because of this opinion those who constituted the majority of the inhabitants of the territory had been induced to settle, hoping that they would have an opportunity to purchase land before they should have made such improvements as would tempt the competition of avaricious speculators. The fulfillment of this hope having been long deferred, many squatters had now made valuable improvements which they were in danger of losing, either at the public sales of land or through the designs of the few speculators who had bought from the needy and unbusinesslike French most of the unlocated claims. For the relief of the squatters a law was desired that would permit actual settlers to enter the land on which their improvements stood, and requiring persons holding unlocated claims to locate them on unimproved lands lying in the region designated by Congress for that purpose. It was also hoped that as Congress had given one hundred acres of land to each regular soldier, as much would be granted to each member of the Illinois militia, since the militiaman had not only fought as bravely as the regular, but had also furnished his own supplies. If such a donation was not made it was hoped that a right of preëmption would be given to the militia, or failing even this, that they might be given the right, legally, to collect from anyone entering their land, the value of their improvements. In proof of the



Courtesy of the Illinois State Historical Library

The counties of Illinois in 1790

fact stated in the memorial, that speculators had bought many French claims, it may be noted that William Morrison had ninety-two of the claims granted at Kaskaskia, his affirmed claims comprising more than eighteen thousand acres, exclusive of a large number of claims measured in French units, while John Edgar received a satisfactory report on claims aggregating more than forty thousand acres, in addition to a number of claims previously affirmed to him.

A few days after preparing the above memorial, the legislature prepared an address to Congress, in which reference was made to the arrangement made between Congress and Ohio by the Act of April 30, 1802, granting to Ohio two salt springs on condition that the state should agree not to tax such public lands as should be sold within her borders, until after five years from the date of sale. Illinois wished in similar fashion to gain control of the salt springs on Saline creek. The Illinois delegate in Congress was instructed that if the bargain could not be made, he should attempt to secure an appropriation for opening a road from Shawneetown to the Saline and thence to Kaskaskia. It was also desired that the Secretary of the Treasury should authorize the designation of the college township reserved by the Ordinance of 1787 and by the Act of 1804, and because "labor in this Territory is abundant, and laborers at this time extremely scarce," it was hoped that slaves from Kentucky or elsewhere might be employed at the salines for a period of not more than three years, after which they should return to their masters. Each prayer of this address was granted. The enabling act and the Illinois constitution ceded the salt springs to the state and agreed that public lands sold in Illinois should be exempt from taxation for five years from date of sale; the Illinois Constitution provided for the employment of slaves at the salt works; an act provided for the location of the college township; and in 1816 the making of the desired road was authorized, although at the beginning of 1818 the route had been merely surveyed and mapped.

The memorial which preceded the address was also in large measure successful. An act of February, 1813, granted to the squatters in Illinois the right of preëmption a quarter section, each, of the lands they occupied, and of entering the land upon the payment of one-twentieth of the purchase money, as was then required in private sales. This act was of prime importance. For more than thirty years settlers in Illinois had improved their lands at the risk of losing them. Since the appointment, in 1804, of commissioners to settle the French land claims, the settlers had been expecting the public land, including those they occupied, to

be offered for sale; thus it was inevitable that anxiety concerning the right of preëmption should increase as the settlement of claims neared completion, and contemporaries record that the inability to secure land titles seriously retarded settlement; now, however, the granting of the right of preëmption, before any public lands in Illinois were offered for sale, ended the long suspense of the settlers. . . .

Year after year the settlement of land claims dragged on, thus delaying the sales of land. . . .

The long delay in opening the land-offices in Illinois was fatal to an early settlement of the region, because the old states had public lands which they offered for sale at low rates, thus depriving Illinois of a fair chance as a competitor. . . .

In 1816 various classes of claimants were given increased facilities and an extension of time for locating their claims in Illinois. The business of satisfying claims was to linger for years, but with the opening of the land-offices it ceased to be a potent factor in retarding settlement.

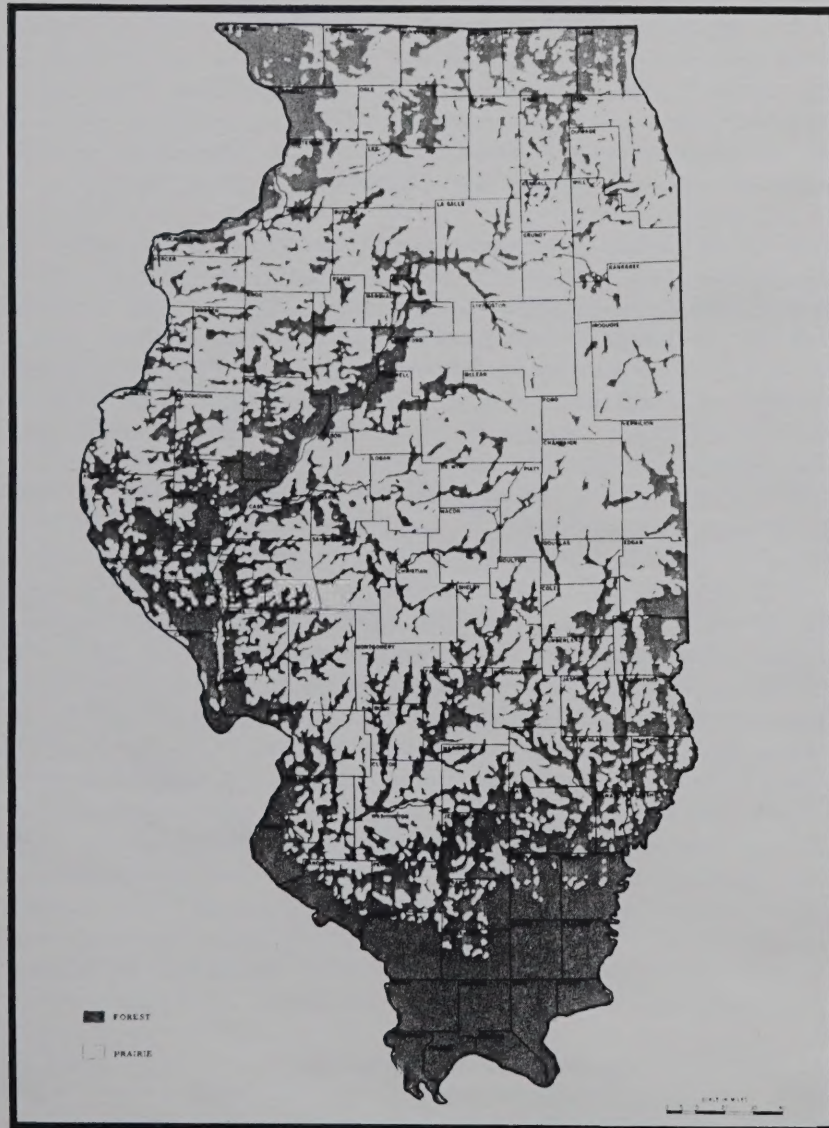
One writer says of Illinois: "The public lands have rarely sold for more than five dollars per acre, *at auction*. Those sold at Edwardsville in October, 1816, averaged four dollars. Private sales at the land-office are fixed by law, at two dollars per acre. The old French locations command various prices, from one to fifty dollars. Titles derived from the United States government are always valid, and those from individuals rarely false." At this time emigrants were going in large numbers to Missouri, and the Illinois river country, not yet relieved of its Indian title, was being explored.

Reports concerning the sales of public lands give the quantity of land sold in Illinois toward the close of the territorial period, the figures for 1817 and 1818 being as follows:

		Total balance due:—		
		Acres in 1817.	Acres in 1818.	Jan. 1, 1818. Sept. 30, 1818.
Land offices	Shawneetown,	72,384	216,315	\$291,429 \$ 637,468
	Kaskaskia,	90,493	121,052	209,295 406,288
	Edwardsville,	149,165	121,923	301,701 451,499
		312,042	459,290	\$802,425 \$1,495,255

The percentage of debt showed a marked increase in the first nine months of 1818. There were received in three-quarters of 1817 and 1818, respectively:

	1817.	1818.
At Shawneetown	\$32,837	\$112,759
At Kaskaskia	41,218	68,975
At Edwardsville	41,426	78,788



Courtesy of the Illinois State Historical Library

The distribution of forest and prairie in Illinois, 1820

During this same period the receipts at Steubenville, Marietta, and Wooster, Ohio, decreased, showing that Illinois was beginning to surpass Ohio as an objective point for emigrants wishing to enter land.

The Indian question was interwoven with the land question during the territorial period. In 1809 the Indians relinquished their claim to some small tracts of land lying near the point where the Wabash ceases to be a state boundary line. No more cessions were made until after the war of 1812. Although the population of Illinois increased, during the territorial period, from some eleven thousand to about forty thousand, the increase before the war was slight, and thus it came about that during the war the few whites were kept busy defending themselves from the large and hostile Indian population. So well does the manner of defence in Illinois illustrate the frontier character of the region that a sketch of the same may be given. When, in 1811, the Indians became hostile and murdered a few whites, the condition of the settlers was precarious in the extreme. Today the term city would be almost a favor to a place containing no more inhabitants than were then to be found in the white settlements in Illinois. Moreover, few as were the whites, they were dispersed in a long half-oval extending from a point on the Mississippi near the present Alton southward to the Ohio, and thence up that river and the Wabash to a point considerably north of Vincennes. This fringe of settlement was but a few miles wide in some places, while so sparse was the population near the mouth of the Ohio that the communication between northern and southern Indians was unchecked. Carlyle was regarded as the extreme eastern boundary of settlements to the westward; a fort on Muddy River, near where the old Fort Massac trace crossed the stream, was considered as one of the most exposed situations; and Fort La Motte, on a creek of the same name above Vincennes, was a far northern point. The exposed outside was some hundreds of miles long, and the interior and north were occupied by ten times as many hostile savages as there were whites in the country, the savages being given counsel and ammunition by the British garrisons on the north. Under conditions then existing, aid from the United States could be expected only in the event of dire necessity. Stout frontiersmen were almost ready to seek refuge in flight, but no general exodus took place, although in February, 1812, Governor Edwards wrote to the Secretary of War: "The alarms and apprehensions of the people are becoming so universal, that really I should not be surprised if we should, in three months, lose more than one-half of our present population. In places, in my opinion, entirely out of danger, many are removing. In other parts, large

of preemption; the French claims ceased to retard settlement; some progress was made in the extinction of Indian titles, and the sale of public land was begun. The new state was to find the Indian question a pressing one, and some changes in the land system were yet desired, but the crucial point was passed.

*Our Harpers moved to Pope Co. in 1819 - Cave-in-Rock was only a few miles away.
The Harpes were gone by then. 1799 - 1803*

The Outlaws of Cave-in-Rock

OTTO A. ROTHERT

A flatboat had come down the river and its passengers, not realizing they were near the famous rendezvous of outlaws, landed about a quarter of a mile above the Cave at the foot of a small bluff, later known as Cedar Point. Among the travelers on board were a young man and his sweetheart who, while their companions were making some repairs to the boat, strolled to the top of the cliff and there sat down upon a rock. The view from that point is still beautiful and was probably even more so in primeval days. While the two lovers were sitting on the edge of the cliff with their backs to the wild woods behind them, leisurely considering the landscape, or the life before them, the two Harpes quietly approached from the forest and, without a word of warning, pushed the lovers off the cliff. They fell on a sandy beach forty feet below and, to the surprise of all, escaped unhurt. The Harpes returned to the Cave, and, as already stated, boasted, but without the expected effect, of the prank they had played.

Shortly after this, two families, carrying a supply of tools and provisions, were floating down the Ohio in a flatboat, intending to settle in Smithland, but when they came near Cave-in-Rock they were captured and robbed by the outlaws. The two or three passengers who were not killed in the battle preceding the robbery, were brought ashore. The Harpes, seeing an opportunity to give their fellow criminals an exhibition of brutality, stripped one of the captives, tied him to a blindfolded horse and led the animal to the top of the bluff over the Cave. By wild shouts and other means the

From Otto A. Rothert, *The Outlaws of Cave-in-Rock* (New York, 1970), pp. 92-105, 117-122. Footnotes in the original have been omitted.



Courtesy of the Illinois Department of Conservation

Cave-in-Rock on the Ohio River

horse was frightened and at the same time forced to run toward the edge of the cliff, and before long the blindfolded animal with the naked man tied on its back ran off the bluff and fell a distance of more than one hundred feet to the rough and rocky shore below. Then the Harpes pointed to the mangled remains of man and horse as evidence of another triumph over law and order. . . .

It is probable that their hasty departure took place some time in May, 1799. . . . A few days later—July 22, 1799—they murdered a young son of Chesley Coffey, on Black Oak Ridge, about eight miles northwest of Knoxville. One version has it that the boy was hunting strayed cows and while in the woods was slain by the Harpes, who took his gun and the shoes he wore, and left his body lying under a tree. Another account is that “Young Coffey was riding along the road one evening to get a fiddle. These terrible men smeared a tree with his brains, making out that his horse had run against the tree.”

.....

The Harpes continued their course northward. . . . On July 29, on the spur of a mountain since known as Brassel’s Knob, they met James and Robert Brassel. James Brassel was afoot and carried a gun; Robert was on horseback and unarmed. The Harpes, who were

riding good horses, pretended to be in a hurry, but seeming to have a desire to comply with the custom of civilized travelers, slowed up and saluted the men with the question: "What's the news?" The Brassels related in detail an account of the murder of William Ballard and young Coffey. The Harpes replied that they had not only heard of these tragedies, but that they were now in pursuit of the men who had committed the crimes. They further asserted that they were going to wait for the rest of the pursuing party which was coming on behind, and requested the Brassels to join them when the reinforcements arrived. To this the two innocent brothers willingly agreed. They had no more than done so when Big Harpe, accusing them of being the Harpe brothers, seized James Brassel's gun, threw it on the ground and immediately began tying his hands and feet. Robert, suspecting that he and his brother had fallen into the hands of the dreaded Harpes themselves, jumped from his horse and attempted to obtain his brother's gun in an effort to rescue him. In this he failed and, realizing that his only hope of escape was flight, he ran into the woods, leaving his horse behind. He was pursued by Little Harpe, whom he succeeded in outrunning, and, although shot at, he was unhurt.

Robert continued his flight about ten miles when he met a Mr. Dale, who, with two or three other men and Mrs. Dale, was traveling toward Knoxville. He persuaded them to return with him to the place where he had left his brother. The men had only one gun among them for their protection; nevertheless they tried to help the bewildered man. When they reached the spot in the woods a short distance from the road where Robert had left his brother, they were horrified to find that James was not only dead, but that his body had been "much beaten and his throat cut." His gun was broken to pieces. The tracks indicated that the two Harpes had gone toward Knoxville, from which direction they were coming when they overtook the Brassel brothers. After the pursuers had followed the tracks a few miles, they were much surprised to find themselves running upon the Harpes coming back. At the time the two Brassels were attacked by the Harpes the outlaws were alone and had with them nothing but their guns. But now, on their return, they were accompanied by their women and children, heavily loaded with clothing and provisions, apparently prepared for a long journey and for battle and siege.

When this fierce procession of men and women on horseback came in sight, one of Dale's men suggested that if the approaching cavalcade showed no signs of fight, no effort to arrest them should be made. This immediately met with the approval of the majority. No attempt to fight was made. The murderers, in the words of

Colonel Trabue, "looked very awful at them" and then passed on. The pursuers, too, continued their journey for a while in silence, lest any words they should utter might be overheard and mistaken by the Harpes as a threat. Robert Brassel complained bitterly of the lack of courage displayed by the men he had relied upon to help capture or kill the murderers of his brother.

Robert Brassel resumed his pursuit of the Harpes and was soon joined by William Wood and others. When they arrived near the farm of John Tully they met Nathaniel Stockton and a number of neighbors looking for Tully, who they supposed was lost in the woods. The search continued and "near the road they found Mr. Tully, killed, and hidden under a log." The company buried him and some of the men agreed they would pursue the murderers.

The night after the Harpes murdered Tully "they passed by old Mr. Stockton's going toward their father's-in-law, old Mr. Roberts."

"The half-faced camp" — a frontier lean-to

Courtesy of the Illinois State Historical Library



A point of great human interest is the concise and vivid description of the two Harpes given in the affidavit prepared by Colonel Trabue: "The big man is pale, dark, swarthy, bushy hair, had a reddish gun stock—the little man had a blackish gunstock, with a silver star with four straight points—they had short sailor's coats, very dirty, and grey greatcoats."

.....

The Harpes traveled up Marrowbone Creek and, about twenty-five miles south of Colonel Trabue's home, stopped at an out-of-the-way place on which John Graves and his thirteen-year-old son were cultivating a crop and making preparations for the rest of the family to join them.

The Harpes arrived at their cabin late in the evening and got permission to spend the night. "Early in the morning, probably before the Graveses awoke, they, with Graves' own axe, split the heads of both open and threw the bodies of both in to the brush fence that surrounded the house." "There they lay," writes Draper, in one of his note books, "until some one, seeing so many buzzards around, made an investigation and discovered what had taken place." . . .

From the Graves cabin they traveled north twenty miles or more into Russell County to the home of old man Roberts, the reputed father of the two women Big Harpe claimed as wives. The only reference to this "old Mr. Roberts" is in Colonel Trabue's affidavit sent to the Governor of Kentucky in August, 1799. Local tradition has nothing to say about Roberts—when he came or left, or where his cabin stood. Evidently he was still living in Russell County in 1802, for in November of that year Reverend Jacob Young, a Methodist preacher, met "a brother-in-law of the infamous Micajah Harpe," who, although his name is not stated in the preacher's autobiography, must have been a son of the "old Mr. Roberts" in order to qualify for the connection. At any rate, two of the Harpe women were doubtless invited by their father to remain with him. If, however, such an invitation was not extended, the women would have appealed to him for help had they been inclined to reform, and he, as many other fathers would have done, might have consented to make an effort to lead them from the vile associations into which they had fallen. What these two daughters might and should have done they failed to do. They clung to their companions in crime and with them fled westward south of Green River toward Mammoth Cave and Russellville.

While on the way the Harpes killed a little girl and a negro boy.

Writers do not agree as to just where and when these two murders took place. It is likely they were enacted while the Harpes were going to Logan County and that they led up to a third child-murder even more inhuman. The first of these tragedies, as briefly related by Breazeale, is that "they met with a negro boy going to mill, dashed the boy's brains out against a tree, but left the horse and bag of grain untouched." The other recorded by Collins is equally brief: "One of their victims was a little girl found at some distance from her home, whose tender age and helplessness would have been protection against any but incarnate fiends."

They soon reached Logan County. There, according to T. Marshall Smith, they discovered, about eight miles from Drumgool's station, now Adairville, the two Trisword brothers, who with their wives, several children, and a few black servants, were camping for the night. The next morning before sunrise, while the emigrants were still asleep, the Harpes and two Cherokee Indians made a wild attack on the tent occupied by the travelers and killed the entire party except one of the men, who ran for help. When the rescuing party arrived upon the scene it found the ground covered with the bodies of the dead, some of them badly mangled. While several of the men were occupied burying the dead, others were looking for evidence of the direction the outlaws had taken.

.....

In the meantime, however, the cunning Harpes were working their way northward. They stopped a few hours about three miles northeast of Russellville, on the Samuel Wilson Old Place, about half a mile up Mud River from what is now Duncan's bridge over Mud River on the Russellville and Morgantown road. There the Harpes watered their horses at the same spring that quenched the thirst of the hundreds of people who a few weeks before attended the Great Revival conducted by the Reverends John and William McGee and James M'Gready. . . . The Harpes doubtless knew or inferred from the condition of the place that it had been used recently for religious purposes.

The Harpe men had no patience with their children and often reprimanded the three women, declaring that the crying infants would some day be the means of pursuers detecting their presence. They frequently threatened to kill them. To protect their babies, the mothers many a night went apart, carrying their children sufficiently far away to prevent their cries being heard by the unnatural fathers. But the long-feared threat was at last carried out.

It is a strange sequence of events that on this same camp ground

and almost immediately after the Great Revival, one of the Harpes killed his own child in the presence of its mother. A large maple tree still marks the spot near which this deed was enacted.

The details of this murder as given today by tradition are practically the same as those published by T. Marshall Smith: "Big Harpe snatched it—Susan's infant, about nine months old—from its mother's arms, slung it by the heels against a large tree by the path-side, and literally bursting its head into a dozen pieces, threw it from him as far as his great strength enabled him, into the woods." This terrible tragedy is briefly referred to by Hall and Breazeale, both of whom state that Big Harpe, just before his death, declared he regretted none of the many murders he had committed except "the killing of his own child."

The pursuit continued in this manner for a mile or so, when, not finding the outlaws, the footmen again mounted their horses, and all went on together. But a short time elapsed before Squire McBee discovered the ruffians on a distant hill-side, a strip of low land intervening—both on foot with guns in hand, Big Harpe having a horse by his side, and both holding a parley with a person on horseback [corrected by Draper to *afoot*] whom they had apparently just met. McBee exclaimed 'there they are,' pointing towards them, and at the same time putting spurs to his horse dashed over the low ground and made for the spot. Big Harpe instantly mounted and darted off in one direction, and Little Harpe on foot in another, while the other individual rode [corrected by Draper to *ran*] rapidly towards McBee, and when within sixty or eighty yards suddenly dismounted [Draper eliminated 'dismounted'] and betook himself to a tree. Seeing this bellicose demonstration on the part of an armed man, McBee in the excitement of the moment, drew up his gun, loaded with two balls, and 'blazed away' at that part of the body exposed to view, both bullets taking effect, one passing through the right thigh, and the other the right arm. At this moment Steigal recognised the wounded man as a settler living up Pond River some two or three miles; and perceiving some of the rest of the party in the act of levelling their pieces, Steigal exclaimed 'don't shoot, it's George Smith!' The unfortunate man, who knew Squire McBee, now calling him by name apologised for his singular conduct by saying, that he was nearly bereft of his senses, expecting every moment that the Harpes would kill him, and when he *treed* he had not recovered from his fright and was totally unfitted to perceive the folly and madness of the act. Little Harpe, he said, had met him with his gun in one hand, and a kettle in the

other, going after water; and made enquiries about the settlements, speaking in an elevated tone, evidently that his brother might hear from the camp, not more than eighty rods distant, and come to his aid—such at least was the effect, intentional or not, for Big Harpe rode up and dismounted, and had been there but a few moments when McBee and his party unexpectedly made their appearance. Smith desired Squire McBee to assist him home, which with pleasure he consented to do after the Harpes were secured. He redeemed his promise, and in time Smith recovered both from his fright and his wounds [corrected by Draper to read: 'Smith hobbled home by himself and in due time etc.'].
.....

The fleeing outlaw was closely pressed, Christian, Steigal, and Grisson each giving him a shot in the pursuit—Christian's alone taking effect, wounding him in the leg. Harpe, discovering that Leiper was considerably in advance of the others, and supposing his gun empty, concluded to take advantage, as he thought, of the circumstance, and get a fair shot at his dangerous adversary. He accordingly stopped his horse, and while renewing his priming, Leiper took unerring aim, and fired—and the same powder which the outlaws had a few days previously given Tompkins, now sped the ball that mortally wounded Big Harpe. Though badly shot through the spine of his back, the wounded ruffian, determined to sell his life as dearly as possible, levelled his gun at Leiper; but even that deserted him in his hour of need—*it snapped!* and he threw it away in disgust. As Leiper and Christian were rapidly advancing upon him, Steigal and Grisson having lagged far behind, Harpe drew a large tomahawk and brandished it furiously to keep off his pursuers, at the same time urging on his jaded horse as well as he could. Leiper and Christian kept close at hand, repeatedly calling upon him to surrender, when he would again brandish his tomahawk in savage defiance. He finally agreed to surrender himself if they would stop their horses; accordingly they all reined up, Leiper and Christian dismounted and made some demonstrations towards loading; perceiving which, Harpe suddenly dashed off. Leiper's horse, which had been standing by his side, though not held by him, now took fright and darted off after Harpe's horse. Seeing the accident, Christian instantly mounted his steed and quickly overtook the runaway horse, returned him to Leiper, and both without loading renewed the pursuit. They easily followed the trail through a small canebrake of thick growth, and just as the fugitive was emerging from it they overhauled him, not more than half a mile distant from where he had taken French leave. His horse was

walking quite leisurely, and Harpe's wonted daring and bravery seemed to have forsaken him; and, faint from the loss of blood, he had either lost his tomahawk or thrown it away. They rode up and pulled him from his horse without resistance. . . .

The dying outlaw, as he lay stretched upon the ground, begged for water, and Leiper took a shoe from one of Harpe's feet, and with it procured some for him near by. McBee now told him that he was already dying, but they should hasten his death; time, however, would be given him for prayer and preparation for another world—to which he made no reply, and appeared quite unconcerned. . . .

Steigal, after reminding Harpe how unfeelingly he had murdered his wife and only child, drew a knife, and exhibiting it to him, said in plain terms that he intended to cut his head off with *that*! 'I am,' said the dying outlaw faintly, 'but a young man, but young as I am I feel the death-damp already upon my brow. . . .' Steigal stepped forward and pointed the muzzle of his gun at the head of the expiring outlaw, who conscious of the intention, and desirous at least of procrastinating it dodged his head to and fro with an agility unexpected to the beholders, manifesting pretty plainly a strong disrelish 'to shuffle off this mortal coil.' Perceiving this, Steigal observed, 'very well, I believe I will not upon reflection shoot him in the head, for I want to preserve *that* as a trophy;' and thereupon shot him in the left side—and Harpe almost instantly expired without a struggle or a groan. Steigal, with the knife he had so menacingly exhibited to Harpe, now cut off the outlaw's head. Squire McBee had with him a wallet in which he had brought his provisions and provender—in one end of this, Steigal placed the severed head, and some articles of corresponding weight in the other, and then slung it behind him across his horse, and all commenced their return. Thus died Big Harpe, long the terror of the west, and his decapitated body was left in the wilds of Muhlenberg county, as unsepulchred as his merited death was unwept and unmourned.

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*This is what Illinois was like
when our Ancestors arrived!*

Introduction

In point of fact, Illinois hardly deserved its instant statehood. Although it was the second largest state in size in 1818, it had the fewest people—just under 35,000—concentrated predominantly in the southern tip of the state. The northern and central counties contained about 12,000 Indians and a few white traders. There were no roads to speak of; travel was restricted to muddy paths that were still often patrolled by outlaws. Climate in the southern region—known as the American Bottom—was notoriously unhealthy as a result of the low-lying, swampy terrain. Potential settlers were warned of the malaria, typhus, pneumonia, and milk sickness that awaited them in the hot, fly-infested cabins of the unsettled territory. Only two settlements, Shawneetown and Kaskaskia, could claim any resemblance to established communities. The former, a nest of some thirty log houses on the junction of the Ohio and Wabash rivers, was a commercial center for pioneers spread out northward along the Wabash. Directly across the state, Kaskaskia served a similar function for an estimated 15,000 settlers who were thinly scattered along the tributaries of the Kaskaskia and Mississippi rivers.

Nevertheless, there were some advantages in moving to Illinois in 1818: the settler could acquire land without rent or taxes; there was timber for cabins, furniture, fences, and fuel; the land was productive and game was plentiful. And, to ease the plagues of insects, disease, and summer's heat, there was corn whiskey—plenty of it—at 20 cents a gallon, or it could be home-brewed to yield two gallons per bushel of corn.

The first state government was as primitive and simple as frontier life itself. Governor Shadrach Bond had barely mastered the basics of grammar. Until a permanent structure was built at Vandalia in 1820, the capitol was a rented, low-ceilinged Kaskaskia dwelling no more elaborate than a farmhouse. Money was a chronic problem: efforts to raise revenue by means of a land tax and a lottery failed, and the treasury was in constant need of funds. Equally vexing to the new government was the slavery question. Southern-born resi-

Besides this class of so-called hunter pioneers the community had a set of young men of education, of legal training, and of good address, who aspired to the leadership of the community. Frequently they had a few hundreds or thousands to invest in land speculations. Some of them married into the well-to-do French families. They were men of more finished manner than the average pioneer, and their wives and daughters speedily gave the community a touch of sophistication. Doubtless it was for this class the stores advertised the finer goods such as silks, crêpes, and other fabrics of similar character, and kept the choicer wines, liquors, and groceries.

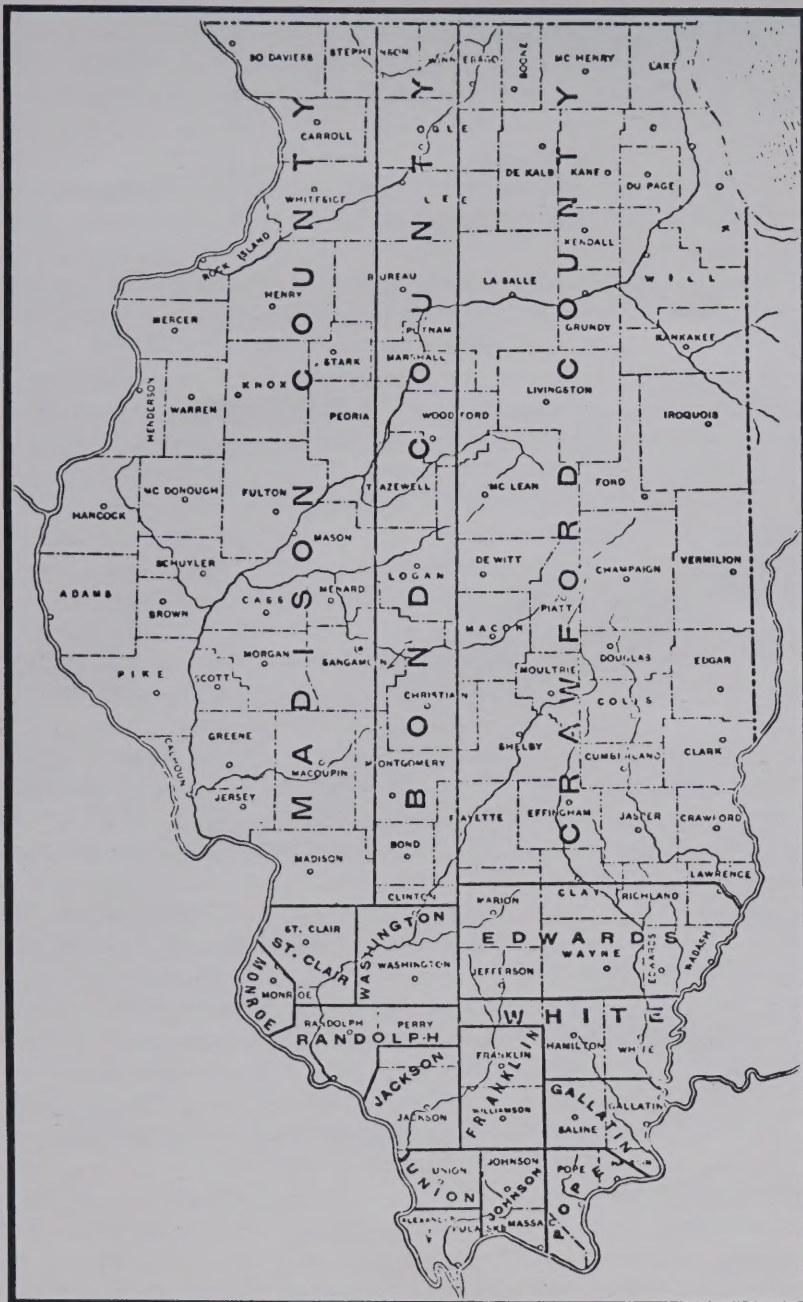
The conditions in the towns are more or less truthfully mirrored in the contemporary newspapers. In the towns, when the state was young, the rising brick and frame houses contrasted sharply with the log cabins of the territorial days; yet the stage of civilization must not be overestimated, for even in 1821 Shawneetown had no courthouse, jail, church, or school. The towns were disorderly places at best, a Shawneetown Sunday being a byword. Frequently they were rendered unhealthy by pools of stagnant water and by the lack of all sanitation. In 1822 the trustees of Shawneetown had

to pass an ordinance providing for the removal of dead animals and for the laying of sidewalks.

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In the Illinois of 1818 Shawneetown seemed to hold a favorable position as the gateway, a fact which had been recognized by the United States government by the designation of the town as a port of entry. It was the natural Illinois *entrepôt* for the eastern part of the state and for the country up the tributaries of the Wabash. One rival to its trade near at hand, however, was the New Harmony settlement of Frederick Rapp, which in 1823 maintained a store in Shawneetown for the sale of its goods, woolen cloths, cottons, hats, shoes, stockings, leather, flour, wine, whisky, brandy, beer, etc., as well as a line of eastern goods from Philadelphia. Rapp's failure to buy as well as sell made him unpopular, however, with the resident merchants.

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Courtesy of the Illinois State Historical Library

The county boundaries of Illinois in 1818

On the day when Illinois was both territory and state its population of some 35,000 lay in two columns on opposite sides of the state, resting on the connection with the outside world furnished by the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Wabash rivers respectively. The population clustered in the rich river bottom, gift of the Mississippi, where Illinois history began, and in the neighborhood of the United States saline in Gallatin county. It tended always to make settlements on water courses for the sake of securing timber, water, and easy communication. Away from the rivers lay an unpopulated region in the interior of southern Illinois, where the traveler to St. Louis or Kaskaskia who preferred to cut across by road from Vincennes or Shawneetown rather than pole up the Mississippi, could still stage tales of robbers, murders, and hairbreadth escapes. On the east population had crept north, clinging closely to the Wabash, as far as the present Edgar county. On the west settlements had reached the southern part of Calhoun county and were pushing up the creeks into Greene and Macoupin; they had also followed the Kaskaskia and its south-flowing tributaries, so that settlements lay in Bond, Clinton, and Washington counties. Elsewhere there was wilderness.

To the north of the area of settlement lay another world distinct and independent from that to the south. The Kickapoo Indians still inhabited central Illinois, and the Sauk and Foxes, chastised in the War of 1812, but still morose, occupied a little of the territory northwest of the Illinois river—the Military Bounty Tract—though this had for some time been surveyed and allotted in military bounties to soldiers of the War of 1812. The main strength of the Sauk and Foxes in Illinois, however, lay in the territory near the junction of the Rock and the Mississippi, where Fort Armstrong on Rock Island had lately risen to overawe them. In the territory east of them lay villages of Winnebago and Potawatomi. Among them in northern Illinois and on the Illinois and the Wabash rivers wandered the fur traders of the American Fur Company; these came south down the lake in their Mackinaw boats each fall, dragged their boats over the Chicago portage to the Des Plaines river, went into winter trading posts along the Illinois from which trading expeditions were sent out during the winter, and carried their harvest of furs to Mackinac in the spring. Besides Fort Armstrong there lay in this district Fort Edwards on the Mississippi, Fort Clark at the present site of Peoria, and Fort Dearborn; though as Indian dangers waned and Indian cessions were consummated, the forts were successively abandoned.

ther, if one may believe the early preachers of both Baptists and Methodists, deistic and atheistic belief flourished on the frontier among even the better classes. Evidence is not lacking to corroborate the frequency of this attitude of mind, which accentuated the sharp line drawn among men between the religious and the irreligious, the good and the wicked. The latter term connoted those who did not fall in with the beliefs and practices of the denominationally pious. The idea of the sheep and goats divided by observances and beliefs, possibly also by such habits as profane swearing and drinking, persists in the pioneer narratives. "A man of good character," wrote Fordham, "is an acquisition; not that there is a small proportion of such men, but because the bad are as undisguisedly bad, as their opposites are professedly good. This is not the land of Hypocrisy. It would not here have its reward. Religion is not the road to worldly respectability, nor a possession of it the cloak of immorality."

Into this western wilderness containing many who had grown accustomed to the lack of religious food, many who openly professed diabolism, and many who yearned for religious observances, the organizations of the Protestant denominations threw themselves.

Food of the Frontier

EDWARD E. DALE

Though food is the most fundamental of all human needs it varies widely among the different peoples of the world and is subject to numerous curious taboos and prejudices. "What's one man's poison . . . is another's meat or drink" seems to have a large element of truth. The Comanche and Kiowa Indians never ate the wild turkeys which swarmed along the streams of their homeland in

such abundance, but they were very fond of dog stew, roasted terrapins, or the broiled entrails of buffalo and cattle. The French consider snails a great delicacy though the late Will Rogers often asserted that he himself "would really prefer grasshoppers."

Diet and dietary habits are, moreover, national or regional in their nature, and various peoples seem to be characterized by a certain article or articles of food. We have the rice of China, spaghetti of Italy, caviar of Russia, tortillas of Mexico, and sauerkraut and sausages of Germany. In our own country it is the same. It is commonly said that you "never know beans until you go to Boston." Baked beans, brown bread, and codfish cakes, however, are common throughout all New England, just as are fried chicken, spoon bread, and beaten biscuits in the South. Virginia has Smithfield ham and hominy grits, the Northwest coast has grilled salmon. Texas has borrowed from Mexico hot tamales and chile con carne while beefsteak, apple pie, and ice cream are so universal as to be virtually national in scope.

One of the first tasks of virtually every frontier settler was to plan and plant a garden in order to furnish his family with an ample supply of vegetables. These were of many kinds, including beans, peas, squashes, pumpkins, radishes, mustard, lettuce, carrots, beets, onions, turnips, cabbage, potatoes, sweet potatoes, cucumbers, melons, and several others. Tomatoes, formerly called "love apples," were in early days thought to be poisonous but were occasionally grown as ornamental plants because of the beauty of the bright red fruit. It was some years before it was learned that they are a wholesome article of food and they became a commonly grown vegetable on the American frontier.

Pending the growth of a garden, the pioneer settler must depend upon such native products as were available for fresh vegetable food but these were often of considerable variety. The Indians consumed quantities of wild onions of which they were very fond, but these were seldom eaten by the white settlers. Yet, there were many wild products which were widely utilized, including several kinds of "wild greens" such as lamb's quarter, "poke salad," dandelions, and two or three varieties of dock. Boiled with a piece of salt pork, any of these furnished a tasty and satisfying food and, while the pioneer had never heard of vitamins, such wild pottage was regarded as conducive to health and in addition furnished a welcome change from the dry or salt food which had been the ordinary diet of the winter months.

Once garden vegetables were available the pioneer usually had an

every settler sought to "put out an orchard" just as soon as possible.

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Virtually every pioneer settler was more or less a hunter and the same was true of all his sons above the age of ten or twelve years. Venison was often a staple article of food in the frontier home, and deer hams were hung up and cured for winter use. Fried quail, rabbit, and squirrel commonly appeared on the table, as did squirrel stew, pigeon or quail pot pie, and roast duck, goose, or turkey. Gradually the game disappeared, however, due to the ever-growing influx of settlers, but by the time it had become scarce the domestic animals had increased sufficiently to provide an ample supply of meat. After this, hunting declined as a serious business and became more of a sport or avocation. Yet in the absence of fresh meat during the greater part of the year, an occasional mess of quails, or squirrels, or a wild turkey made a most acceptable addition to the pioneer's ordinary fare. After the first few years, however, the staple meat of the frontier settler and his family was pork and its various products as ham, bacon, and sausage.

Pigs were "earmarked" when quite young so that each man might distinguish his own animals from those of his neighbors. Ranging at large in the woods, they fattened largest on the "mast" which was the general term for nuts and acorns. Perhaps this took a long time, but in the language of the Arkansas settler: "What is time to a hog?" It was customary, however, if at all possible, to call them up each evening and feed them a little corn or slops from the kitchen. This was designed, in the frontier vernacular, to "ha'nt 'em home"—attach them to the dwelling of their owner. This enabled him to see them each day, and also the additional food kept them growing faster and in a thriving condition. If sufficient corn had been grown, those designated for slaughter were confined in a pen for six weeks or more in the autumn and fed liberally on grain until they were fat enough to be butchered.

"Hog killing time," usually late in November, was a more or less gala occasion, especially for the children of the family. The meat was cut into hams, shoulders, and "middlings" or sides. These were carefully trimmed and "salted down" in barrels or large wooden boxes. The scraps trimmed away were ground into sausage which was seasoned with salt, pepper, and sage, and stuffed into long narrow sacks made of cloth to be hung in the smokehouse. Some preferred to pack the sausage in stone jars and pour melted lard on top of it. Others made the sausage into cakes which were fried, packed in jars, and covered with melted lard. The more usual

method, however, was to pack it in sacks, but in the absence of material to make them it might be wrapped in cornhusks and hung in the smokehouse or "shed room." Hog killing also involved "rendering out" the lard, and the making of "souse" or head cheese. The liver, heart, backbones, and spareribs were eaten fresh and were often shared with some of the neighbors. Since people killed hogs at different times this mutual exchange of a surplus usually provided everyone in the community with fresh pork at intervals during a period of several weeks.

Methods of cooking fresh pork varied. Backbones were usually boiled, spareribs cut across three or four times and either fried or sprinkled with salt, pepper, and flour and baked in the oven. Pigs' feet were cleaned and boiled until very tender. They were then cut in two and either pickled in hot vinegar to which spices had been added, or dipped in batter and fried in hot fat. Sausage would keep for weeks or months. It was sliced in thick round slices or made into cakes and fried for breakfast. Many a man reared on the frontier can still remember the savory "sagey" odor of frying sausage which greeted him upon awakening in the morning and which proved the chief incentive to his rolling out of his warm bed into the icy cold of his sleeping quarters in the upstairs of a frontier farm home.

After some weeks, when the pork packed in barrels or boxes had thoroughly "taken salt," it was removed, and surplus salt was washed off, and the cut sides of the hams and shoulders rubbed with a mixture of black pepper and molasses. The meat was then hung up in the smokehouse and thoroughly smoked with hickory wood or chips. Sometimes the "side meat" was smoked to form bacon, but a part of it was often left in salt to be used as dry salt pork. The cured hams and shoulders would keep indefinitely though the bacon or "middlings" sometimes tended to get strong before the end of the following summer.

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On the frontier, beefsteak was almost never broiled. It was cut in slices, pounded with a mallet or the edge of a heavy plate or saucer, and then rolled in flour and fried in hot suet. Large cuts containing some bone were boiled, or sprinkled with flour and baked in the oven. After being served at one meal, what was left was sliced and served cold, or cut into small pieces and stewed with chopped potatoes and onions to form Irish stew or hash. With such an abundant supply of pork, ham, and bacon, together with some fresh beef from time to time, and the occasional use of game, it is not surprising that meat constituted a large part of the diet of the

average pioneer settler. In fact, so much was consumed as to give rise to the old folk tale of the illiterate Irishman who had newly come to America and asked a friend to write a letter for him to send to his family in the Old Country. "Tell them," said he, "that here in America we have meat three times a week." "Why not say three times a day?" asked his friend. "Faith, no! It's no use to tell them that," was the answer. "They wouldn't believe it but would swear I was lyin'. Make it three times a week and maybe they might believe me."

Few frontier families considered a dessert necessary to the completion of a meal, except on Sunday or in case "company" was present. At other times the syrup pitcher was placed on the table three times a day and each meal was likely to be "topped off" with sorghum or some other form of syrup. Sorghum mills were usually more numerous than gristmills, and many settlers would grow a patch of sorghum which, when ripe, was cut and hauled to the mill to be ground and the juice settled down into sorghum "on the shares."

Despite the frequent absence of any form of dessert, the average pioneer housewife was skilled in making pies, cakes, and gingerbread. Cobblers were also made from peaches, blackberries, or sweet potatoes, and fried pies known in the North as "turnovers" were common during the winter season. These were made by lining a saucer with "pie dough" which was not too rich and placing dried apples or peaches which had been stewed and crushed to a pulp on one side. The edge of the dough was then moistened all around so that the edges would stick together and the flap of dough folded over the fruit and the edges firmly pressed together. These half-moon shaped "pies" were then fried to a rich brown in deep fat and served hot. Properly made, they were delicious even if a somewhat heavy food. Children were usually very fond of them and were happy when one or two were placed in their lunch baskets or the "dinner buckets" that they carried to school.

Faced with the necessity of improvising, the frontier housewife often showed rare ingenuity in matters of food. Lacking fruit, she baked a vinegar pie. This was made by mixing half a cupful of vinegar with a quart of water and adding sugar to taste. A lump of butter the size of an egg was then melted in a pan and a heaping teaspoonful of flour stirred into it. To this was added the tangy vinegar mixture, a little at a time, stirring it vigorously all the while until it had boiled sufficiently long to begin to thicken. The mixture was then poured into a piepan lined with a rich crust and additional strips of dough were "criss crossed" over the top. Bits of

butter were sprinkled over these crossbars, and the pie was then baked in a hot oven. It came out with the crust a deep brown and the filling reduced to the consistency of jelly. To serve a considerable number of persons the quantity of the mixture was merely increased and baked in a long pan. This formed something in the nature of fruit cobbler and was sometimes called "vinegarone."

"Butter roll" was made of a rich biscuit dough which was rolled thin and sprinkled thickly with sugar and small lumps of butter. It was then rolled up and baked to a rich brown in a hot oven. Pies were also made from rhubarb, pie melons, squash, pumpkin, green tomatoes, green grapes, and even the fleshy acid leaves of the wild sheep sorrel. Nearly always, however, the housewife was faced with the problem of a shortage of sugar and, in many cases, honey, sorghum, or some other form of syrup, must be used as a substitute. Fortunately, there was usually an ample supply of milk, butter, and eggs and these helped vastly in preparing good meals even when other resources were pitifully scanty.

In few parts of America did frontier conditions persist for more than one or two generations. With the steady growth of population, the trails over which the pioneer emigrants journeyed west were widened to broad highways. Attractive farm homes replaced the former log cabins or sod houses. Towns and cities grew up. Differentiations in the social classes began to appear. Gradually the old order disappeared, and in its place came civilization, and the sophistication that is associated with urban life, while new frontier regions appeared farther west. One by one these, too, disappeared until about the dawn of the present century we came to the end of a great historic movement, and the frontier and pioneer conditions in America vanished forever.

Antislavery in Illinois

N. DWIGHT HARRIS

The triumph of the Anticonventionists in Illinois was generally regarded, both in the North and South, as an antislavery victory, and the prevailing opinion seems to have been that a strong anti-

From N. Dwight Harris, *The History of Negro Servitude in Illinois, and of the Slavery Question in that State, 1719-1864* (Chicago, 1904), pp. 50-53, 125-129, 136-139, 144-145. Footnotes in the original have been omitted.

The people of the frontier drank great quantities of whiskey which contributed to the violence of the times. Candidates for public office were expected to furnish large amounts of liquor for the voters, leasing all the saloons or "groceries" in a town for weeks before the election. On Saturdays the candidates would appear in the town for a rally and after the stump speeches the drinking began. By evening the populace would be wild with drink, and there would be much swearing, boasting, fighting, and cheering of the candidates. Often court days in the towns were hardly better. The fighting was vicious, involving the attempt to gouge out the eyes of the opponent or to bite off his nose or ears. Travelers in Illinois noted the constant swearing of the people. James Flint, for example, commented that he had heard in a few months on the frontier more swearing than he had heard in his whole previous life. This boisterous frontier life was largely antagonistic to the intellectual life. It was primitive and nonintellectual at best and in most instances actively anti-intellectual.

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Taking the definition of anti-intellectualism to be a general distrust of the affairs of the mind and of education in general, it will be seen that this condition existed on almost every level of human activity in frontier Illinois. The question of why the attitude existed still remains. The natural equalitarianism of the frontier was unquestionably a factor. On the frontier every man was as good as another as long as he could prove it by the standards of the area and this took the form of proving it with fists more often than with the intellect. It was a highly materialistic society intent on rapid improvement of its economic status which could be accomplished best with brawn and a bit of native shrewdness. Education helped little.

The human ego causes everyone to justify and apologize for what he is, and every man seems to feel the need to prove that his own background is the best. Few men came to the frontier with education or wealth but many, in spite of this, became successful in politics, business, or law. This must prove that education was not necessary and at best was only a frill or luxury which was all right as long as those who had formal education did not try to appear superior.

On the Illinois frontier there were still more complicating factors. There was often rivalry between the educated and the noneducated, the intellectual and the nonintellectual, but often, however, this was a clash between older cultures. Ford points out that most of the southerners who came into Illinois were likely to be very poor and badly educated while, on the other hand, the New Englanders who

came were richer and better educated. This happened because the richer people from the South were likely to be slave owners and therefore went to the newer slave states where their slave property could be taken along. In Illinois, of course, the institution of slavery was illegal. Thus, according to Ford, the average New Englander saw only the worst examples of the southerner and thought of them all as "a long, lank, lean, lazy, and ignorant animal, but little in advance of the savage state." The southerner thought of the Yankee, on the other hand, as a "close, miserly, dishonest, selfish getter of money, void of generosity, hospitality or any of the kindlier feelings of human nature." One traveler in the West recounted a story that the coonskin was the most common kind of currency in use; this worked very well until the Yankees began sewing raccoon tails on catskins, thus debasing the medium of exchange. On the religious scene it might appear to be a quarrel between the intellectual and the nonintellectual, but it was also a struggle between the dogmas of the southern, noneducated Methodist or Baptist preacher and his Presbyterian or Congregational counterpart from New England who was sure to be a man with a college education. Thus while it was anti-intellectualism it was also a reaction of the poor against the rich, the Methodist against the Calvinist Congregationalist, the southerner against the Yankee. Which of the factors was most important in fostering anti-intellectualism on the Illinois frontier? It would have to be a guess. Doubtless, John Reynolds, or Peter Cartwright, or any of the nameless thousands who shared their feelings could not have told. The historian can only say that anti-intellectualism was one of the major characteristics of the frontier mind.

Everyday Scenes

JAMES HAINES

It is not the present population of central Illinois whose social life and scenes I wish to portray before you, but that of the pioneer population emigrating to and dwelling there in the early settlement

From James Haines, "Social Life and Scenes in the Early Settlement at Central Illinois," *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society*, X (1905), 35-57.

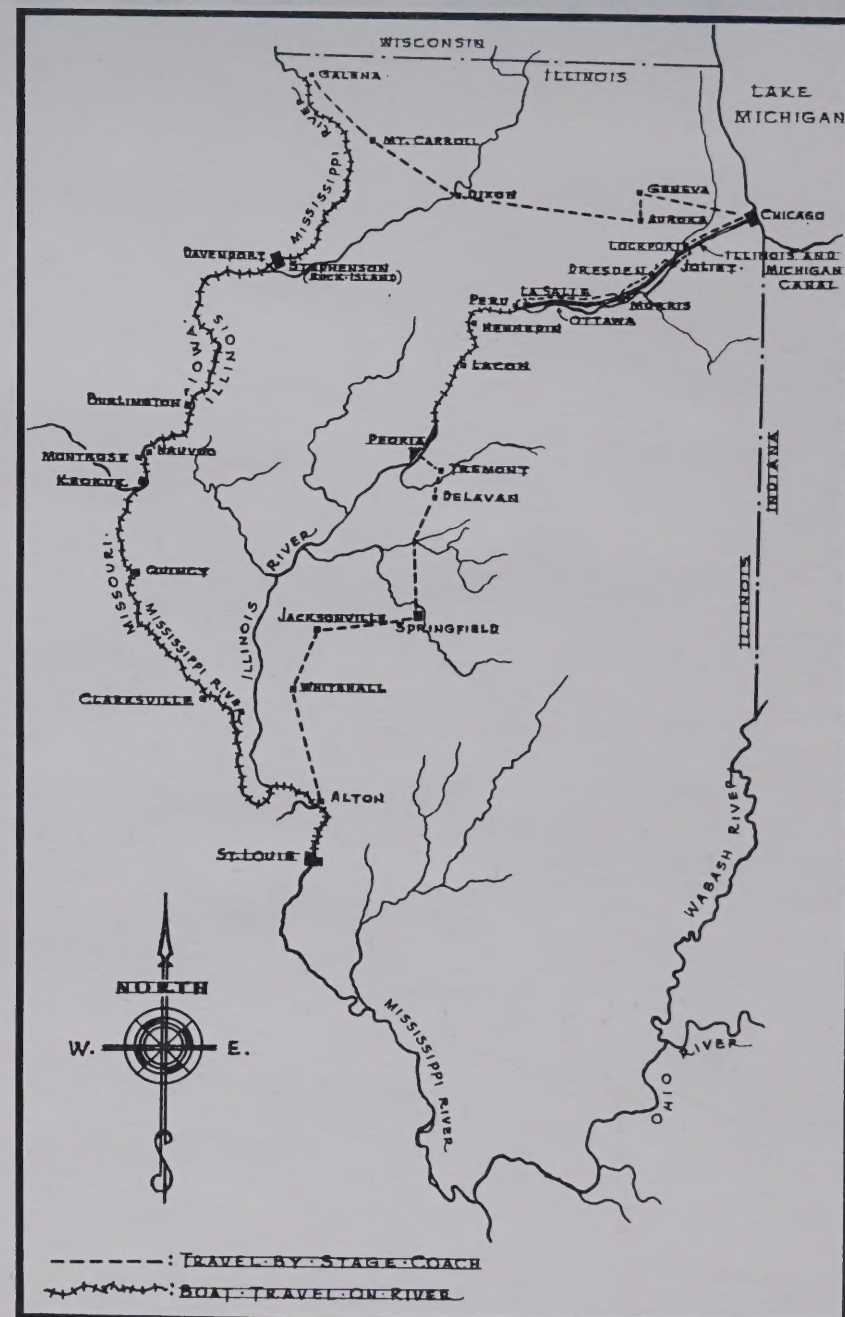
of central Illinois. There was great variety too and disparity in this new-comer population. Gathered as it was from many and widely distant states of the older portions of the union, it would necessarily partake somewhat of each locality whence it came. Dress, manners, language and occupation gave token of the land and race furnishing the supply of individuals to form the mass of population whose social life I wish to describe.

All were common in dress, some rude in manner, few boisterous, mostly quiet in speech and slow in movement, very little refined as now gauged, no learning from books outside the bible, hymn, song music, and school books. Intercourse between inmates and close relatives, frank, laconic, abrupt, good natured; with acquaintances only and strangers, inquisitive, genial, tolerant and leading to more intimacy. These characteristics I recall of men mostly. Women conformed in milder degree of each phase of speech, manner and action.

Necessary labor was fairly well performed but little love for it was displayed, except by the women, whose greatest and constant toil was feeding the hungry—cooking, housekeeping, nursing the children and sick—where as ever from first history they were always present, active, patient, successful and pleasing. All females of age to work found constant, useful employment about their cabin homes at the time and place which I am trying to illustrate.

Sheep were raised as much for their wool as for their flesh. Flax and cotton were cultivated too. All these home-grown materials combined to furnish a fairly full supply of home-made clothing for winter and summer. The hunter contingent for the population furnished a useful share of material for the clothing department as well as food supply. Preparation of the clothing material fell largely to the womankind, and after the web was produced, cutting, fitting and making the garments for all the family was entirely their work, except moccasins, shoes and boots, which were made by the males of the family, or hired cobblers.

All home-grown cotton had to be ginned by a rude home-made gin of my elder brother's invention and had to be carded by hand-cards as there was no power-driven machinery for that purpose then known to us. Thus production of cotton yarn for cotton cloth became tedious and a heavy draft on labor of the household, and was early abandoned by the new comers. But it was soon afterward quite easily obtained from St. Louis, Mo., by keel boats, Mackinaw boats and pirogues—very large canoes. Home-made cotton yarn was never used by the population I am writing of for warp or length-wise thread of cloth or web, but only for woof, or filling, as many generally designated then. Hence wool and flax became of



Courtesy of the Illinois State Historical Library

Travel by stagecoach and riverboat in Illinois

Mississippi. In short, I do not believe that any one State in all America is so highly favored by nature, in every respect, as the State of Illinois.

The entire length of the Sangamon is still unknown; yet we know that it is navigable for at least 300 miles from its union with the Illinois. About 60 miles from its mouth it separates into two arms of which the southern one bears the name Mooqua, which, in the language of the Kickapoo Indians signifies "wolf's face." This arm is up to the present time the best known, and its borders are already rather well occupied with farms. Above the source of the Sangamon is found a rock 50 feet high which has a fissure in its middle. In this fissure the Indians placed tobacco, maize, honey and other products of the land as a thanks offering to the Great Spirit.

The Indians, for the most part, cultivate some maize, and are great reverers of this useful grain. As soon as the first ripe ears of maize are brought to the chief he institutes a grand feast where music and dance delight the company, and where the pipe of peace is industriously smoked. The benefits of the maize to the white settlers are manifold. As soon as the ears have attained some maturity it furnishes a good healthy food. The ears are either boiled in water, or roasted by the fire. From its meal, bread is prepared, and they make a porridge from it which with milk is an excellent dish. Besides this it is fed to all cattle, especially horses and pigs. Even its dry stalks are carefully preserved in stacks to serve as fodder for horses and cattle during the winter.

After an extremely tiresome day's journey we reached, about 11:00 o'clock at night the first farms on Shoal creek where we spent the night. Here the ague was raging, especially among those who had come here this year from the eastern states. This sickness is owing very much to the manner of life of these people; for they live in part upon dried venison, water melons, etc., and often expose themselves to wet weather. Such a manner of life must of necessity produce sickness. The wholesome effect of quinine is striking in the treatment of these fevers. I had brought a quantity of it with me from Baltimore, and this remedy very soon helped everyone to whom I administered it.

On the 5th of September I arrived at Vandalia. This place, in accordance with the Constitution, is to become the seat of government of the new State. It is 50 miles from Edwardsville, and about 60 from the Wabash; so that it is located about in the middle of the State. Its situation is well chosen, upon a bank of the Kaskaskia, 50 feet high, and richly provided with wood for building, and with good spring water, as well as with a vicinage of excellent land. The river, which is navigable to this point, here describes a sharp curve

which amounts very nearly to a right-angle, coming from the east and going to the south.

The plan of the town is a square subdivided into 64 squares, and the space of two of these squares in the middle is intended for public use. Every square, having eight building lots, contains 320 square rods; each building lot is 80 feet wide 152 feet deep. Each square is cut from south to north by a 16-foot alley; and the large, regular and straight streets, 80 feet wide, intersect each other at right-angles.

Only four weeks ago the Commissioners advertised the sale of these lots (it will take place tomorrow), and there is already considerable activity manifested. Charles Reavise and I were the first who began to build. How difficult it was at that time to penetrate the dense forest which embraces the entire circuit of the future city. At present there are several passable roads leading hither. Now the most active preparations are being made for the construction of houses, and we are daily visited by travelers. But how it will have changed in 10 or 20 years! All these huge forests will have then disappeared and a flourishing city with fine buildings will stand in their place. A free people will then from this place rule itself through its representatives and watch over their freedom and well-being.

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Another insight into daily life during Illinois's first years as a state is provided by Philadelphia-born lawyer James Hall. Residing in Shawneetown between 1820 and 1828, he left for Vandalia to become state treasurer and one of that town's most influential citizens. In addition to carrying on a prosperous legal practice, he assumed the editorship of the second newspaper to appear in the state, the *Illinois Gazette*. He was later editor of the *Illinois Monthly Magazine*, the state's first literary magazine, which he founded in 1830.

Shawneetown and the Saline Reserve, 1828

JAMES HALL

Shawnee Town occupies a beautiful situation on the western bank of the Ohio, nine miles below the mouth of the Wabash, and one hundred and twenty miles above the junction of the Ohio and

From James Hall, *Letters from the West; Containing Sketches of Scenery, Manners, and Customs; and Anecdotes Connected with the First Settlements of the Western Sections of the United States* (London, 1828), pp. 220-223, 228-233

Two descriptions of Chicago, one written in 1823 by William H. Keating, the other published a decade later by Charles J. Latrobe, portray Chicago as an unimpressive village surrounded by Indian tribes with "no cheering prospects." The city was not to come into its own until the frontier had passed. Keating, a professor of chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, accompanied Major Stephen H. Long on his exploratory expedition to the upper Mississippi in 1823. Latrobe, a London-born mountain climber, came to America in 1832 and, after a stop at New York City, journeyed on to Chicago. A full discussion of Chicago during those years is found in the first volume of Bessie Louise Pierce, *A History of Chicago*, 3 volumes (New York, 1940).

Fort Dearborn and Chicago, 1823

WILLIAM H. KEATING

Fort Dearborn is situated in the State of Illinois, on the south bank, and near to the mouth of Chicago river; the boundary line between this state and that of Indiana strikes the western shore of Lake Michigan ten miles north of its southernmost extremity, and then continues along the shore of the lake until it reaches the forty-second and a half degree of north latitude, along which it extends to the Mississippi. The post at Chicago was abandoned a few months after the party visited it. Its establishment had been found necessary to intimidate the hostile and still very powerful tribes of Indians that inhabit this part of the country; but the rapid extension of the white population to the west, the establishment along the Mississippi of a chain of military posts which encloses them, and at the same time convinces them of the vigilance of the government, and of the inevitable destruction which they would bring upon themselves by the most trifling act of hostility on their part, have, it is thought, rendered the continuance of a military force at this place unnecessary. An Indian agent remains there, in order to keep up amicable relations with them, and to attend to their wants, which are daily becoming greater, owing to the increasing scarcity of game in the country.

We were much disappointed at the appearance of Chicago and its vicinity. We found in it nothing to justify the great eulogium lavished upon this place by a late traveller, who observes that "it is the most fertile and beautiful that can be imagined." "As a farming

From William H. Keating, *Narrative of an Expedition to the Source of St. Peter's River . . . 1823 . . . under the Command of Stephen H. Long, U.S.T.E.*; Compiled from Notes on Major Long, Messrs. Say, Keating and Calhoun (Philadelphia, 1824), I, 163-167. Footnotes in the original have been omitted.



Courtesy of the Illinois State Historical Library

Chicago in 1831

country," says he, "it unites the fertile soil of the finest lowland prairies with an elevation which exempts it from the influence of stagnant waters, and a summer climate of delightful serenity." The best comment upon this description of the climate and soil is the fact that, with the most active vigilance on the part of the officers, it was impossible for the garrison, consisting of from seventy to ninety men, to subsist upon the grain raised in the country, although much of their time was devoted to agricultural pursuits. The difficulties which the agriculturist meets with here are numerous; they arise from the shallowness of the soil, from its humidity, and from its exposure to the cold and damp winds which blow from the lake with great force during most part of the year. The grain is frequently destroyed by swarms of insects. There are also a number of destructive birds of which it was impossible for the garrison to avoid the baneful influence, except by keeping, as was practised at Fort Dearborn, a party of soldiers constantly engaged in shooting at the crows and blackbirds that committed depredations upon the corn planted by them. But, even with all these exertions the maize seldom has time to ripen, owing to the shortness and coldness of

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The Westward Movement,
The Pioneer & the Regular ^{with the}
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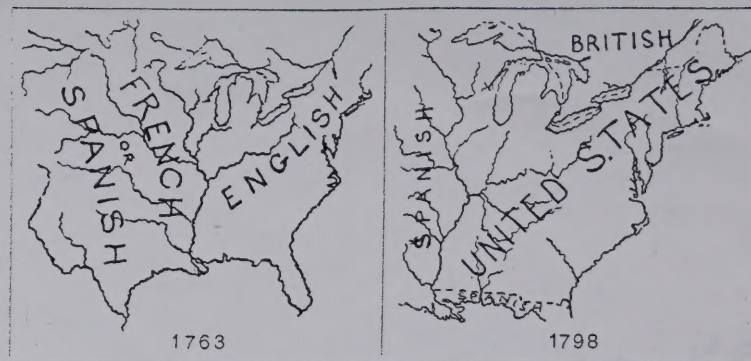
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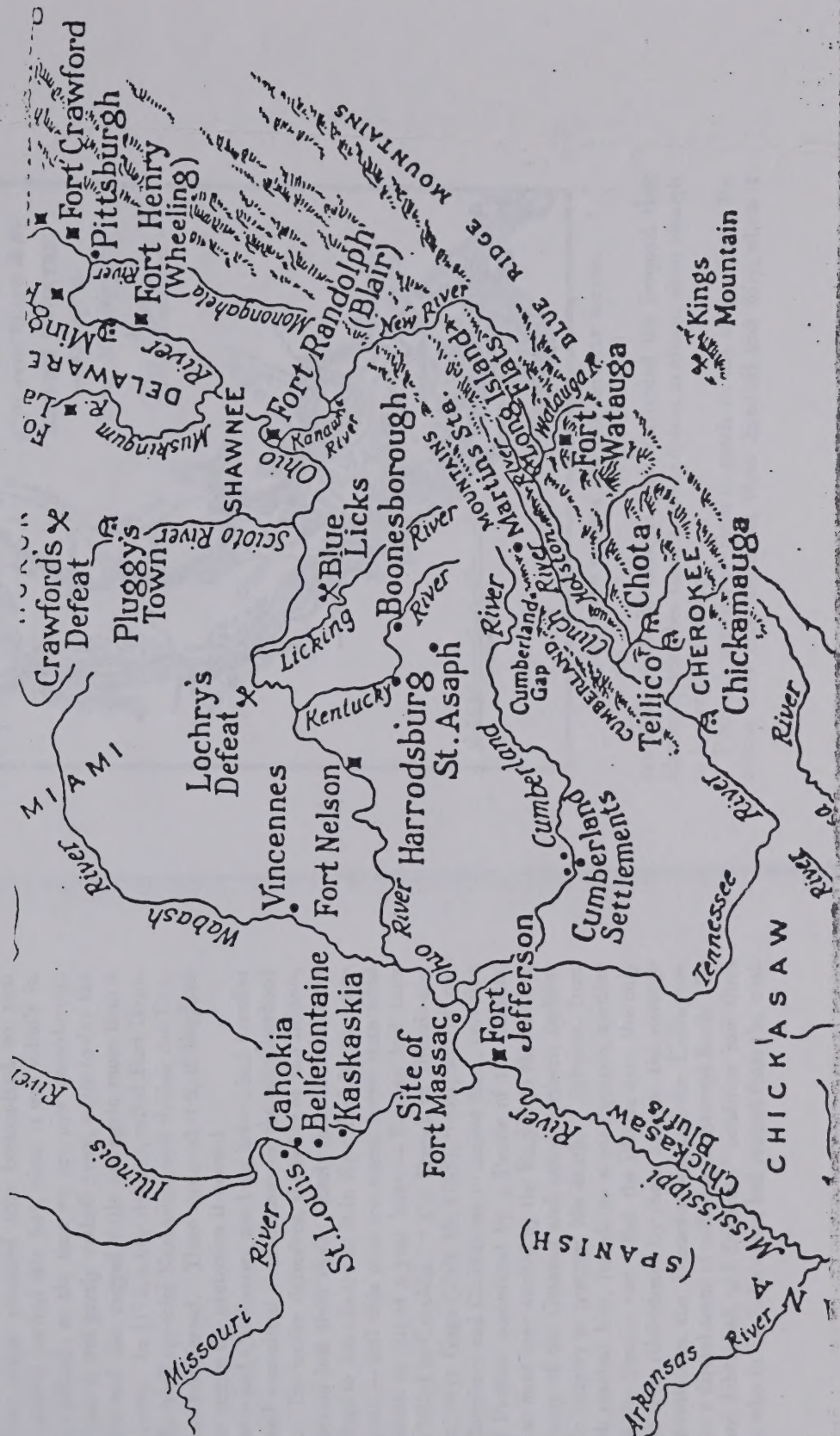
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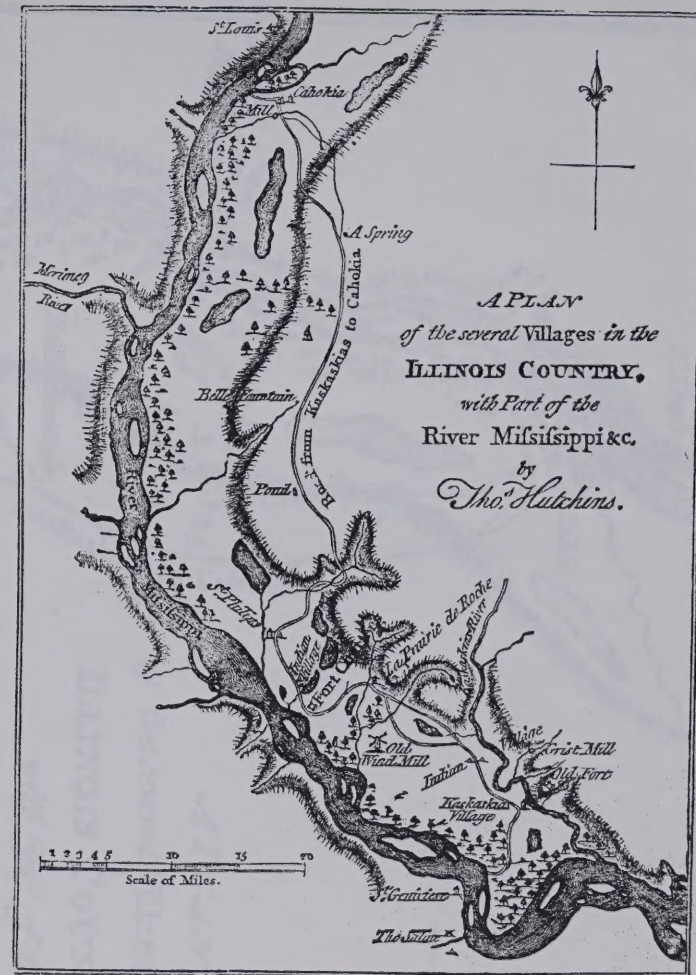
LAKE SUPERIOR

LA



Spain was known, there had been some confusion among the population, owing to a general exodus of the French across the Mississippi. The village neighboring to Fort Chartres had become almost depopulated in this way, and the flight of its inhabitants was not altogether untimely, in view of the speedy encroachments which the current of the river was making on the soil. The English a little later (1772) found it necessary to abandon Fort Chartres, "the most commodious and best built fort in North America," as Pittman called it, because the river had undermined its walls in places. To understand how the very qualities which rendered this bottom-land so rich made it also unstable, we find this fort, when it was rebuilt in 1756, two miles inland; at the time we are now considering, sixteen years later, it was partly washed away, while to-day the ruined magazine and the ragged walls are again more than a mile from the river. In 1772, a new defense, called Fort Gage, was built on the bluff opposite Kaskaskia, and thither the English garrison was transferred. There was need of it, if England was to give the region the protection it needed.

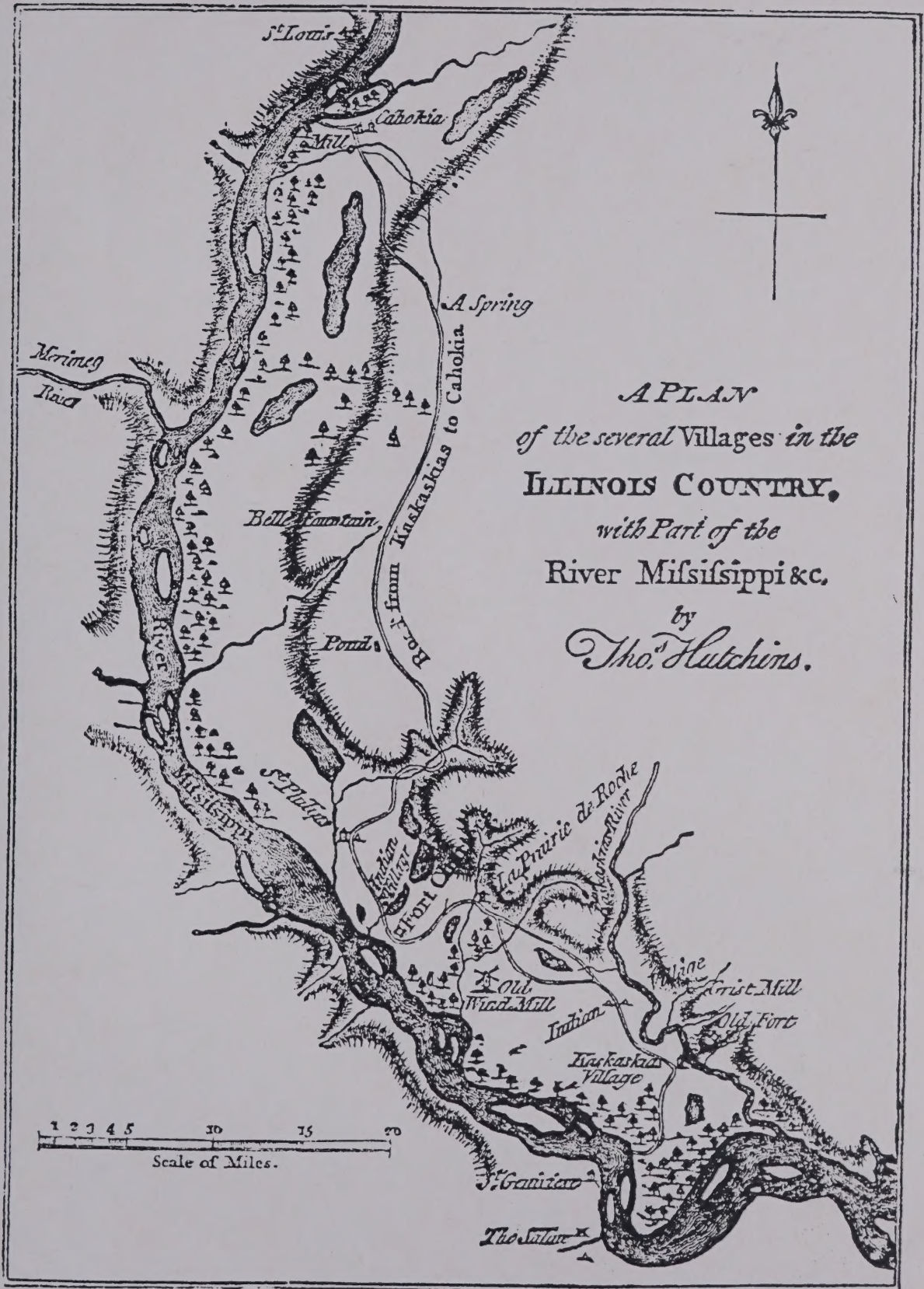
The Cherokees and Chickasaws, not long before, had invaded the country and committed depredations in the neighborhood of Kaskaskia. The native defenders, the tribes of the Illinois, had at this period lost their vigor. Early in 1768, or at least in time for Gage to have heard of it in New York in the summer of that year, — and this evidence seems better than what induced Parkman to put it a year later, — Pontiac had been treacherously killed in Cahokia. "The French at Illinois and Post Vincent," says Gage (July 15, 1768), "complain of our setting the Cherokees and Chickasaws to molest them, and that the death of Pontiac, committed by a Peorie of the Illinois, and believed to have been excited by the English to that action, had drawn many of the Ottawas and other northern Indians towards their country to revenge his death." Johnson, from reports which reached him, feared, as a consequence, another outbreak like the Pontiac war. But the Illinois were the only sufferers, and their misfortunes lay them open to the revenge of the Pottawattamies, the Winnebagoes, and the Kickapoos, and there was a direful scene of suffering at Starved Rock. To such "a poor, debauched, and dastardly" condition had these people come, who in La Salle's time had crossed from the west-



KASKASKIA AND CAHOKIA AND THE AMERICAN BOTTOM.

ern bank of the Mississippi and confronted the Iroquois, that Hutchins describes them as too indolent to obtain skins enough to barter for clothing.

Pittman's account of them is much to the same effect. He counts their male adults at three hundred and fifty, whom it



KASKASKIA AND CAHOKIA AND THE AMERICAN BOTTOM.

ern bank of the Mississippi and confronted the Indians that

ILLINOIS

ILLINOIS

ILLINOIS

COUNTY NAME	DATE ORGANIZED	PARENT COUNTY	MAP	PROGENY COUNTY
Adams	13 Jan 1825	Pike	A-5	
Alexander	4 Mar 1819	Johnson	C-10	
Bond	4 Jan 1817	Madison	C-7	Clinton 1824, Fayette 1821, Pike 1821, Montgomery 1821, Sangamon 1821
Boone	4 Mar 1837	Winnebago	D-1	
Brown	1 Feb 1839	Schuyler	B-5	
Bureau	28 Feb 1837	Putnam	C-3	
Calhoun	10 Jan 1825	Pike	B-6	
Carroll	22 Feb 1839	Jo Daviess	C-2	
Cass	3 Mar 1837	Morgan	B-5	
Champaign	20 Feb 1833	Vermillion	E-5	
Christian ¹	1 Feb 1840	Dane	D-6	
Clark	22 Mar 1819	Crawford	E-6	Coles 1830, Edgar 1823, Ford 1859, Fayette 1821, Pike 1821
Clay	23 Dec 1824	Lawrence, Wayne, Fayette	E-7	Jasper 1831, Richland 1841
Clinton	27 Dec 1824	Washington, Bond, Fayette	C-8	
Coles	25 Dec 1830	Clark, Edgar	E-6	Cumberland 1843, Douglass 1859
Cook	15 Jan 1831	Putnam	E-2	De Page 1839, Mc Henry 1836, Will 1836
Crawford	31 Dec 1816	Edwards	F-7	Clark 1819, Effingham 1821, Jasper 1831, Lawrence 1821
Cumberland	2 Mar 1843	Coles	E-6	
Dane ¹	15 Feb 1839	Sangamon		Christian 1840
De Kalb	4 Mar 1837	Kane	D-2	
De Witt	1 Mar 1839	Mc Lean, Macon	D-5	Piatt 1841
Douglass	8 Feb 1859	Coles	E-6	
Du Page	9 Feb 1839	Cook	E-2	
Edgar	3 Jan 1823	Clark	E-6	Coles 1830, Vermillion 1826
Edwards	28 Nov 1814	Madison, Gallatin	E-8	Crawfords 1816, Jefferson 1839, Lawrence 1821, Wabash 1827, Wayne 1819
Effingham	15 Feb 1831	Fayette, Crawford	D-7	
Fayette	14 Feb 1821	Bond, Jefferson, Wayne, Clark	D-7	Clay 1824, Clinton 1824, Effing- ham 1831, Marion 1833, Shelby 1827, Tazewell 1827
Ford	17 Feb 1859	Clark	E-4	
Franklin	2 Jan 1818	White, Gallatin	D-9	Williamson 1839

ILLINOIS

COUNTY NAME	DATE ORGANIZED	PARENT COUNTY	MAP	PROGENY COUNTY
Fulton	28 Jan 1823	Pike	B-4	Henry 1825, Knox 1825, Peoria 1825, Putnam 1825, Schuyler 1825
Gallatin	14 Sep 1812	Randolph	E-9	Edwards 1814, Franklin 1818, Pope 1816, Saline 1847, White 1815
Green	20 Jan 1821	Madison	B-6	Jersey 1819, Macoupin 1829
Grundy	17 Feb 1841	La Salle	E-3	
Hamilton	8 Feb 1821	White	D-8	
Hancock	13 Jan 1825	Pike	A-5	
Hardin	2 Mar 1839	Pope	E-9	
Henderson	20 Jan 1841	Warren	B-4	
Henry	13 Jan 1825	Fulton	B-3	Jo Daviess 1827, Whiteside 1836
Iroquois ³	26 Feb 1823	Vermillion	E-4	Kankakee 1853, Will 1836
Jackson	10 Jan 1816	Randolph, Johnson	C-9	Perry 1841
Jasper	15 Feb 1831	Crawford, Clay	E-7	
Jefferson	28 Feb 1839	Edwards, White	D-8	Fayette 1821, Marion 1833
Jersey	26 Mar 1819	Greene	B-7	
Jo Daviess	27 Feb 1827	Mercer, Henry, Putnam	B-1	Carroll 1837, Ogle 1836, Rock Island 1831, Stephenson 1837, Whiteside 1836, Winnebago 1836
Johnson	14 Sep 1812	Randolph	D-9	Alexander 1819, Jackson 1816, Pope 1816, Marsac 1843, Pulaski 1843, Union 1818
Kane	16 Jan 1836	La Salle	E-2	De Kalb 1837, Kendall 1841
Kankakee	11 Feb 1853	Iroquois, Will	E-3	
Kendall	19 Feb 1841	La Salle, Kane	E-3	
Knox	13 Jan 1825	Fulton	B-4	Stark 1839
Lake	1 Mar 1839	Mc Henry	E-1	
La Salle	15 Jan 1831	Putnam, Vermillion	D-3	Grundy 1841, Kane 1836, Kendall 1841, Livingston 1837
Lawrence	16 Jan 1821	Crawford, Edwards	F-7	Clay 1824, Richland 1841
Lee	27 Feb 1839	Ogle	C-2	
Livingston	27 Feb 1837	La Salle, Mc Lean	D-4	
Logan	15 Feb 1839	Sangamon, Tazewell	C-5	
Mc Donough	25 Jan 1826	Schuyler	B-5	
Mc Henry	16 Jan 1836	Cook	D-1	Lake 1839
Mc Lean	25 Dec 1830	Tazewell	D-5	De Witt 1839, Livingston 1837, Woodford 1841
Macon	19 Jan 1829	Shelby	D-6	De Witt 1839, Moultrie 1843, Pratt 1841

ILLINOIS

ILLINOIS

COUNTY NAME	DATE ORGANIZED	PARENT COUNTY	MAP	PROGENY COUNTY
Macoupin	17 Jan 1829	Madison, Greene	C-6	
Madison	14 Sep 1812	St. Clair	C-7	Bond 1817, Edwards 1814, Green 1821, Macoupin 1829, Montgomery 1821, Pike 1821, Sangamon 1821
Marion	24 Jan 1833	Fayette, Jefferson	D-8	
Marshall	19 Jan 1839	Putnam	C-4	
Mason	20 Jan 1841	Tazewell	C-5	
Massac	8 Feb 1843	Pope, Johnson	D-10	
Menard	15 Feb 1839	Sangamon	C-5	
Mercer	13 Jan 1825	Pike	B-3	Jo Daviess 1827
Monroe	6 Jan 1816	Randolph, St. Clair	B-8	
Montgomery	12 Feb 1821	Bond, Madison	C-7	
Morgan	31 Jan 1823	Sangamon	B-6	Cass 1837, Scott 1839
Moultrie	16 Feb 1843	Shelby, Macon	D-6	
Ogle	16 Jan 1836	Jo Daviess	C-2	Lee 1839
Peoria	13 Jan 1825	Fulton	C-4	
Perry	29 Jan 1841	Randolph, Jackson	C-8	
Piatt	20 Jan 1841	De Witt, Macon	D-5	
Pike	31 Jan 1821	Madison, Bond, Clark	A-6	Adams 1825, Calhoun 1825, Fulton 1823, Hancock 1825, Mercer 1825, Schuyler 1825, Warren 1825
Pope	10 Jan 1816	Johnson, Gallatin	D-9	Hardin 1839, Massac 1843
Fulaski	3 Mar 1843	Johnson	D-10	
Putnam	13 Jan 1825	Fulton	C-3	Bureau 1837, Cook 1831, Jo Daviess 1827, La Salle 1831, Marshall 1839, Stark 1839
Randolph ²	5 Oct 1795	St. Clair	C-8	Gallatin 1812, Jackson 1816, Johnson 1812, Monroe 1816, Perry ⁵ 1841
Richland	24 Feb 1841	Clay, Lawrence	E-7	
Rock Island	9 Feb 1831	Jo Daviess	B-3	
St. Clair ²	27 Apr 1790	Northwest Territory	C-8	Madison 1812, Monroe 1816, Randolph 1795, Washington 1818
Saline	25 Feb 1847	Gallatin	D-9	
Sangamon	30 Jan 1821	Bond, Madison	C-6	Christian 1839, Logan 1839, Morgan 1823, Menard 1839, Dane 1839
Schuyler	13 Jan 1825	Pike, Fulton	B-5	Brown 1839, McDonough 1826
Scott	16 Feb 1839	Morgan	B-6	
Shelby	23 Jan 1827	Fayette	D-6	Macon 1829, Moultrie 1843

ILLINOIS

ILLINOIS

COUNTY NAME	DATE ORGANIZED	PARENT COUNTY	MAP	PROGENY COUNTY
Stark	2 Mar 1839	Knox, Putnam		
Stephenson	4 Mar 1837	Winnebago, Jo Daviess	C-1	
Tazewell	31 Jan 1827	Fayette, Sangamon	C-4	McLean 1830, Mason 1841, Woodford 1841, Logan 1839
Union	2 Jan 1818	Johnson	D-9	
Vermillion	18 Jan 1826	Edgar	E-5	Champaign 1833, Iroquois 1823, La Salle 1831
Wabash	27 Dec 1827	Edwards	E-8	
Warren	13 Jan 1825	Pike	B-4	Henderson 1841
Washington	2 Jan 1818	St. Clair	C-8	Clinton 1824
Wayne	26 Mar 1819	Edwards	E-8	Clay 1824, Fayette 1821
White	9 Dec 1815	Gallatin	E-8	Franklin 1818, Hamilton 1821, Jefferson 1839
Whiteside	16 Jan 1836	Jo Daviess, Henry	C-2	
Will	12 Jan 1836	Cook, Iroquois	E-3	Kankakee 1853
Williamson	28 Feb 1839	Franklin	D-9	
Winnebago	16 Jan 1836	Jo Daviess	D-1	Boone 1837, Stephenson 1837
Woodford	27 Feb 1841	Tazewell, Mc Lean	D-4	

FOOTNOTES:

¹Dane County was formed 15 Feb 1839 and was renamed Christian County 1 Feb 1840.

²Governor William Henry Harrison, 9 Feb 1801, issued a proclamation as governor of Illinois that these two counties were part of Indiana Territory. On 25 Mar 1803, Gov. Harrison readjusted the proclamation and realigned the boundaries. On 28 April 1809 Nathaniel Pope, acting territorial governor, put both counties in Indiana Territory.

³Iroquois County was not formally organized until 1834.

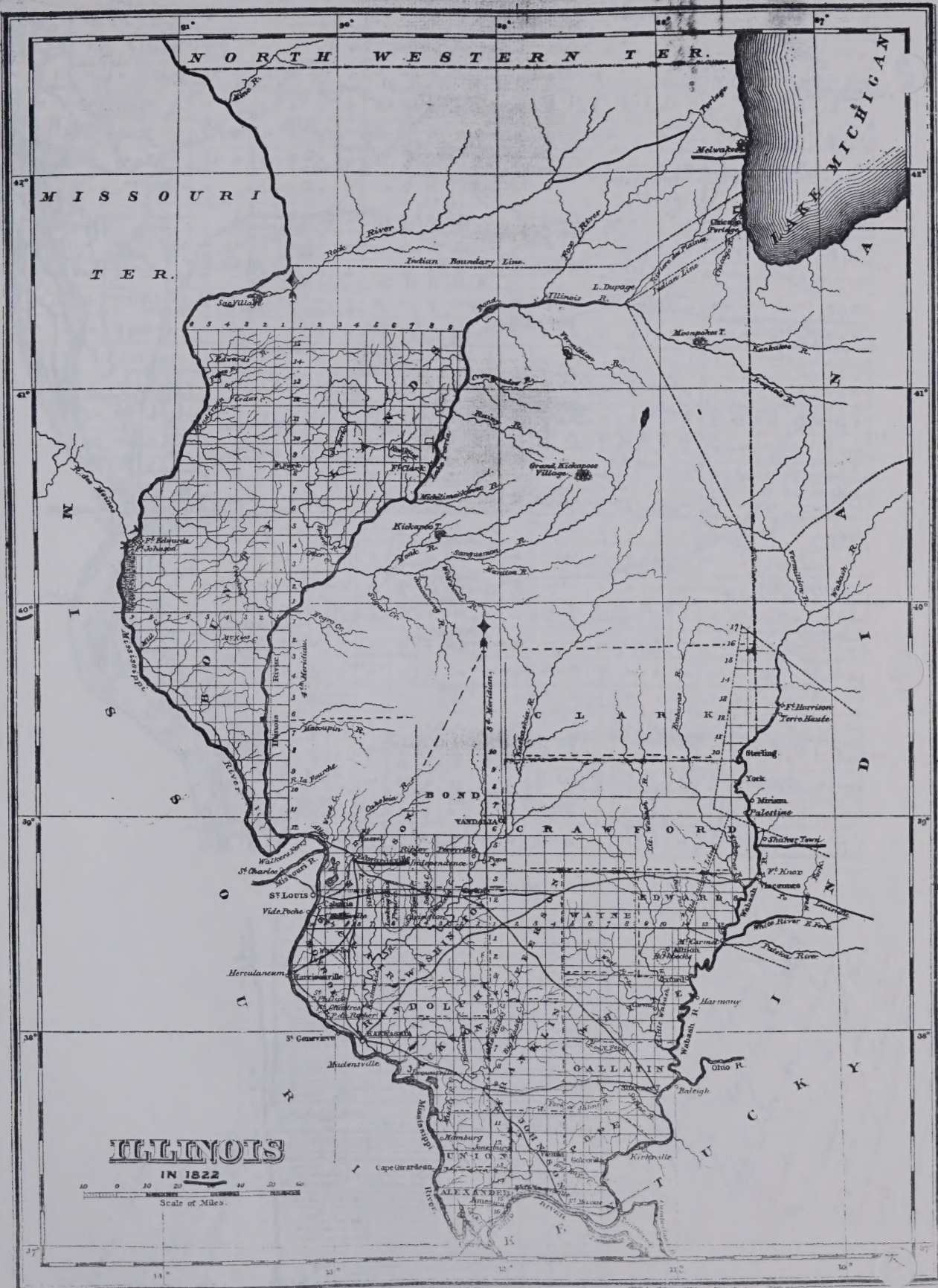
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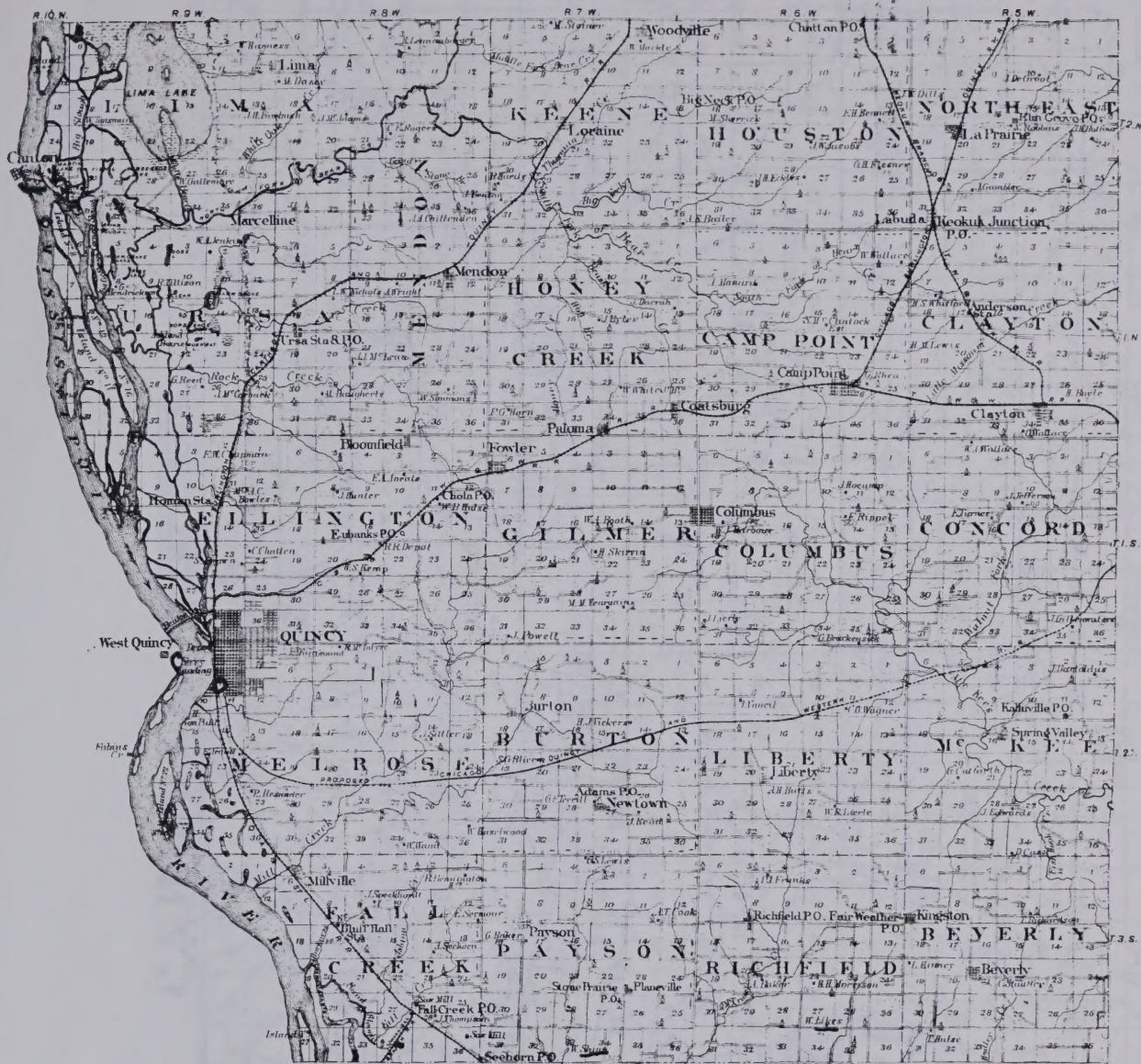
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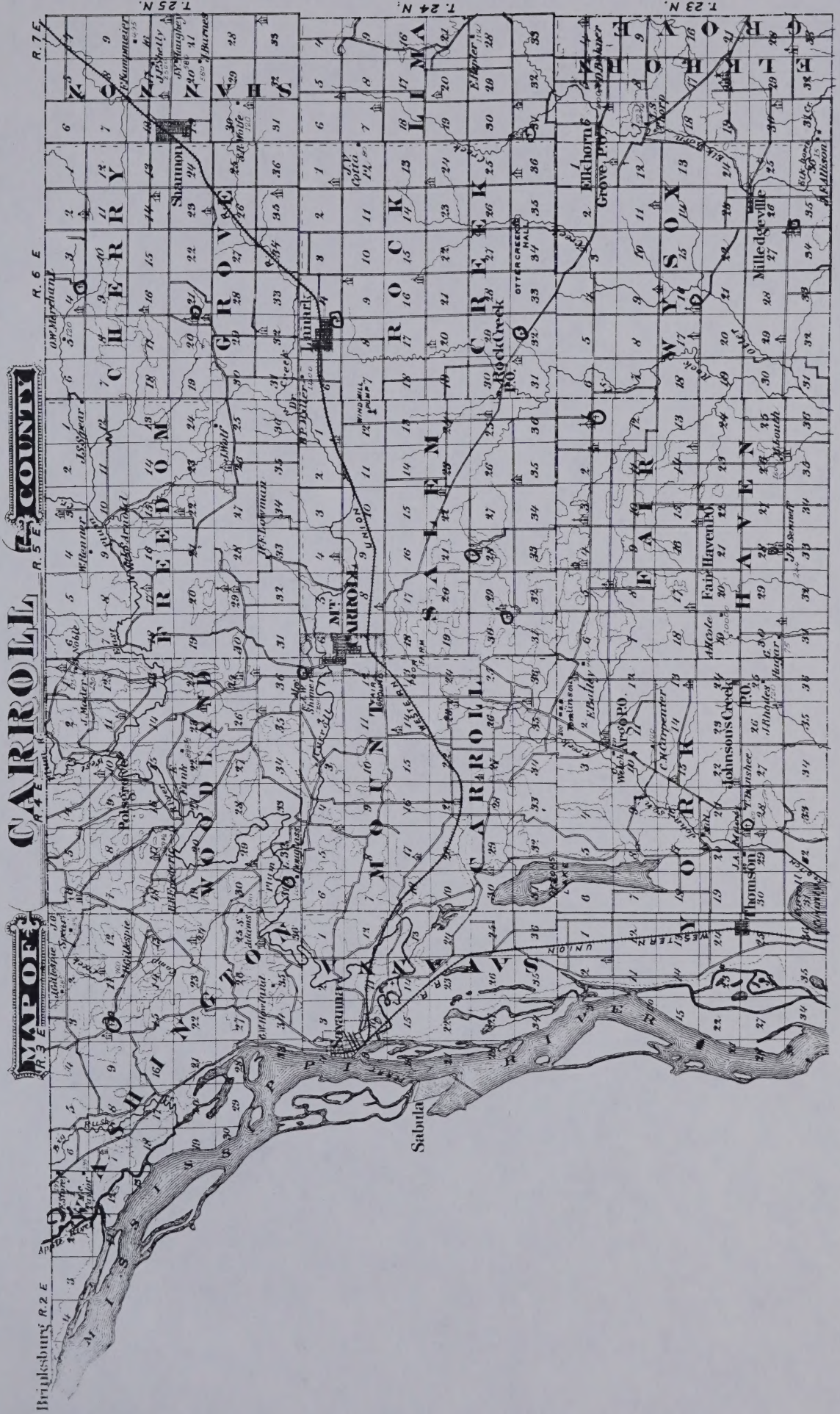


MAP OF QUINCY CITY

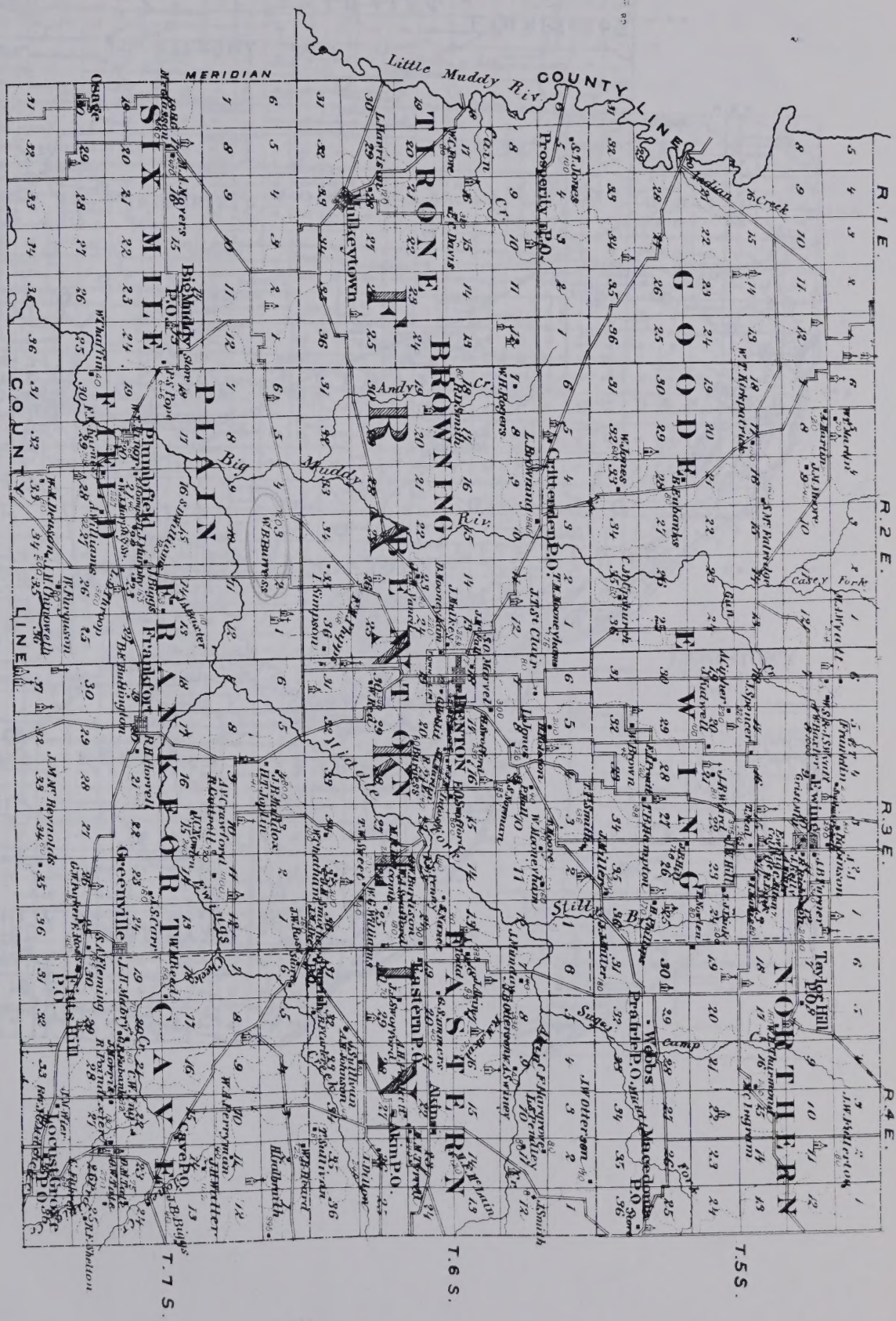


*Reginald Brown
here early from
Waco, Texas Co. 200.
here early September 1890*

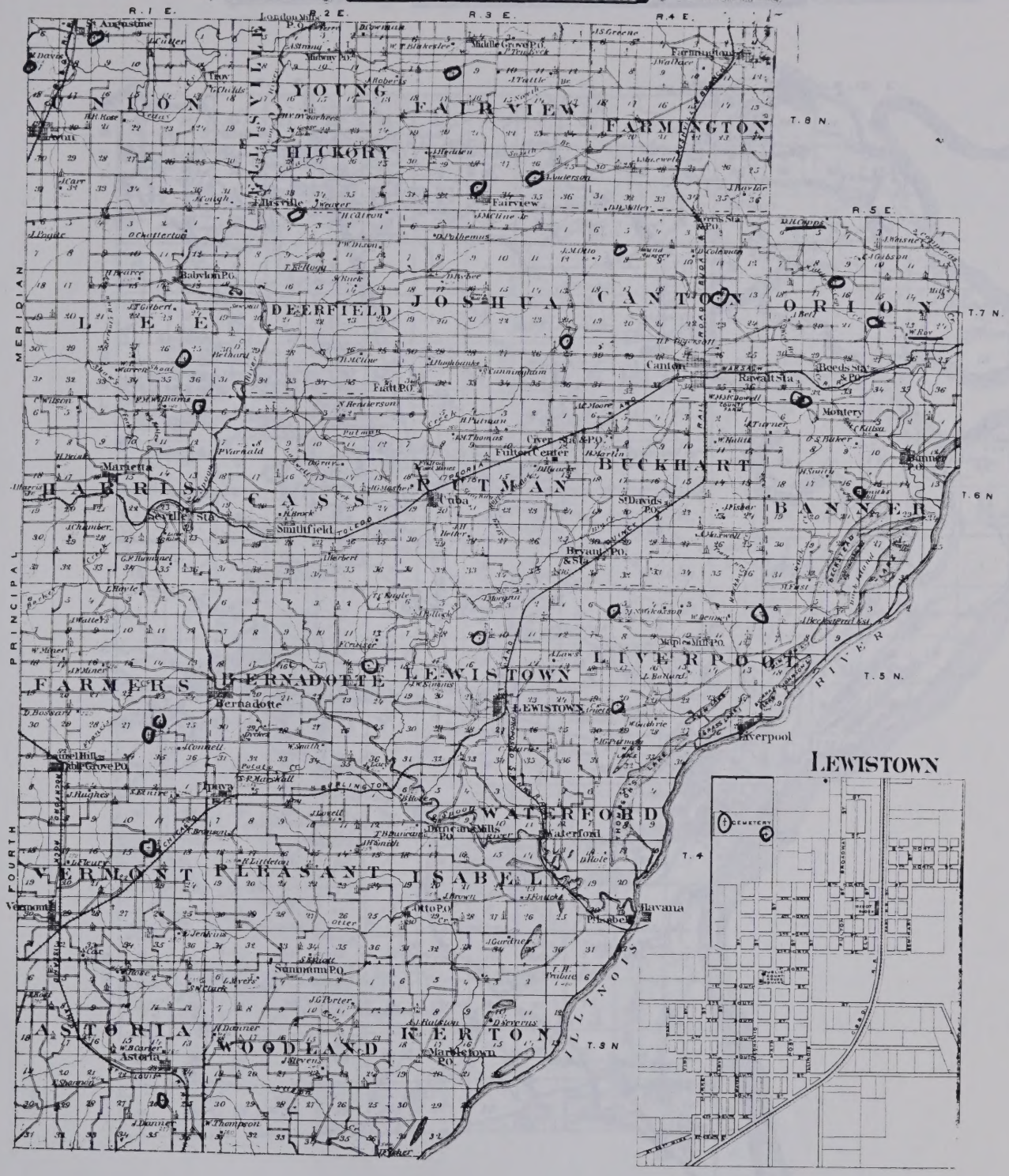
*Richard Cherry, his
wife Mary Ann Cherry
appearing his personal
hands here. He got them
they did not stay here
long but moved to
Paris, Ark. in 1890, etc.*



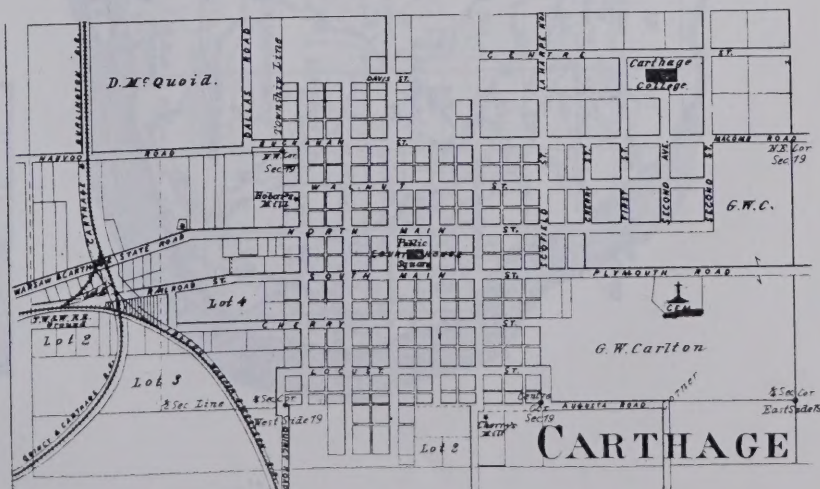
This is a detailed map of the North Carolina Piedmont region, showing a grid of townships and counties. The map includes labels for major cities like Charlotte, Raleigh, and Durham, and rivers like the Cape Fear and Roanoke. The grid is labeled with township names (e.g., North, South, East, West) and county names (e.g., Mecklenburg, Wake, Forsyth).

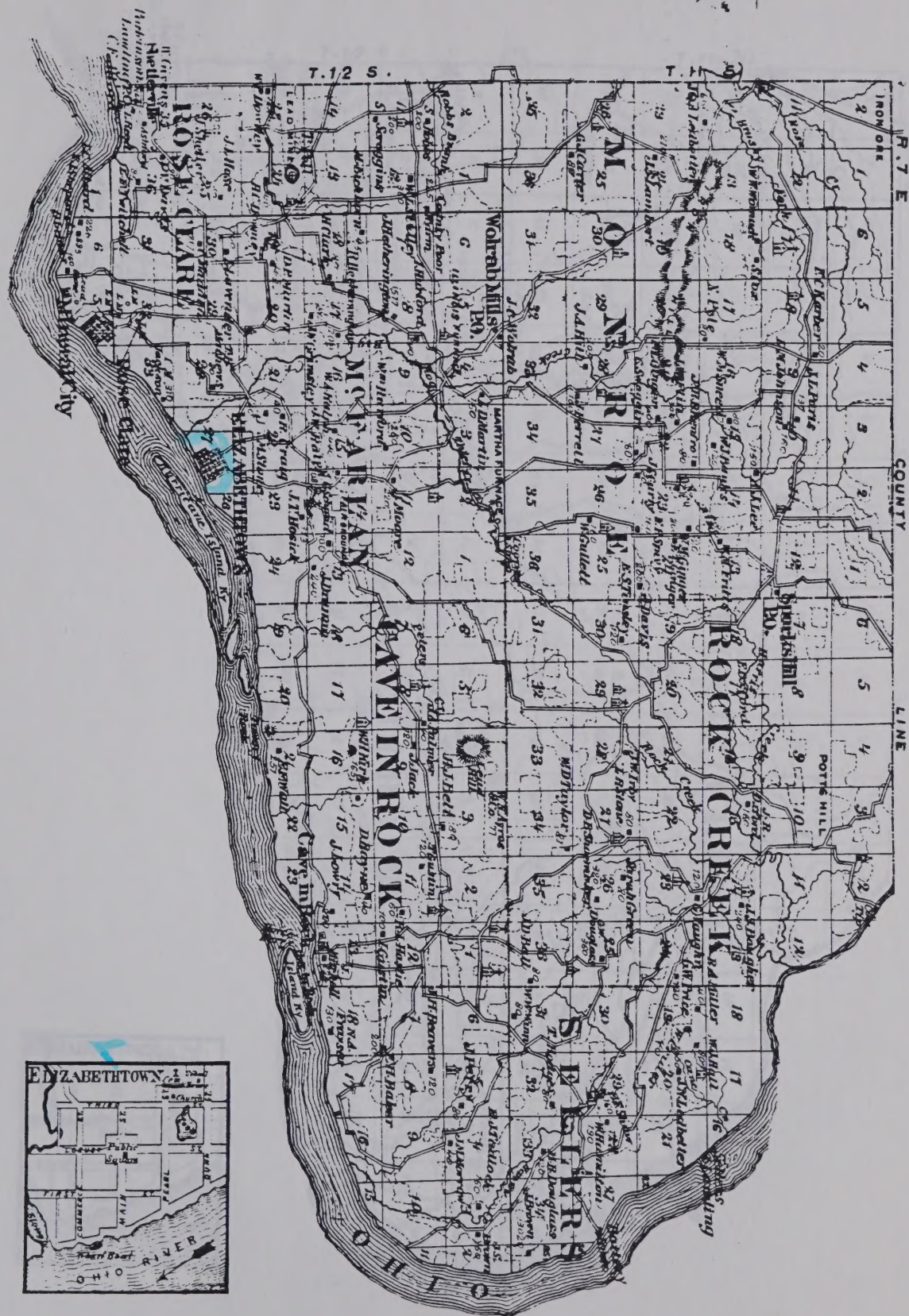


MAP OF FULTON COUNTY



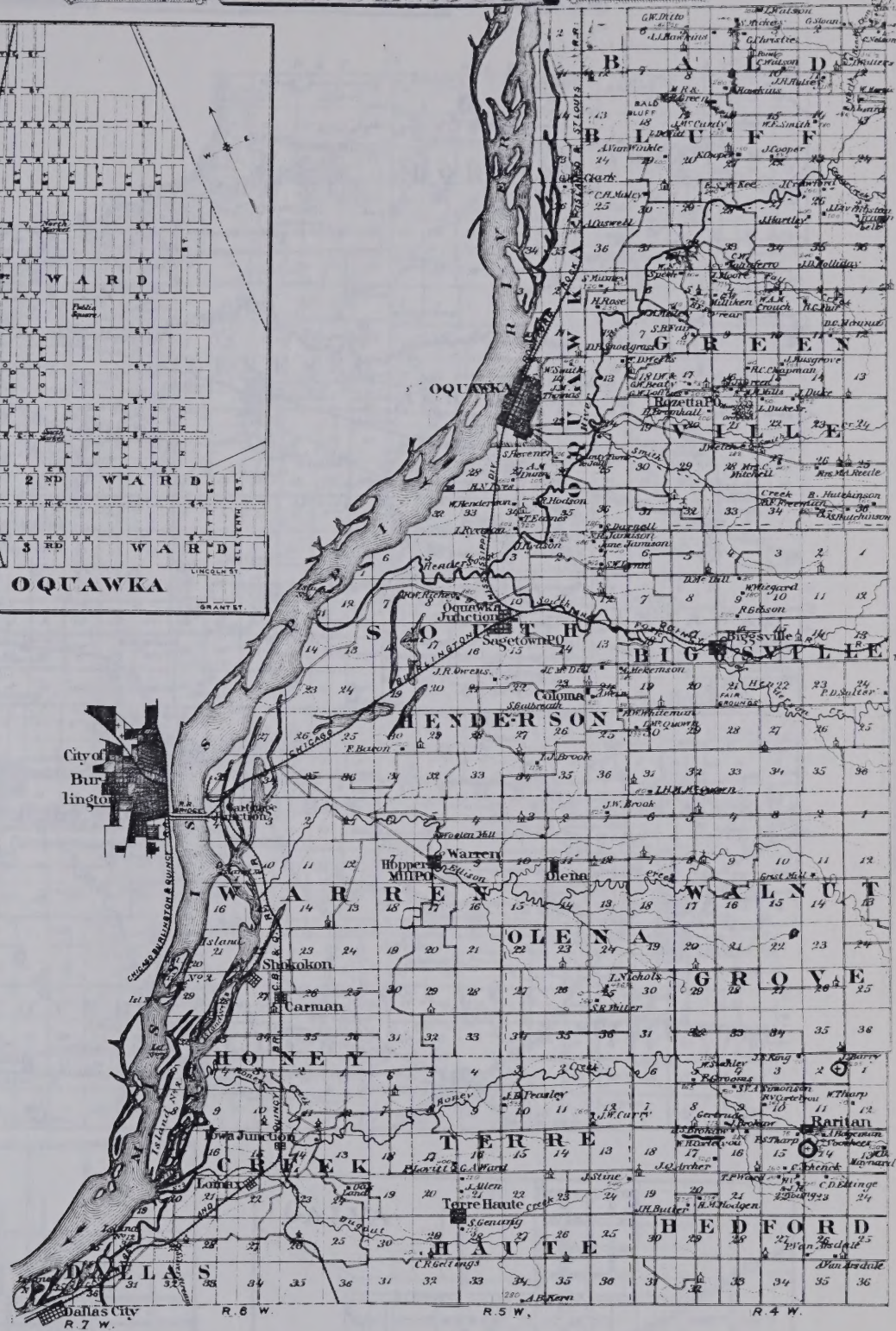
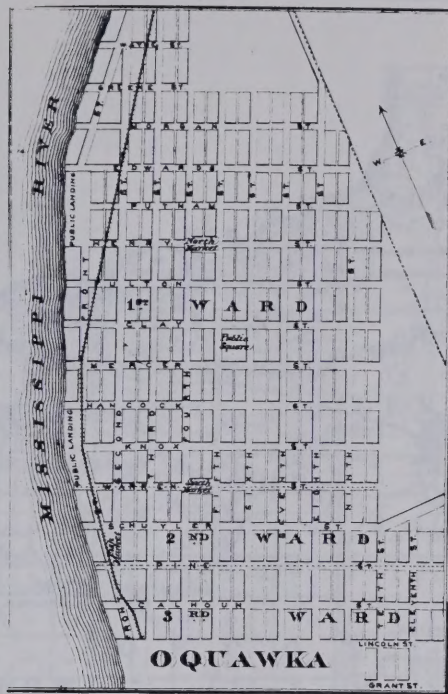
COUNTY



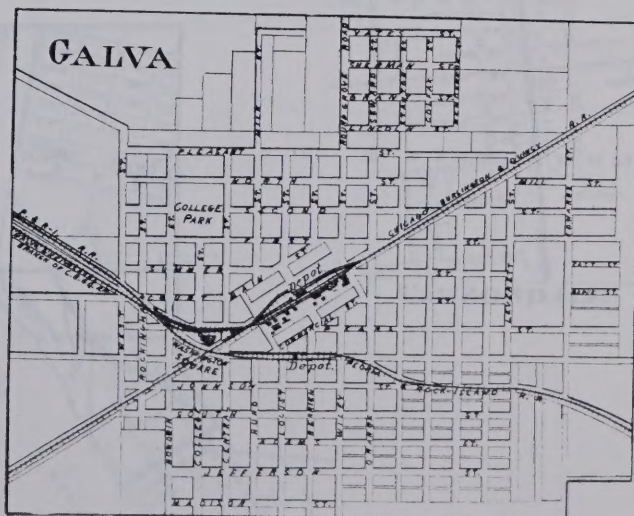


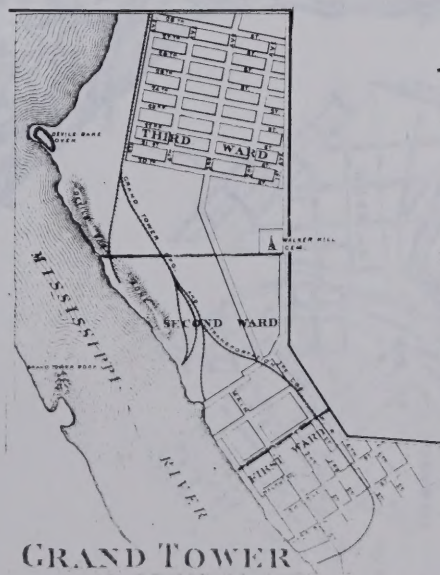
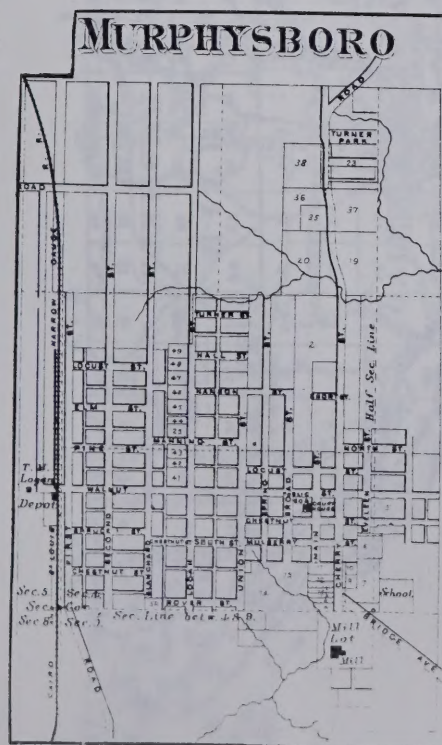
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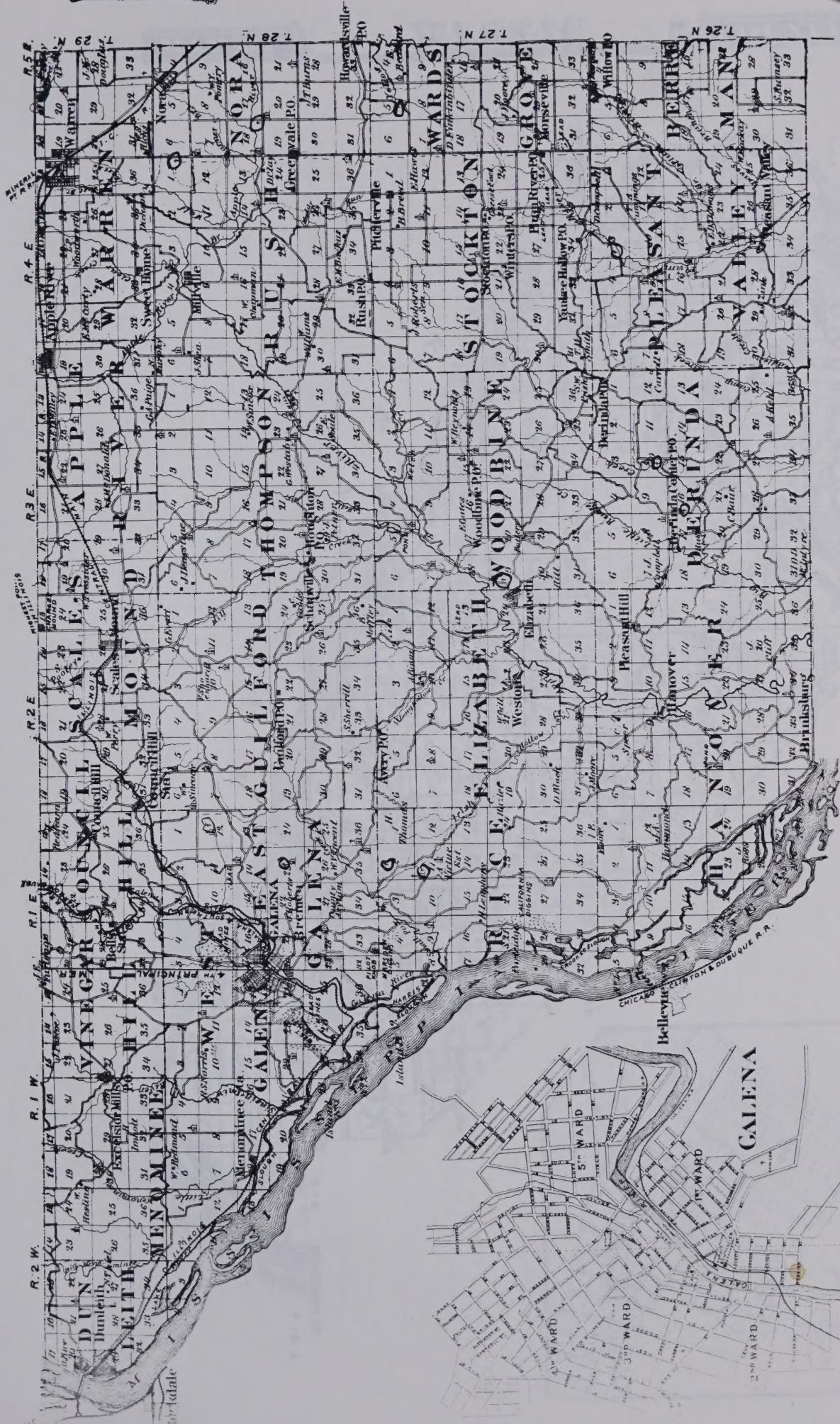
MAP OF HENDERSON COUNTY



MAP OF HENRY COUNTY





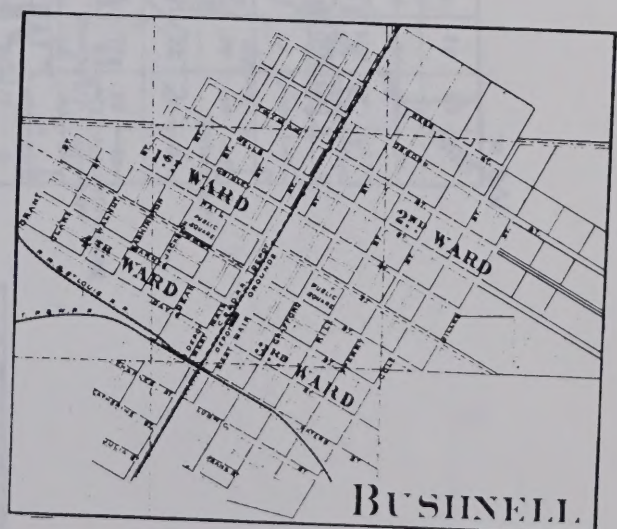
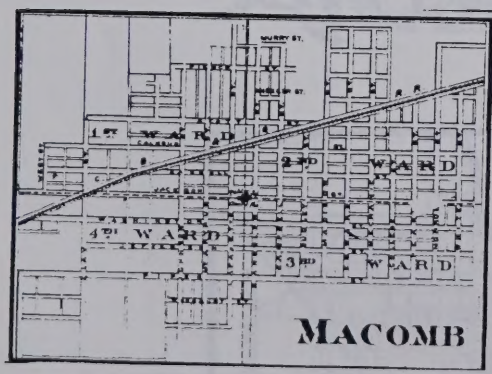
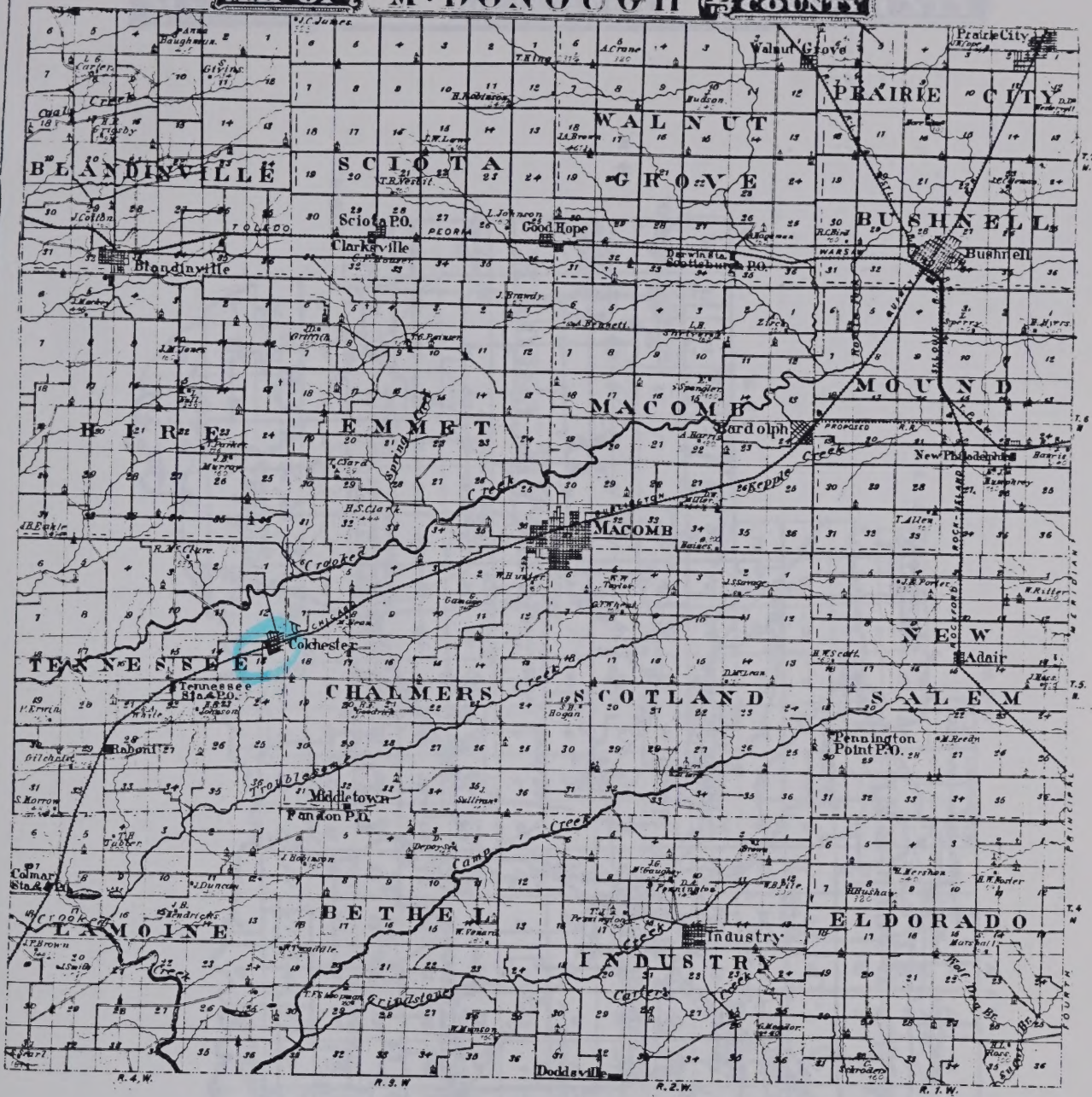


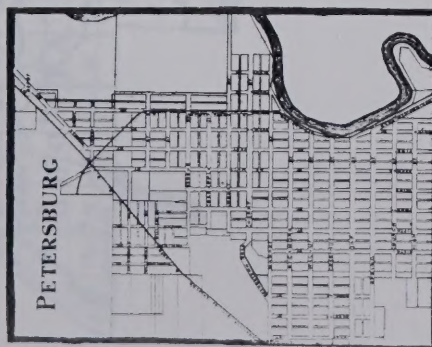
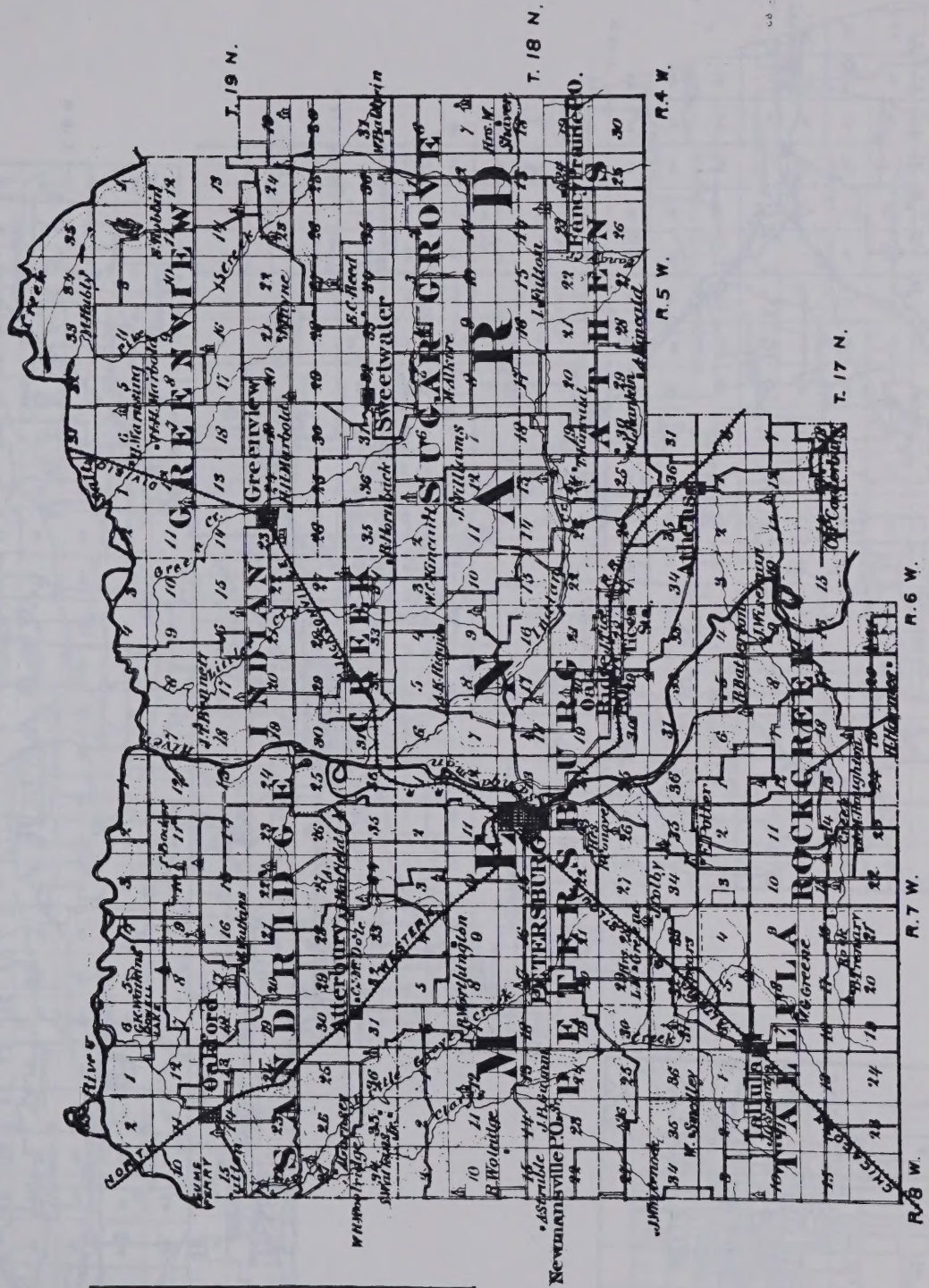
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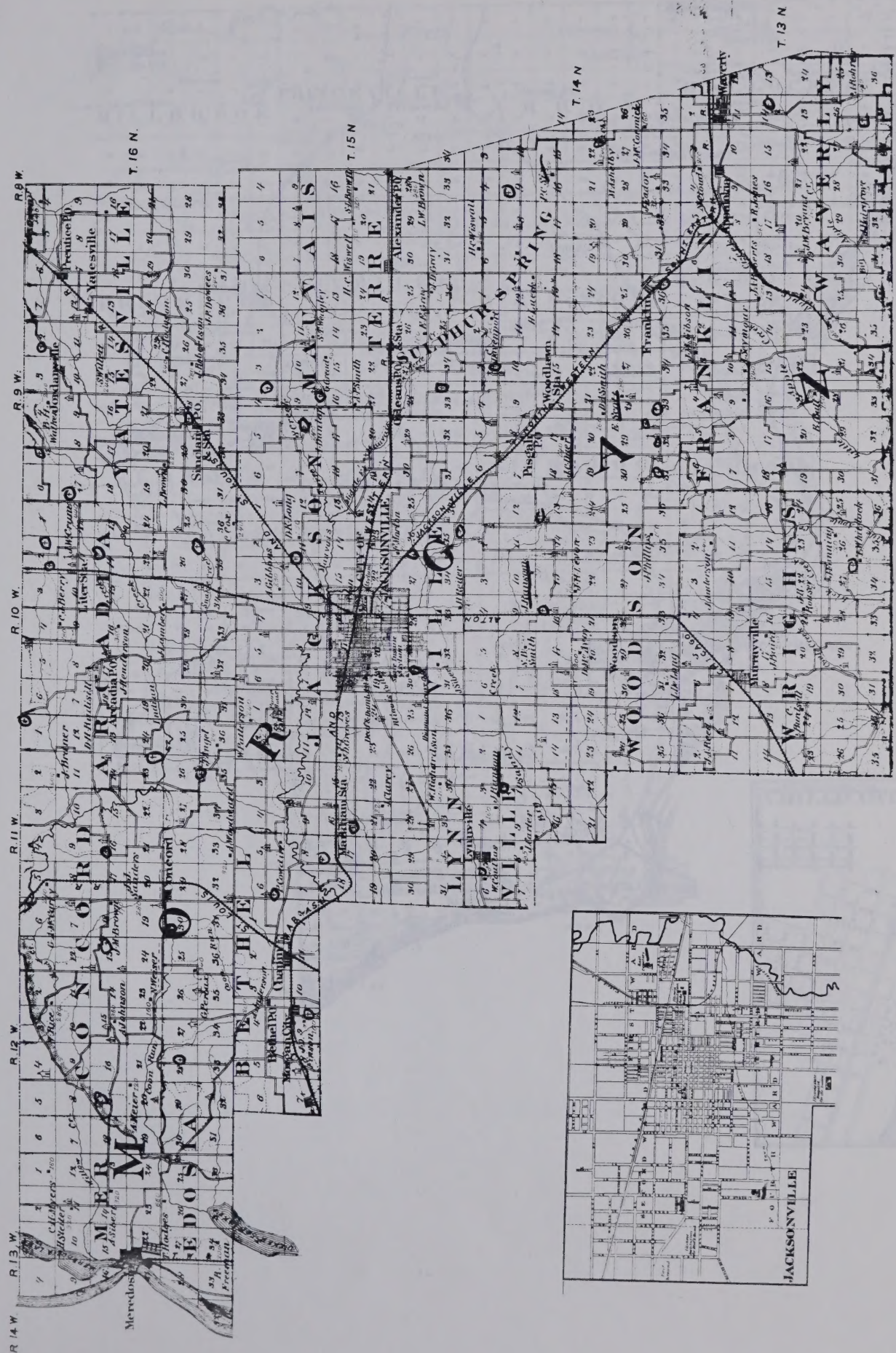


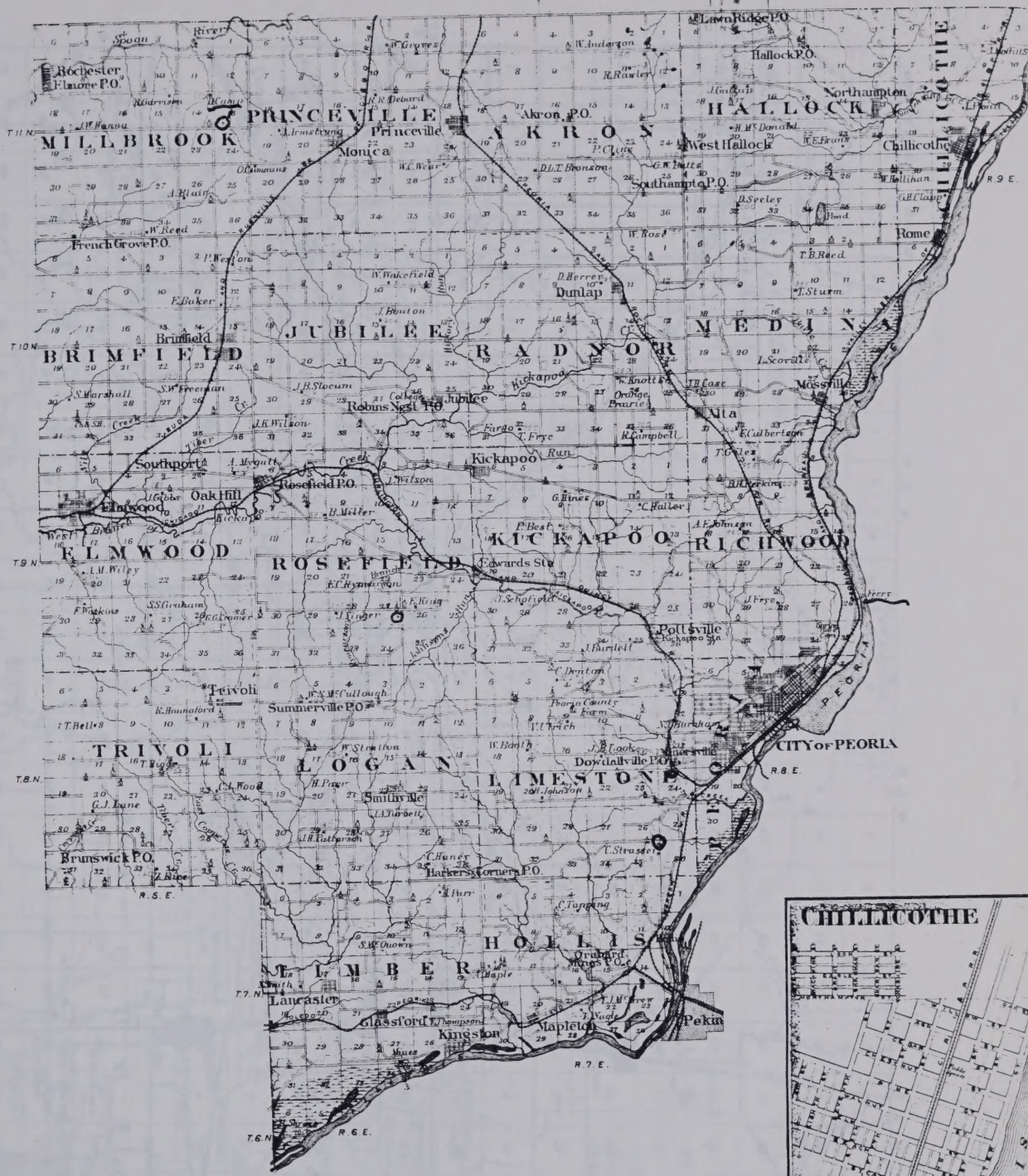
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Map

MAP OF MCDONOUGH COUNTY



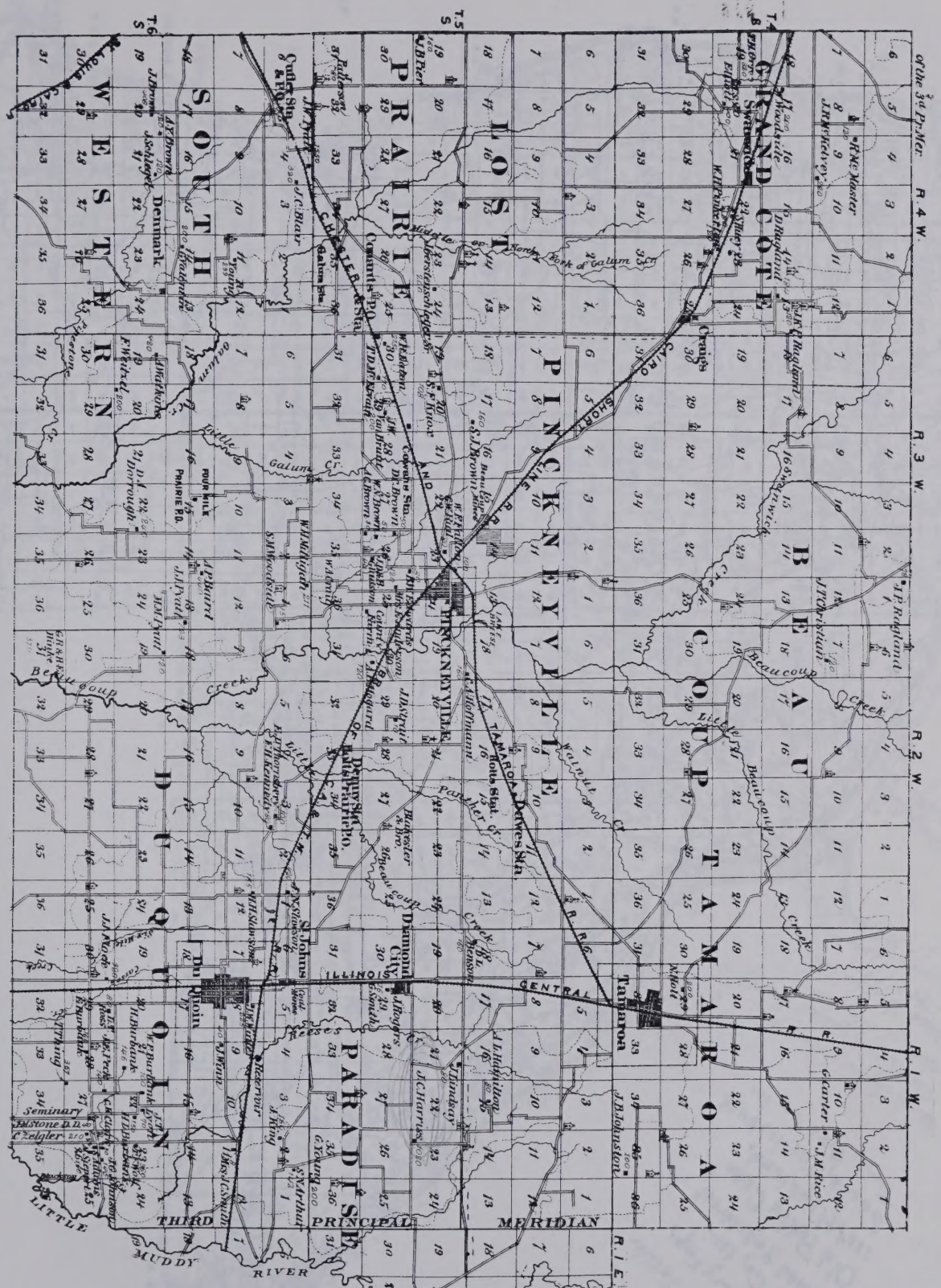






MAP OF PERRY COUNTY

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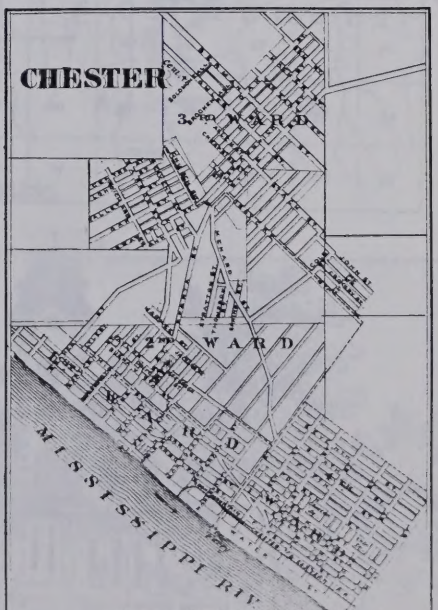
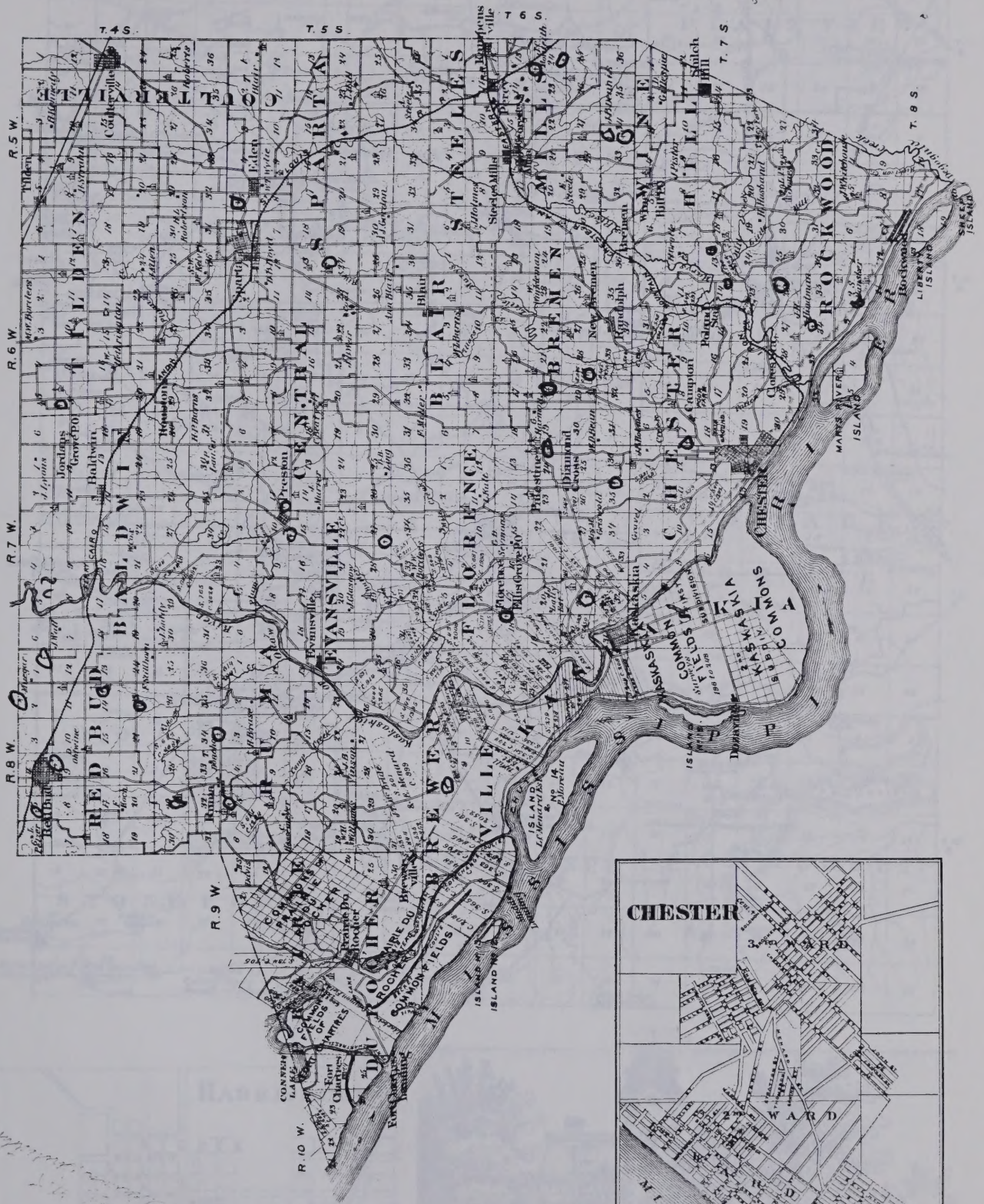


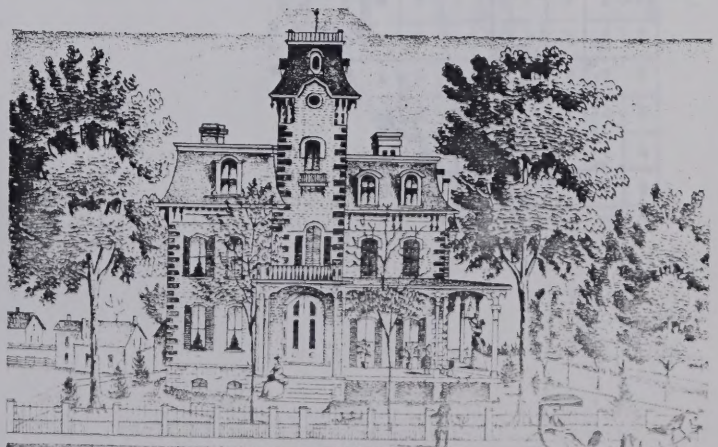
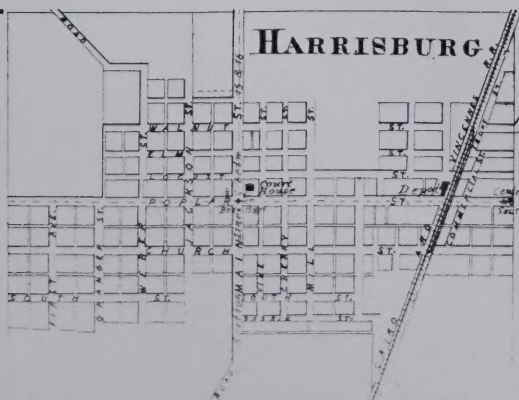
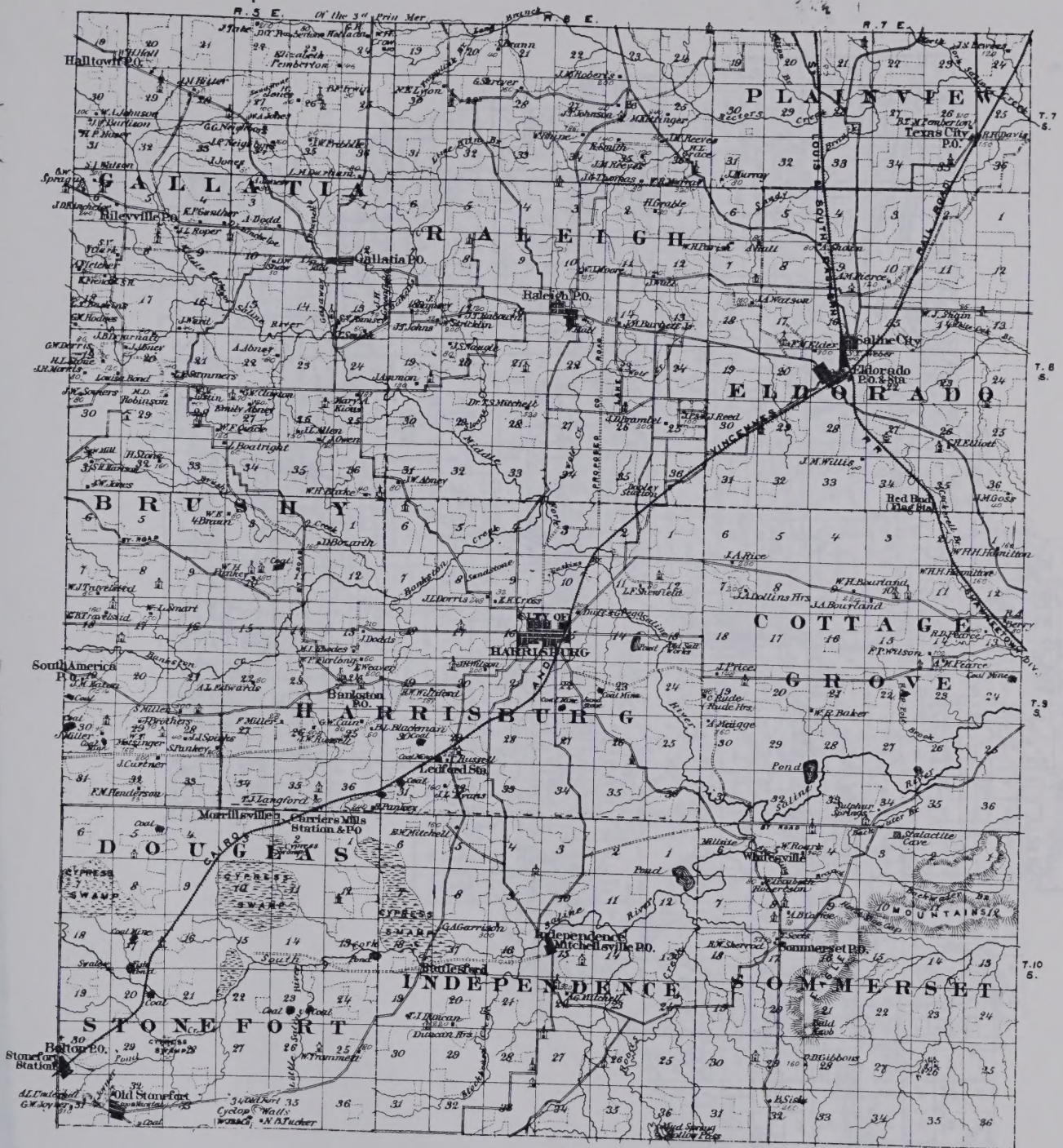
Foster, Betty
 (1999-1995)
 Pioneer First Settler
 Pike Co. Ia.
 Old Betty Cema
 Isola, Martinsburg
 Twp., Pike Co., Ia.
 Martinsburg
 near (two miles down)
 (1910-1990)
 Turner, Mrs. W.
 Sec. 35, R. 6 W., T. 6 S.
 The above city

COUNTY



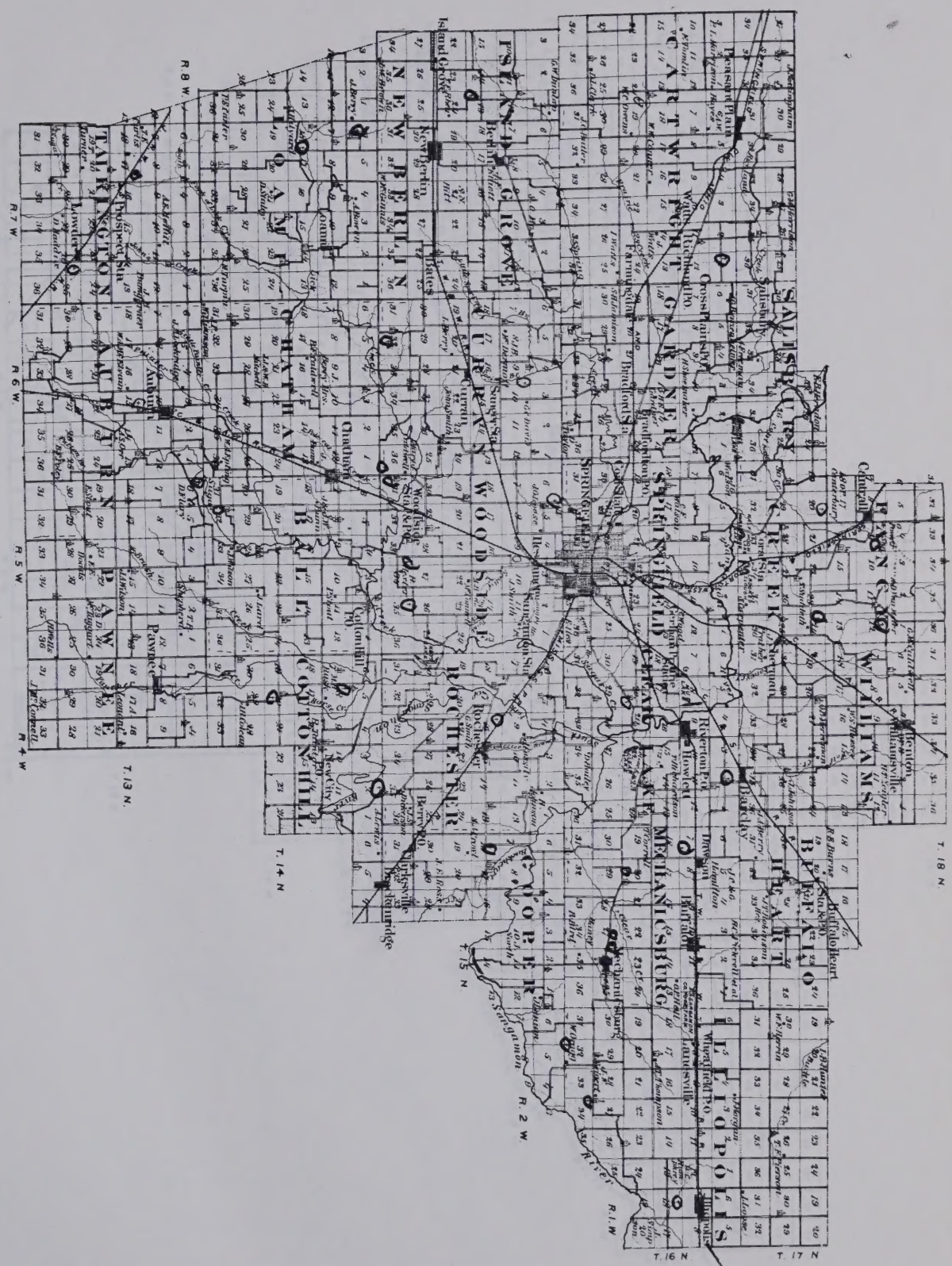






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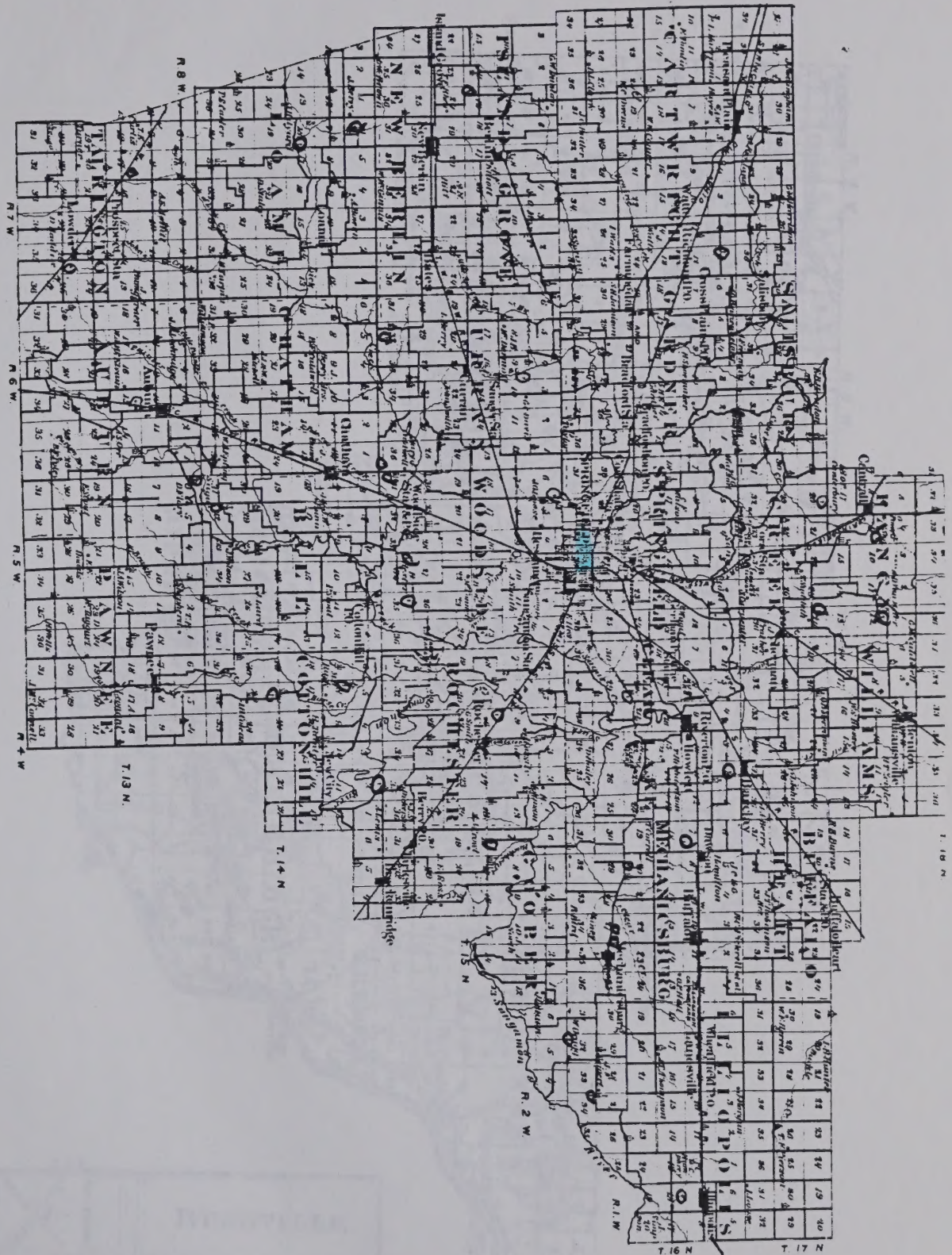
MAP OF SANGAMON COUNTY

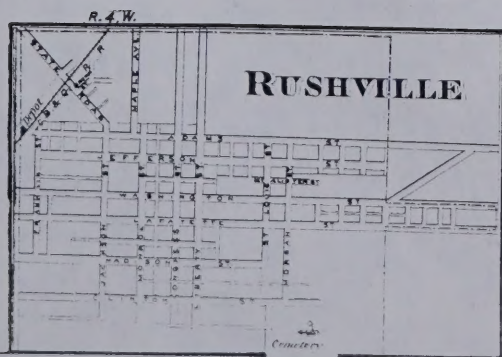


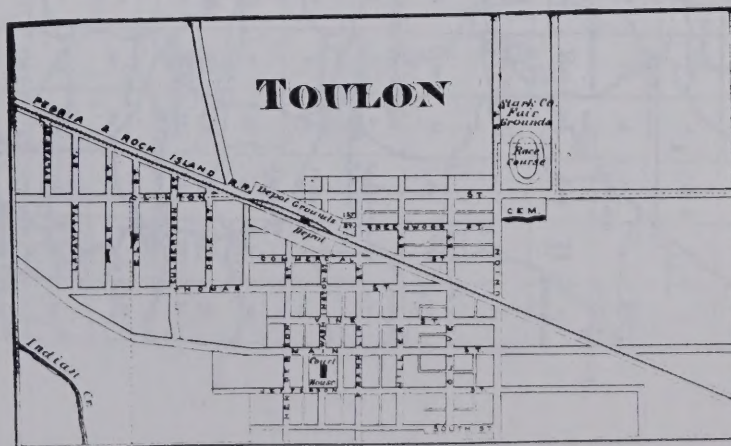
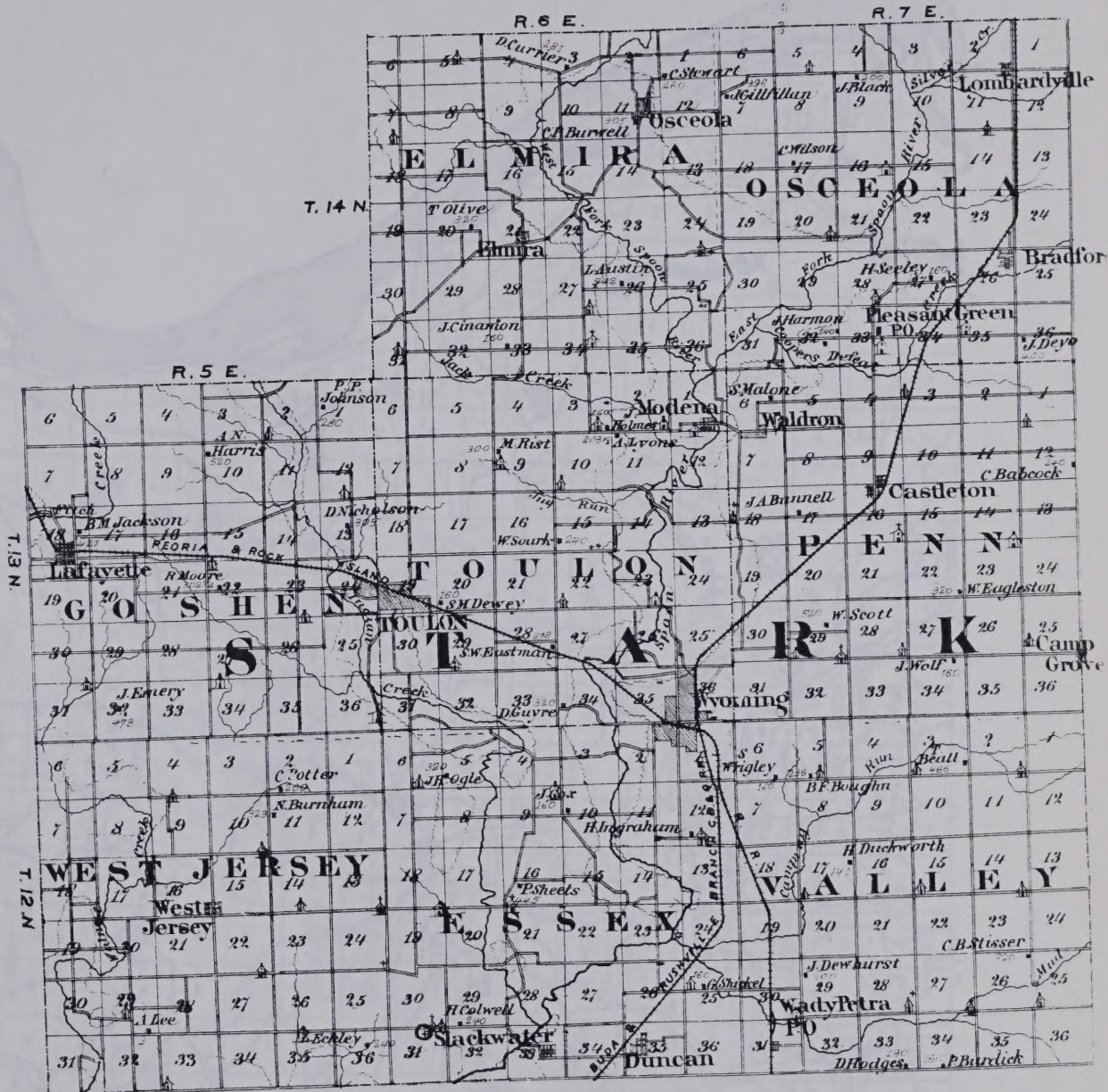
Enlarge - when the printer find that the map has not yet been drawn
like into shape. The land is left to be drawn. and might at a new Springfield

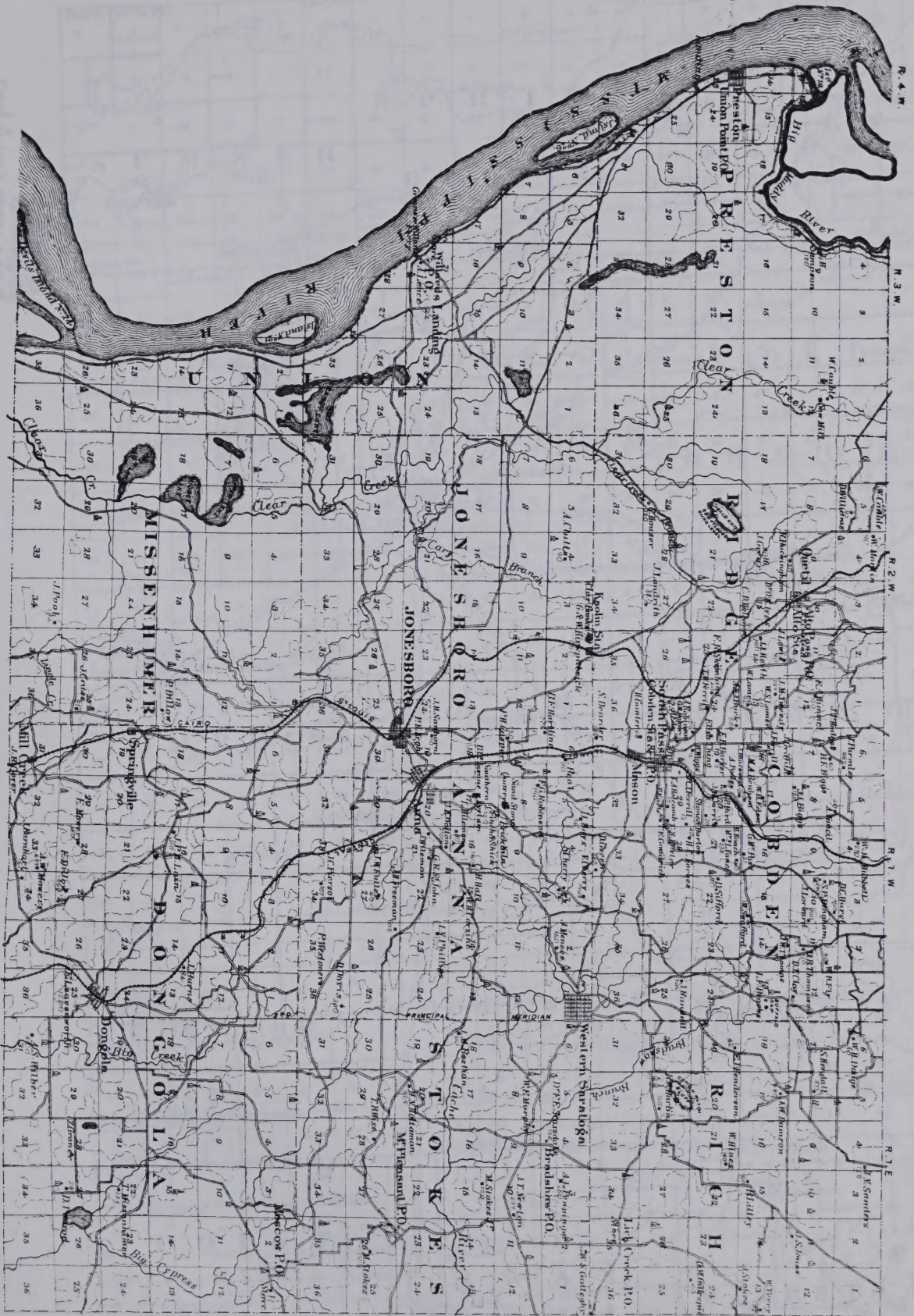
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MAP OF SANGAMON COUNTY









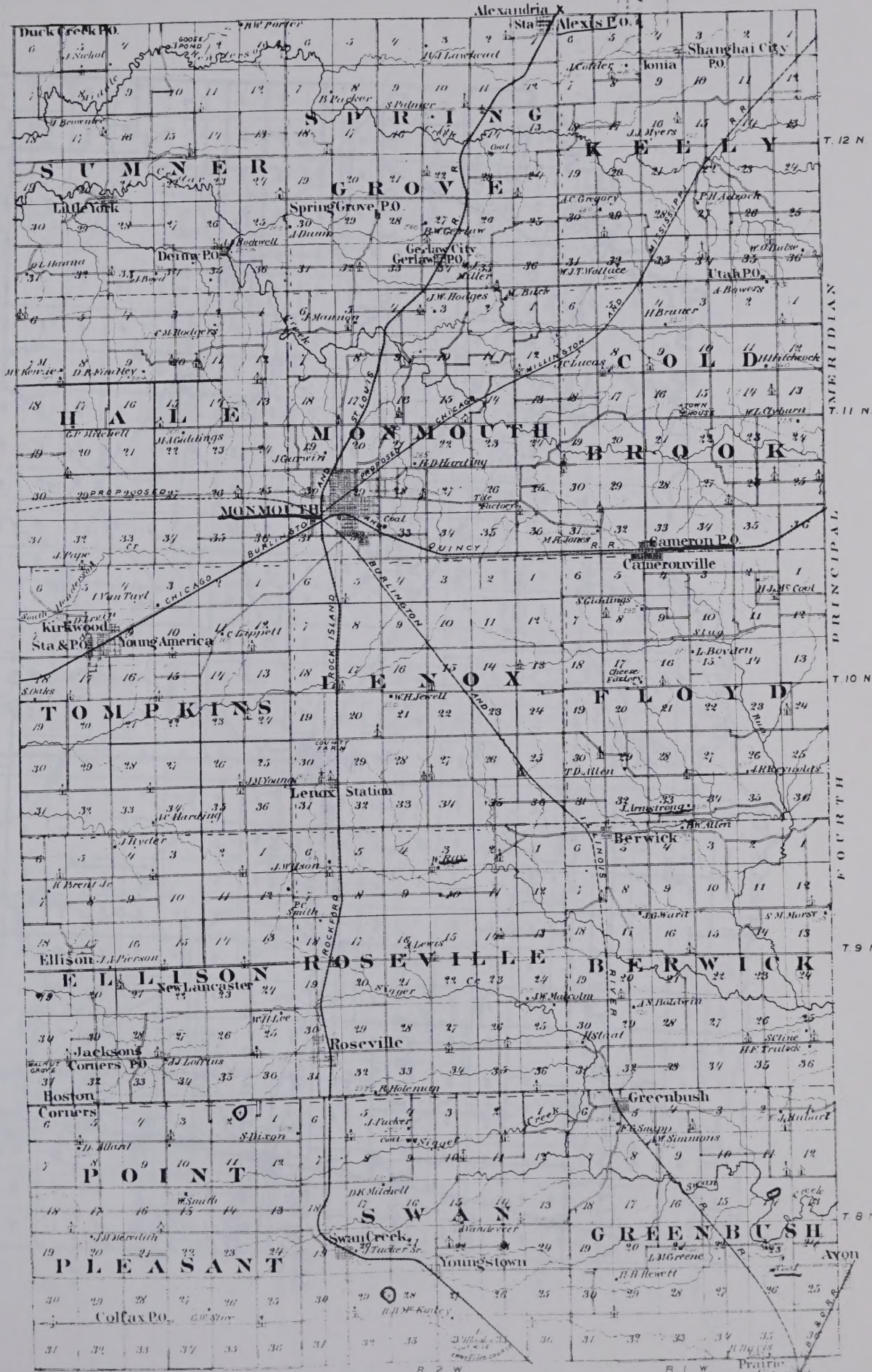
MAP OF

WARREN

COUNTY

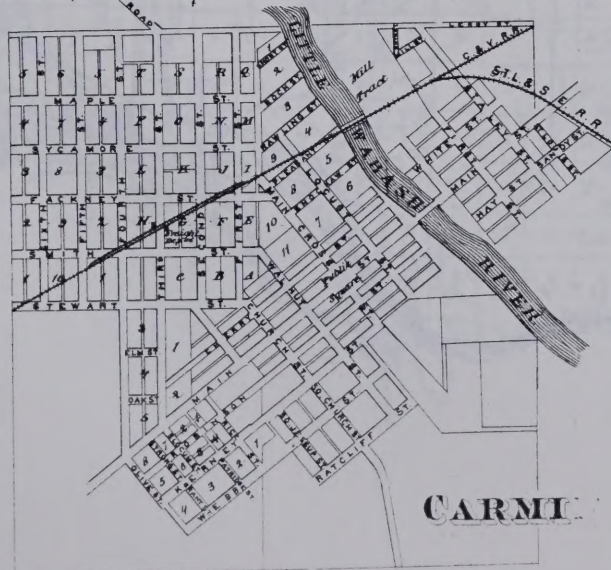
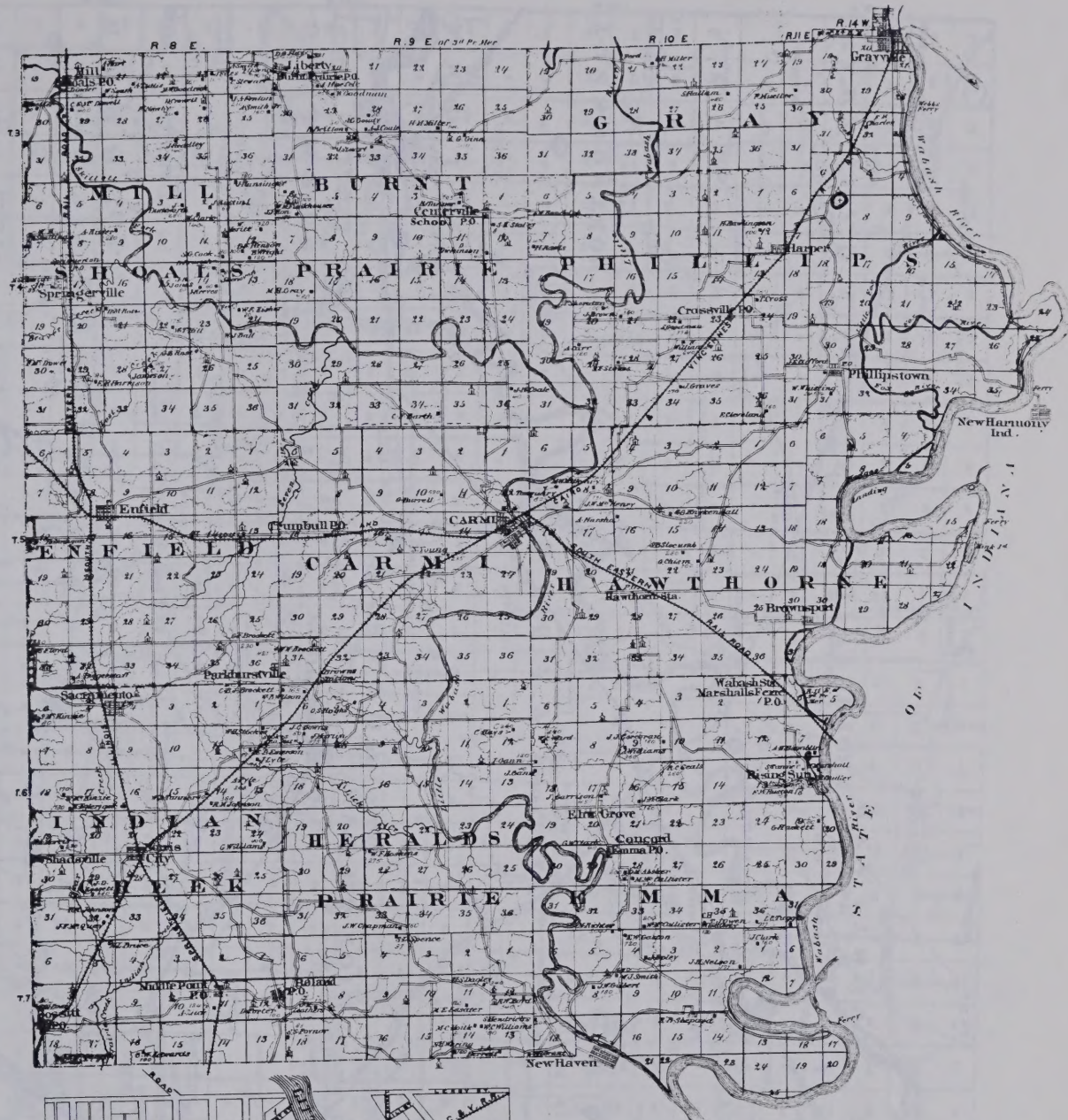
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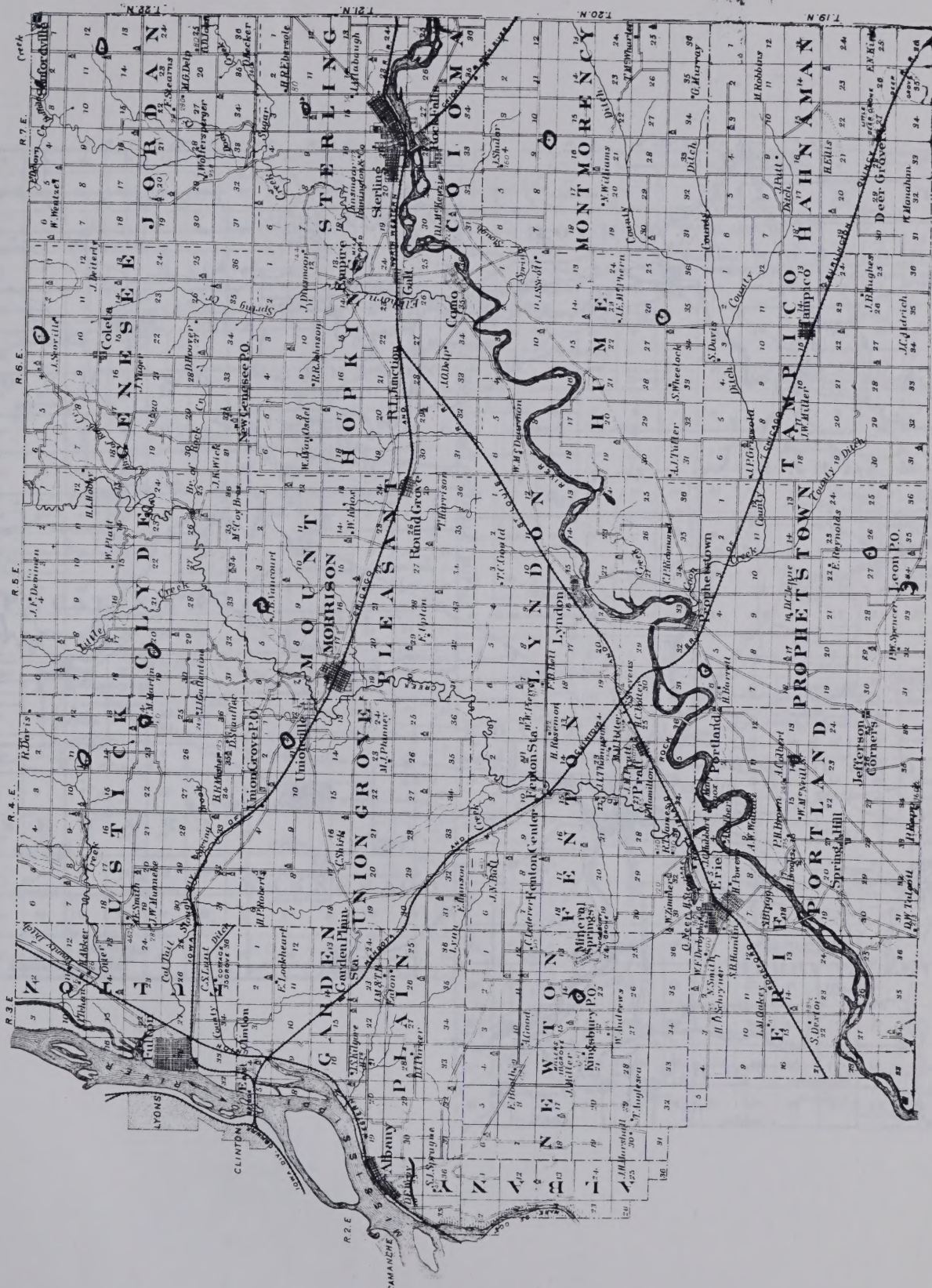
DUFFIELD (early 1920s)
at
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for
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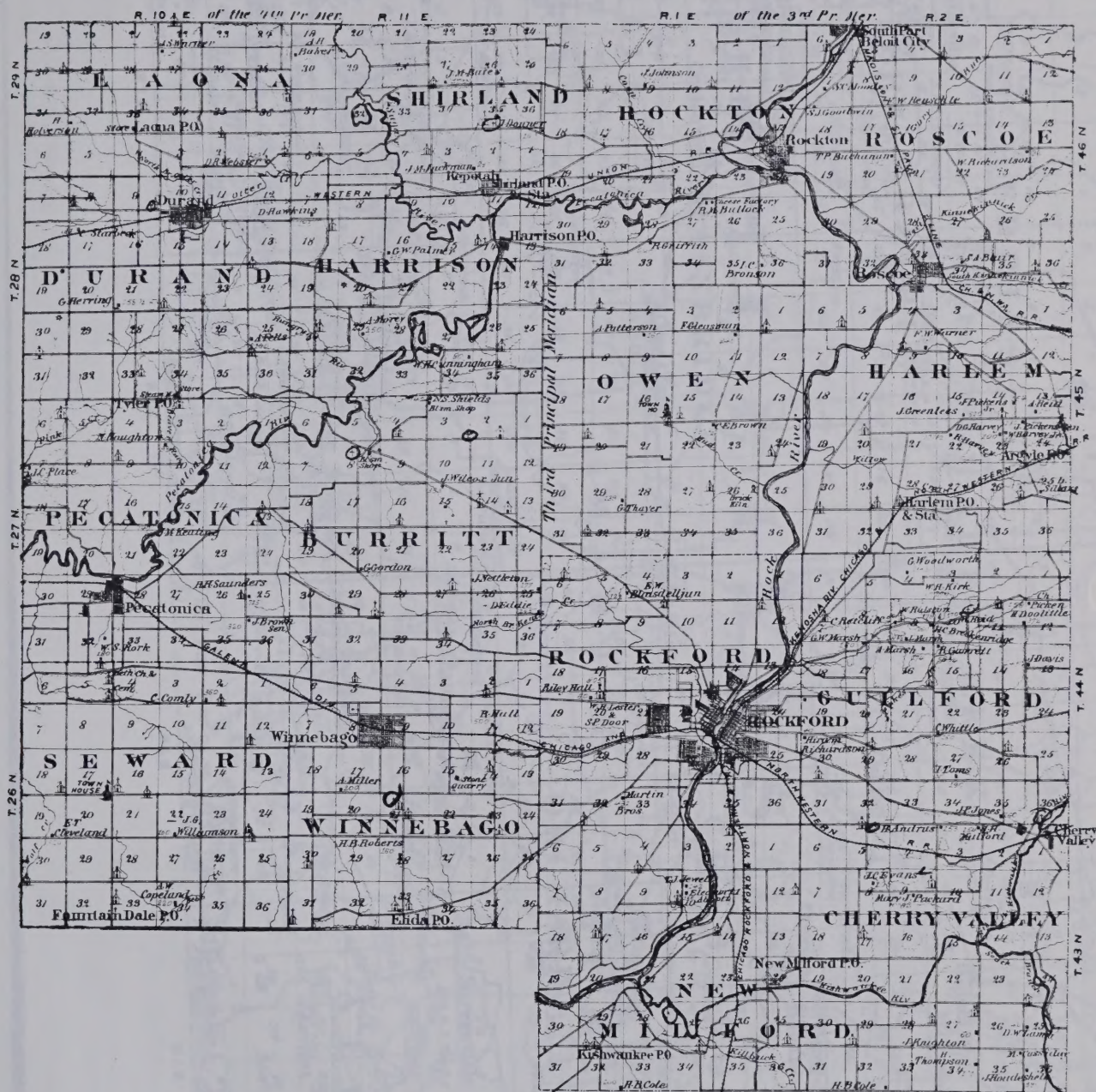
This is a detailed historical map of a section of the Illinois River valley. The map is oriented with North at the top. It features a grid system with letters A through T across the top and numbers 1 through 36 down the right side. The Illinois River flows along the right edge of the map. Several towns and settlements are labeled, including Lively Grove, Pilot Knob, Ash Grove, and others. The map also shows various creeks, roads, and landmarks. The grid system is used to locate specific areas within the map.

MAP OF WHITE COUNTY

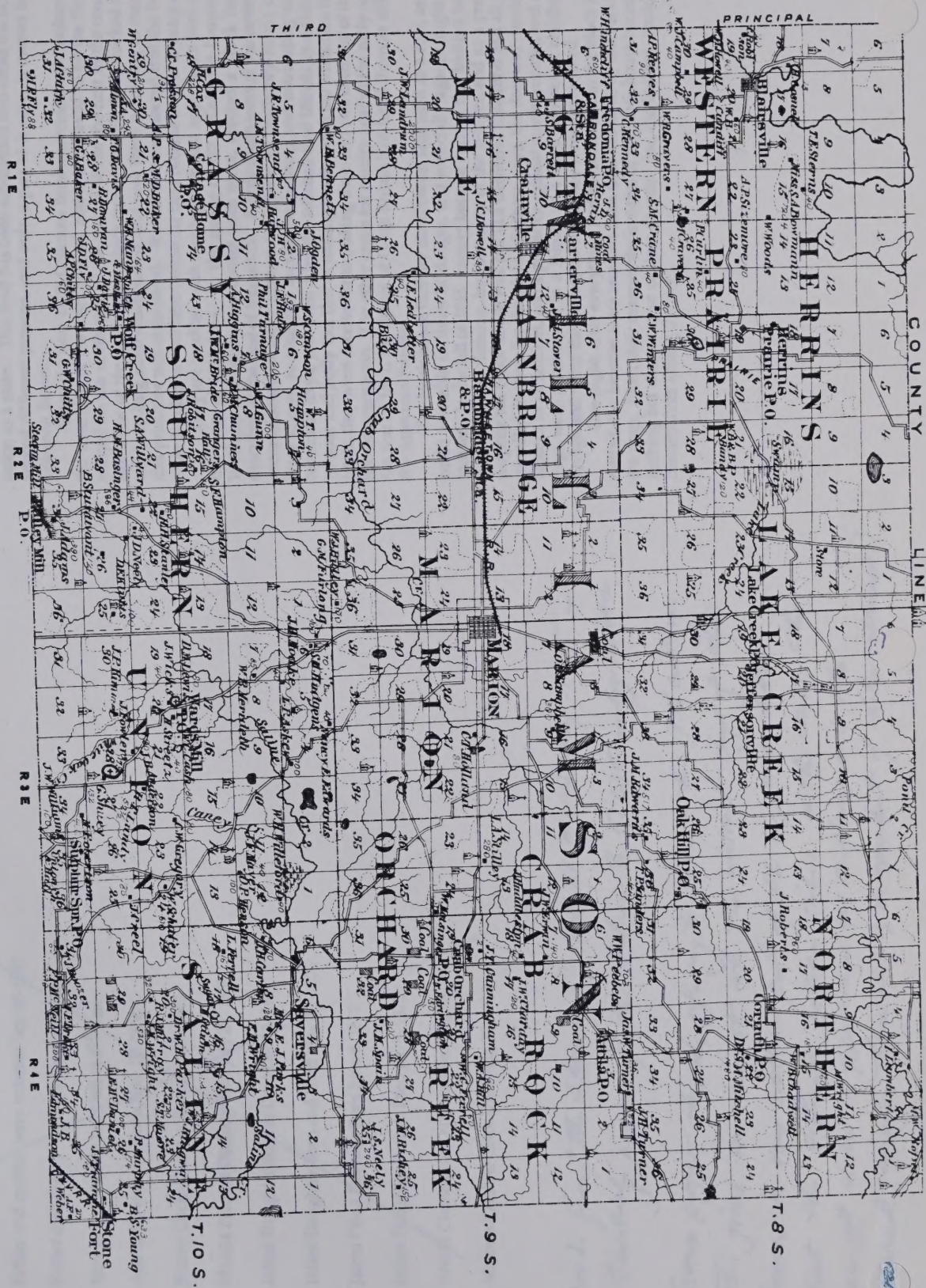




1-3 COUNTY



COUNTY



Also found in this Bible was a paper and at the very top was written:

Grandfather Braden born Nov 29-1796 died Aug 13-1878

Following this was :

"COPIED FROM MY FATHERS BIBLE"

James M. Durham my father was born Aug 5 - 1837

Durham maiden name BRADEN
Eliza Ellen/ my mother/ was born Feb 11 - 1840

Father and mother were married Sep 10-1857

Father died Jan 24th 1875 at noon on Sunday

Mother died March 3rd 1905 at 3:15 p.m.

Arenia Clementine Born Nov 17th 1858

Sidney Oscar Durham Born Feb 19th 1862

Malisia Pardine Durham Born July 29th 1865

Infant Daughter Born & Died Dec 13- 1869

Infant Daughter Born and Died May 27- 1871

James Obed Durham Born June 6, 1872

Infant Daughter Born & Died Jan 9- 1875

Arenia Clementine Dumbar Died Jan 30- 1891

Malissia Parelina Clark Died Aug 30- 1920

SCRAPS OF EARLY HISTORY AS FROM THE ELDORADO JOURNAL 1905

(Editor's note: Since the Eldorado Journal was not established until 1911, these excerpts were likely from the SALINE COUNTY REPUBLICAN, being published in 1905 in Eldorado, IL. The writer of this series was not identified in the papers given to the editor.)

January 1st, 1816, Coleman Brown entered the southwest quarter of section 17 in township 8 range 7. This was the first land entry made in this locality, and is situated north of the farms now owned by J. J. Butler and Dr. N. J. Goshorn, and is about a mile northwest of the city of Eldorado and composes a part of their holdings. This entry was made some two years before Illinois was admitted to the union as a state. This land has been subdivided into small tracts, and is owned by several different persons, and only a part of it now, is owned by descendants of Coleman Brown.

About the year 1820, Coleman Brown erected an old fashioned horse mill on the west side of the tract of land, and it is believed to be the first one of its kind erected on the north side of the county, if not the first in the county. Many years ago a few of the posts upon which rested the mill shed, marked the spot, but they too have long since disappeared, and now there is nothing to mark the spot where this primitive mill once stood. It must be remembered that the Browns, and many other families settled here before the land became subject to entry or sale.

They are credited with making their first appearance here some time during the years of 1813-1814. In the spring of 1815, Coleman brown and his brother William, and others associated with them, erected a block house on the land described at the first of this article. A little south-west of the center of the tract, as a precautionary measure against the attacks of predatory bands of Indians, which were known to visit this locality on hunting and marauding expeditions in our territorial days, and even after the admission of Illinois as a state. There are two reasons and justly too, that in making treaties with the whites for the cession of their lands, they were deceived into making them and swindled out of their lands without just compensation. The other cause for enmity against the early settlers was that in the war of 1812, the agents of Great Britain had hired them as allies to war against the American Frontier.

The block house built by the Browns, was used as a rule, as a place where all could assemble in times of danger, and especially against night attacks from the Indians. In the fall of 1815, rumors became current that Indians were getting a little too near the settlements for the safety of the settlers, and as a precaution against a surprise the block house was put in a defensive condition and all domestic animals corralled in there for the night. In those days, the dog was considered a necessary adjunct to all families, and a protector against man's enemies, and a large number of dogs were as common in a family as a large number of children, and the more savage and fierce they were, the more they were appreciated.

One night, after everything had been secured in the block house and all had retired, the inmates were aroused from their slumber, by the barking and baying of the dogs. From their manner the inmates of the block house became convinced that nothing but the nearness of their dreaded foe, the Indians, could cause such wild disturbances among the dogs.

*Copied from "The Shawnee" Vol XI #4 Spring 1895 -
a Quarterly publ. of the Saline Co. (IL) Genealogical Soc.*

*(Some paper slipped, referring to notes in the 19th century.
This gives some insight into the earliest days of white
pioneers in very southern part of SE IL, and tells
about the different Indian tribes in the area, who
were not alike in appearance or culture, and who
remained among themselves, independent of white influence.)*

So the men and women too, seized their guns and stationed themselves near the port-holes to await developments. No attack was made, but some who were at the port-holes thought they caught a glimpse of forms flitting through the clearing and settle down behind tree stumps. A heavy frost fell during the night, and next morning when it became evident that no attack would be made on the little garrison, some of the men ventured out to investigate.

But the only trace of the enemy that could be found was the absence of frost behind a number of stumps in the clearing which surrounds the block house. It was thought that the fierce baying of the dogs deterred the Indians from making attack.

It is also related that while the Browns and others were out hunting for their horses which had strayed over into the Rector bottoms, the unbroken forests, several miles from home, they were startled by hearing shots fired in rapid succession near by, thinking, perhaps, the firing was the work of a company of rangers employed by the Salt Works Company then in operation near Equality, to scour the country and give warning in case Indians or signs of them were discovered in the neighborhood, they continued their search until nightfall, without finding their stock or meeting friend or foe.

They built a fire, cooked and ate their supper and concluded to camp for the night. About midnight the watchmen heard steadily approaching footsteps, and at the same time the ominous click of gun triggers. Peering out through the darkness they discovered the form of Indians gliding noiselessly among the trees, a short distance away. Not knowing the number of their foes, it was decided that a good run was better than a bad stand, so they sprang from their hiding places and struck a bee line for home, seven or more miles away with the Indians in pursuit, but they reached the block house in safety.

In 1817, Coleman Brown entered the east half of the south-east quarter of section 18-8-7, lying west of his first entry: the south forty is now owned by Union Plunkett and the north by Mrs. F. P. Bozarth. He also in 1818, entered the southwest quarter of section 17-8-7, east of his first land entry, making in all four hundred acres. This last entry extends one fourth of a mile on the north corporate line running east and west of Eldorado, and is now owned by so many different parties, space will not permit giving details. A glance at the topography of the above land indicates the partiality of the early settlers for higher levels in selecting homes.

There may be several reasons assigned for making these selections. They needed no artificial drainage, as nature had arranged that and the soil was much easier cultivated than the lower or bottom lands, with the crude and imperfect agricultural implements then in use, and, besides those elevated points were regarded as more healthy than those of a lower level. Sixty and seventy years ago, or even at later dates the best farming lands we now have, were regarded as almost worthless, as they were as a rule covered with water over half the year. Wild grass and cane furnished food for the cattle, while the hogs grew fat on nuts, acorns and tender roots, and required no other feed to prepare them for slaughter.

Among others who entered land at an early date near this vicinity was John Brown, a brother of Coleman Brown. John Brown entered the southwest quarter of section 11-8-6, March 18th 1816 and built a large two-story hewed log house on it and opened up a farm, and lived there until his death, which occurred in 1835 or 6. His remains were among the first interred in the old part of what is now known as Wolf Creek Cemetery. The old sand stone slab which marked his last resting place has been down for several years. The land he entered and improved was purchased

by John M. Burnett, who made his home there for many years, and raised a family consisting of three sons and five daughters. W. E. Burnett, the oldest child and only surviving son now, lives some two and a half miles northeast of Harrisburg. The wife of Dr. F. F. Johnson, of Stonefort, the widow of Thomas Johnson and an unmarried one making her home with her brother, W. E. Burnett are the surviving daughters.

Thomas Brown, a brother of John Brown, on February 1st 1817, entered the southwest quarter of section 13-8-6, and the 18th of March 1818, the northeast quarter of the same section and also S.W. quarter of section 24 in the same township. The two first entries made by Thomas Brown covered the east half of the 13-8-6, and lay on the west line of Eldorado township, and has been divided into small farms and changed hands many times since the writer first became acquainted with it.

The Eldorado and Raleigh public highway skirts the south side of the S.E. quarter of 13-8-6, verging slightly to the northwest and over a hill into a little valley through which passes a small stream, forming one of the tributaries of Wolf Creek. For many years, this little valley was a noted camping ground for "movers" passing through the state from Kentucky and Tennessee to Missouri, and for teamsters hauling to and from Shawneetown. The hill over which the road runs had the local fame and name of the "haunted hill" which name still clings to it. Why and when this place received this designation, the writer is not fully informed, further than it was vaguely hinted that a foul murder had been committed at that then lonely spot many years ago. Many strange stories have been told of strange noises heard, and sights seen by the belated traveler who passed the place after midnight.

People were more superstitious and believed more in the supernatural in those days than now, and some were disposed to accept all unusual noises or phenomena, which close investigations would have explained, as the work of ghosts or disembodied spirits.

To a superstitious person whose mind is over wrought with fear, the cry of a wild animal or nearby flight of a night bird is easily magnified into an apparition or ghostly person.

About forty years ago, a man now living, went from Raleigh to Eldorado after night. He was not very superstitious, but when he came near the place, he began to remember the old stories of ghosts and spooks connected with the locality, and his hair began to lift his hat. At that date, each side of the road was lined with trees, but clear of under-growth.

As he approached near the center of the little valley, near the road side he saw something white which almost raised his hat off his head. It looked about the size of the side of a barn, two stories high, his first impulse was to put the spur to his horse and flee.

But after a moments reflection he made up his mind to investigate, turning his horse in the direction of the object, pulling his gun from his pocket, charged towards his ghostship. As he neared the object, it seemed frightened and raised up on its feet, disclosing the homely proportions of a harmless old white cow.

If those who reported seeing ghosts and goblins at that place had investigated, instead of departing in haste, this place would never have been known as the "Haunted Hill."

OLD TRAIL ESTABLISHED BETWEEN KASKASKIA AND SHAWNEETOWN

In the territorial days and long before Illinois was admitted into the union as a state, Kaskaskia was the chief town in the territory, as well as the (seat) of the government when the territorial government was first established. The next town of importance was Shawneetown, and necessarily a road or trail between the two points had to be established. Commencing at Shawneetown, running a little northwest, it passed near the U.S. salt works, over the land upon which the town of Equality is located, thence by the Brown block house, near the place where Eldorado stands, thence west on the range of hills north of Raleigh to the Karnes block house, near the place where Bethell's creek church now stands, from thence by the way of the Gasaway block house to Frankfort, from thence bearing a little to the north west to Kaskaskia.

From Equality to Eldorado, the greater portion of this old trail is still used as a public highway, but in many places today is unknown as a public highway, but traces of it may be found at many places, in fact, it can be traced through the county. Commencing at the foot of the hill upon which Wolf Creek church now stands, running between the old and new burying grounds, thence bearing slightly to the northwest by Martin Kittingers, on through the Masonic cemetery north of Raleigh, thence on by Bethell Creek church, to where it crosses the Benton road northwest of Galatia. It must be kept in mind that this "trail", was in existence some years before the block houses mentioned in this article were built, and that they were built on the trail, after it had become established, and were used as designation points, merely to enable the reader to locate the trail now.

MAIL CARRIED OVER THE OLD "TRAIL"

During the war of 1812, Stacy McDonough had the contract for carrying the mail from St. Louis to Shawneetown, through the wilderness country from Kaskaskia to the Ohio river. This route was an important one during the war, as it was the route over which correspondence was conveyed between Illinois and Washington city. It was a dangerous service, on account of the hostility of the Indians through the country which it passed. But it is said McDonough carried the mail through with great punctuality, with little or no delay.

His history shows him to be a brave, courageous and cautious man, well acquainted with the Indian character and knew when to meet and when to avoid them; this may account for his success in carrying the mail safely through, though surrounded with many perils. He served in the Indian war of 1790 under Gen. Hamar and witnessed the annihilation of his army by the Indians.

He was with Gen. St. Claire, Nov. 4th 1791, when his army was surprised and surrounded by a superior force of blood thirsty and merciless savages, and when attempting to escape to a place of safety, were nearly all killed. He also served with Gen. Wayne during the same Indian war and under the skillful leadership of this brave and fearless commander, saw those savage Indians conquered, and made to sue for peace. McDonough carried the mail over the same old Shawneetown and Kaskaskia trail, which afterwards became a public road by an act of the Illinois territorial legislature.

FIRST GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS

By an act of Congress, passed May 7th 1800, Indiana was formed into a territory including Illinois, which contained but two counties, St. Claire and Randolph. Vincennes was the capital, and delegates were elected from these two counties to represent them in the territorial legislature held at that place. But this condition did not continue long, for on the 3rd of Feb. 1809, Ninian Edwards was commissioned as its (Illinois) first governor.

Three years later the counties of Gallatin, Johnson and Madison were organized and so proclaimed by the governor Sept 14th 1812. From that date to 1818, twelve more counties were organized, Crawford, Edwards, Franklin, Jackson, Monroe, Pope, Union, Washington, White, Bond, St. Claire and Randolph, making in all fifteen counties, when the territory of Illinois was declared a state for act of Congress Dec. 3, 1818. The enabling act passed April 18th. A convention met, framed and adopted a constitution, and an election of state officers held Sept 17 of the same year. Considering the disadvantages our pioneer ancestors were laboring under for transportation and conveying news from point to point, it must be admitted that when they made up their minds to do a thing, they overcame all obstacles, and did them with a rush.

FRENCH AND BRITISH INVADE COUNTRY

In 1673, the French first explored the Illinois country and took possession in the name of their government, and soon thereafter began to build forts and form settlements at different points. They held possession until the year 1763, when it was in a treaty ceded to Great Britain, two years later Captain Sterling of the British army arrived at Fort Charles and took possession of the Illinois country as English territory and as a part of their colonial possessions in this country. But during the Revolutionary war, Col. George Rodgers Clark in 1778, acting under the authority of the state of Virginia, descended the Ohio river with 150 men to Fort Massac. There he found a company of hunters from Kaskaskia under the command of John Duff. From this party he learned that Fort Gage, near Kaskaskia was under the command of Lieutenant Gov. Rochblane, a Canadian Frenchman, and that the militia were well organized and disciplined, and that spies were on the lookout to give information of the approach of any belligerent force. Col. Clark engaged John Saunders, one of Duff's hunting party as a guide to Kaskaskia. The whole company were willing to return with Clark, but he took only one of them. Clark's little army had no wagons, pack horses or means of conveyance for their ammunitions of war, other than their own robust and hardy selves.

Col. Clark, himself was well endowed by nature with a splendid physique as well as mind. He was large, athletic and capable of enduring much: formed with perfect symmetry and manly beauty, combined with grace and elegance, together with great firmness of character. His appearance in times of peril indicated, without word, that every soldier must do his full duty.

The country between Fort Massac and Kaskaskia, in 1778, was a wilderness of one hundred and twenty miles, and was a swampy and difficult road.

At one time Sanders, the guide, became bewildered and lost his bearings, and he was suspected with treachery, but soon became himself again, and lead the party

safely to the vicinity of Kaskaskia. On the night of July 4, 1778, Col. Clark by strategy and daring nerve, entered the fort, compelled its surrender without bloodshed or the loss of a single man. By tact and good judgment, he managed to win over the French inhabitants to the American cause. During the winter he learned that Gov. Henry Hamilton, the commander of the British garrison at Vincennes, had decided to move against him with a large force in the spring and recapture the posts held near Kaskaskia. In order to check-mate this scheme, Clark determined to organize a force and move against Hamilton at Vincennes before winter broke, yet, at the same time Clark was placed in the most embarrassing condition. The time of enlistment had expired with most of his men, and the legislature of Virginia had failed to furnish him with more men or ammunition of war, so he was left solely to his own resources in preparing for the campaign against Vincennes. He re-enlisted a portion of his men, and also enlisted two small companies of French and in all he had about one hundred and seventy men in all.

On the 7th of February, 1779, this little band of heroes commenced its march from Kaskaskia on the old Vincennes trail, to Fort Jackson. This trail was well known then, having been an Indian trail for more than one hundred and fifty years before. It commenced at Detroit, thence to Oquaton on the Wabash thence to Vincennes, and thence to Kaskaskia. It was the Appian way of Illinois in ancient times. This expedition of Col. Clark's was the most dreary and fatiguing that was performed during the American Revolution. On this trip the water was high, the weather cold, and at times freezing, but nothing daunted the spirits of these brave men. Through some of the trips they waded through water waist deep all day. But they succeeded and captured the fort without much fighting and with little loss.

The British Government, never after this conquest, attempted to regain possession of the country and at the close of the Revolutionary war, when peace was made between the two countries, this vast scope of country, composing enough territory to form five great states became the possessions of the United States. It is true Virginia claimed it all at that time, but in 1787, ceded it to the United States, under an ordinance bearing that date.

ILLINOIS INDIANS

According to the most authentic history, the Illinois Indians descended from the Miami stock, as well as the Delawares, and in the year 1673, when the whites first visited the west, they occupied the country south of a line from the lower rapids of the Mississippi to Ottawa and down to the mouth of the Ohio river.

The Illinois confederacy embraced five tribes: The Peorias, Cahokias, Tamaras, Michiganians, and Kaskaskias. The Michiganians, first occupied the shores of Lake Michigan and from that tribe received its name. Afterwards they located on the Mississippi river, near Fort Chartres, now Monroe county, Illinois. They inhabited this tract of country before the year 1720, as the French government reserved this land for them at that date.

Afterwards they became extinct as a nation, and the remnant merged into the Kaskaskia tribe. The Peorians, Cahokias and Kaskaskias occupied respectively the villages of Peoria, Cahokia and Kaskaskia and the country adjacent thereto. The French continued the name of these villages, which they retain to this day. The Tamaras, also inhabited the village of Cahokia and surrounding country. They

have left no name of any locality indicating their place of residence. In Illinois, except the twelve mile prairie in St. Claire county. Their tribe may have had a village in or near the prairie, but if so, it has been swept off by the hand of time, and lives only in tradition. Tamaroa, in Perry county, Illinois on the Illinois Central railroad, no doubt derived its name from this tribe of Indians.

These were the confederated tribes of Illinois, who, which were gradually driven off by their enemies from the north to the south, until they took refuge among the whites, near the villages of Kaskaskia and Cahokia.

They diminished in number for more than one hundred years, and left the country at last, only a feeble remnant of their former greatness.

The Piankashaws inhabited the country on both sides of the Wabash river, towards its mouth, and between the sources of the Kaskaskia and Saline rivers, to the Ohio. They left no name in the country they occupied.

The Shawnees had a village, in ancient times on the east bank of the Ohio river, inhabited the surrounding country. This ancient site is now occupied by the city of Shawneetown, in Gallatin county. The Miamies inhabited the north eastern section of the present State of Illinois, but their country lay mostly east of that.

The Potowatomies, occupied a large portion of the northeast section of Illinois. They were a branch of the great Chippewa nation, and were also connected with the ancient Miamies. They extended their hunting and fishing almost the whole length of the Illinois river, but near where Chicago now stands, was their main place of residence. Branches of this nation extended to Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana. They were the largest nation of the west at one time, and figured most ferociously in wars against the whites. The Winnebagoes occupied a section of the northern part of Illinois, on Rock river, but their country, for the most part, lay north and east of Illinois. They were a great nation, but dirty and savage in their habits and were proof against the influences of civilization.

The Kickapoo Indians were small, but energetic, and resided on the east side of Illinois, and between the Wabash and Illinois rivers, and including the Sangamon river and surrounding country. Some of them lived in villages, near the "Elk Horn Grove" and on the Madkinaw (sic) river. They claimed relationship with the Pottowatomies and Sioux and the Foxes also. This nation was a most bitter enemy of the whites. It is said of this tribe that they were the "first in battle" and the last at a treaty with the Americans. They were more civilized, and possessed more energy and talents than the other Indians in their vicinity. They were also more industrious and cleanly. They were better armed for war or the chase. And their implacable enmity against the United States, caused them to be first and the most efficient in all the battles with the whites in the northwest. They bore a conspicuous part against Harmar, St. Clair and Wayne, and at the battle of Tippecanoe, were first in all the bloody charges of that sanguinary battle. The Kickapoos disliked the United States so bitterly, that when they left Illinois they decided to go beyond the limits of our government and settled in Texas, then Mexican territory.

The northern tribes of Indians waged a destructive war against the Illinois Indians for ages, and in the end nearly exterminated them. The last hostile attack was made by the Kickapoos, in 1805, against the poor Kaskaskia Indian children. They were gathering wild strawberries in the prairie near Kaskaskia in the year named, and their relentless enemy captured and carried away a large number of them. The Kaskaskias followed the Kickapoos, a long distance, but failed to

overtake them or recapture the children. The enemy escaped to their far away towns, and this the outrage ended.

The Sioux and the Foxes emigrated from the lake, west, and occupied the country on both sides of the Mississippi river, Rock Island being the central place of residence. They extended their hunting grounds towards Peoria, and to Galena and into Wisconsin. They were a large, stout, well proportioned people, and not so dark complexioned as the southern Indians. It was a band of these Indians, called the "British" or "Black Hawk" band, that caused so much trouble and expense to the United States. in the years of 1831 and 1832. Not only the expense, but many valuable lives were lost in the war commonly known as the Black Hawk war. The Sioux and Foxes drove back the weaker nations--the Iowas, and occupied the country which now constitutes the state of Iowa.

It is impossible to ascertain with precision the dates of Indian emigration, as little, or no record was kept at that time of their movements, especially among the tribes.

Not long after the first whites came to this country in 1673, the Illinois Indians were started south by their enemies and in 1720, the Michigania band was located on the Mississippi, near Fort Chartres. Before 1730, most of the Illinois Indians were forced south from the Illinois river, Kaskaskia was the last place of refuge for the whole of the Illinois confederacy. United into the Kaskaskia band, they emigrated west.

In 1800, the whole of the confederated tribes amounted to about one hundred and fifty warriors. At this time the Kaskaskia tribe had Duquoin as their chief. He was a cunning man, and possessed considerable talent, and an half breed, and was well qualified to take charge of his nation, in its precarious condition. He boasted of never--he or his nation--shedding of the blood of the whites. This no doubt was true, but the reason was, he, and his nation depended on the whites for support and protection. He had visited President Washington at Philadelphia, and won a medal from the father as he called the President. He had two sons, Louis and Jefferson Duquoin, who were drunken worthless men.

A Peoria Indian was bribed by the English to assassinate the celebrated Indian chief Pontiac, which he did by stabbing with a knife, in the street of the village of Cahokia. Pontiac was one of the greatest Indian warriors, perhaps, that ever lived. The manner of his death, was one of the main reasons why the northern Indians were so bitter against those of Illinois.

The Kaskaskia Indians were afraid to venture far from the white settlements, on account of the hostility of the other Indians. This almost forced them into starvation. Their spirit and tribal pride was broken, and they became a degenerate people, always drunken, when they could obtain any liquor. By these means, they diminished, not only in numbers, but also in standing and character until the remnant of them were moved to the south west, nearly a century ago.

The northern Indians destroyed the Illinois tribes, simply because they were the stronger and had the power, and then the white men destroyed them in return, for the same reason.

The history of the Illinois Indians is but the repetition of the history of all other Indian tribes, which inhabited the country at the time the first white settlement was established on the eastern shores, to the last on the Pacific slopes. The covetousness and greed of the white man for more land, together with the cruel and relentless war among themselves, have blotted many of the ancient tribes, who

boasted of their strength and power, from the face of the earth. The white man has engaged in many wars with the Indians, running through a period of three or more centuries and if the truth be told, in many cases he was the aggressor.

The Indians were the sole owners of the land at the time of the discovery of America, and none disputed their title. But the white man came and wanted land, the Indian sold him a mile and he took ten. These aggressive acts led to trouble and caused much cruelty and blood shed on both sides. A retrospective glance back through the centuries, when the white man was struggling for supremacy and possession of more land, justice and truth demand the statement that he was not always in the right.

There are no Indian nations so barbarous and ignorant that they have not some notion of a Supreme Being. They all believe in a Great Spirit, "the Master of live" as they term it. They, for the most part, believe also, a "Bad Spirit" as well as a good one. They perform their devotions to both powers, to court their friendship, or to appease their anger. They believe in a future state of existence, and of course, in the immortality of the soul. They also believe in rewards and punishment for crimes committed on earth. Guns and other articles, even at times, their horses are buried with the dead, to enable them to go too, and hunt in the Spirit Land. Their notions are that a wicked man will be placed in a cold dreary land, where the briars and flint rocks will tear the flesh from his bones, and that plenty of game will be almost within his reach, and though he is starving with hunger, he cannot kill anything; that a good man will have a fine warm climate, good hunting, and many wives. The Indian's belief of a future state in a dreary region is some what similar to the Avermin of Virgil, described in his sixth book. Aenead Roman intelligence cannot reach further on this subject, than Indian ignorance. It is prohibited to man, learned or unlearned, to look into futurity.

Religion seems to be a constituent part of all rational beings.

Many Indians Nations in ancient times sacrificed animals to court the favor of the Great Spirit. Black Hawk and his band, in 1832 when they marched up Rock River, immolated a dog each night, to appease the wrath of the Great Spirit. The dog was tied to a tree a short distance from the marching. The dog was cut open and a small fire was made under him so his nether end was in a small degree burnt. The sign of his sacrifice excited sympathy for both the dog and Indians.

The Indians resorted to these methods of appeasing the wrath of the Great Spirit, when overwhelmed with great tribal calamity. The poor Indian with all of his traditions, customs and strange weird incantations, are slowly and surely passing away, and will soon be forgotten, forever, except as the space they occupy in history, and the relics of the implements used by them for hunting and self defense, which are found upon almost every acre of ground once occupied by them.

GOSHEN

The Goshen settlement, so called in early times, embraced about all the territory in Madison county. It is stated in history, that the Rev. David Badgley with others explored that country in 1799, and called it "Goshen" on account of the fertility of the soil and the luxuriant growth of grass and other vegetation. It was in truth, a land of promise, and it soon became one of the largest and best settlements

in Illinois, during the first part of the last century. In 1820, as shown in the census of that year, Madison county contained about one fourth of the population of the state.

In the fall of 1808, a wagon road was laid off from the Goshen settlement to the Salt works in Gallatin county. These works have had several designations at times in history, to wit: The United States Salt Works, Ohio Salt Works, Half Moon and the Licks. The original object of the promoter of this road was to have a well defined road or trail for the purpose of conveying salt from the works to the Goshen country. This road crossed the Kaskaskia river at the present site of Carlyle, by the Walnut Hill, in the south east corner of Marion county, thence on through Jefferson county by Mt. Vernon, through the south west part of Hamilton thence through the north east part of Saline county to its intersection with the old Kaskaskia trail to the salt works, some two miles south east of Eldorado, west of the old Gillett or Shaver farm. From the point of intersection, this trail may be followed through Saline county to the Hamilton county line, but the journey would have to be made on foot, as nearly all of it is enclosed and the road made to conform with the land lines, but if you want to find and trace it through the county, go to Uncle Henry (Joe) Sisks and there you will "hit it". Turn your face a little west of north and follow the beaten, yellow streak to the Ritchey farm, on through Saline City, by David H. Harris' farm D. P. Choissier, on northwest to the old Sam Henson farm, thence across Rector Creek to the county line, and from thence to Goshen, if you wish.

Smith's dictionary of the Bible gives the following description of ancient Goshen, from which our more modern Goshen derived its name. It is located in that part of Egypt, east of the delta, near the way of the lands of the Philistines, where there was pasture lands, suited to the habits of Joseph's brethren. The only limits that can be indicated from the ancient accounts are Wady el Tumelat, and the desert lakes Temsha and Bitter Lakes. This region is still very productive whenever it is watered either from the Nile or from wells. The plagues of Egypt did not effect this land. The soil is capable of tillage to an indefinite extent.

The so called "Haunted Hill" is neither on the Kaskaskia trail or the Goshen road, but on the road leading from Eldorado to Raleigh, Galatia, Benton Tamaroa and Belleville, upon which a mail route was established, leading from Shawneetown to Belleville, but has gone into disuse for that purpose since the building of railroads.

DESERTED VILLAGES

Saline, like other counties, has had its share of "deserted villages," which, in their day were more or less the scene of busy activity. Some of them at one time in their career, gave indications of becoming places of importance, but when confronted by nature's law, the "survival of the fittest," they yielded to the inevitable and passed away.

Whitesville, situated on the Saline river, on the west side of Section 5-10-7, was one of those villages which flourished for a time. Some time between 1830 and 1836, a water mill was built at that point by Harvey Green, but was owned by Benjamin White. This mill ground corn and wheat and sawed lumber with what was termed in those days as a sash or upright saw, when the water was not too high or too low. People for miles around patronized this mill and it happened frequently that some were compelled to remain a day or two awaiting their "turn." Robert

Mick, for many years a prominent merchant and banker of Harrisburg, laid the foundation for his future financial success at this place. He sold dry goods and groceries to the people of the surrounding country and to the patrons of the mill. He also built flat boats and loaded them with produce and floated them down the Saline to the Ohio river, and thence to New Orleans, or other southern cities or markets. Other parties may have been in business there, before or after Mr. Mick, but if so, their names are not remembered. This once busy little place has long since ceased as a place of commercial activity.

It has been nearly a half century since the old turbine wheel made its last revolution, and merchandise sold at that place of any consequence. The mill house and the dam, which regulated the flow of the water, have been displaced by the hand of time, and little or nothing remains to mark the place.

In 1858, the first railroad line was surveyed through Saline County except the old Shawneetown and Alton line in 1838, and was styled the Southern Illinois Railroad, and several villages were laid off on the line, but when the Cairo and Vincennes railroad was built in 1872, instead of following the old survey, many deviations were made from it, which left these prospective towns stranded. In 1859, Texas City was laid off in section 36-7-7 by J. W. Cox and Solomon Skelton and became a village of some dozen or more houses. J. W. Cox established a dry goods store, Dr. John F. Latham also put up an office and practiced his profession there and in the adjoining country. Other kinds of businesses flourished there for a time, but when the railroad was built some distance north from it and the new Texas City laid off, it was vacated and lost its place on the map.

Saline City was laid off on the same survey and numbered many lots and blocks and looked large on paper, but as a business point it never attained a great importance. A saloon, a small dry goods store and some other small business houses were about the extent of its enterprises. As the years passed on, Dr. Westbrook became the owner of the greater portion of the lots, and had the plat vacated, and made it a part of his farm, except for a few lots owned by other parties.

Old Stonefort was laid off in June 1858, on land owned by Joe Robinson in section 32-10-5. In the original plat there were sixty-four lots, and the streets were eighty feet wide. At the time of the survey an old cypress log house built in 1831 was the only building on the plat. But in a short time it became a lively little village, and considerable business was transacted at the place. In its palmy days, it contained two dry goods stores, two saloons, two or three doctors, a steam grist and sawmill, blacksmith shop, brick school house and other enterprises. But in 1872, when the Cairo and Vincennes railroad was built, its promoters selected a new line, which ran some two miles west, leaving off Stonefort. The present town of Stonefort (or Bolton) was laid off in October 1872, and the old Stoneforters were not long in deciding that self-interest demanded that they too move. In a few months, all of the business men had moved to the new town and set up in business again. A number of houses were also moved to the new town. With the business and population leaving, there was no other course left for the old town but to languish and die.

The town of Barnum was laid off in 1858 in sections 10-5, on the old railroad survey, and was some three miles east of old Stonefort. Joe Robinson and Jno. Hancock were the promoters of this enterprise. It was laid off in the woods, and there it remained, while it existed on paper only, for it virtually had no other. If there was a building completely finished on the plat as originally made, the writer

since his death, and increased it many times, until they ranked at the head of the list of business houses in the county today.

Dr. H. L. Burnett, of Raleigh, is a half brother to those mentioned above and the oldest son by a second marriage of H. Burnett with Miss Emily Bramlet, a daughter of Harry Bramlet, one of the pioneer settlers in this county. She met with a tragic death in the fall of 1871, by being thrown out of a buggy by a runaway horse.

The doctor was a successful physician for many years, but concluded there were easier ways of making money, and went into the grain, hay and general merchandising business. The doctor, while enjoying the reputation of being a good citizen, and leading man of his town, can also lay claim of being the oldest citizen, he, having resided there longer than anyone else. Hiram Burnett died in Eldorado at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. John W. Rose, some years ago and was buried at the Masonic cemetery north of Raleigh, at the age of 76 years, after a long and useful and honorable life.

Hon. David J. Blackman was the first representative elected to the legislature from the west side of Gallatin county, now Saline. He was elected in 1840, and was a member of the 12th General Assembly. Hon. John A. McClearnand, who served several terms in the lower house of Congress, and afterwards became a distinguished general in the late war, and Daniel Wood were his colleagues in the lower house, while the Hon. William J. Gatewood represented the district in the State Senate. General John A. McClearnand was a prominent lawyer, and resided in Shawneetown at that time, but after that date removed to Springfield, and remained a citizen of that city until his death, which occurred a year or so ago. Wm. J. Gatewood and Daniel Wood were citizens of Equality, one a prominent lawyer and the other a merchant. They have been dead for many years.

David J. Blackman was again elected to the legislature in 1848, and served in the 16th General Assembly, and was the first member elected from Saline county after the division of the counties. In 1860, he was elected judge of the county commissioners court and served four years; prior to that date, he had served several terms as justice of the peace in his precinct.

In personal appearance, the Judge was over medium size, with a kind and benevolent features, but in the discharge of his official duties, was inclined to be stern and dignified in demeanor, and would not tolerate any breach of decorum while his court was in session. As a politician, he was not aggressive or offensive, but inclined to move with the current of general events, and thereby retain the good will of all.

David James Blackman was the son of William and Elizabeth Blackman, and was born in the state of North Carolina, October 25, 1803, and was the oldest of a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters, all of whom are dead, but leave a number of descendants, who now reside in this and adjoining counties, and in other states. This family moved from North Carolina to Illinois about the year 1824, and settled on the south side of the Saline river, in what is now known as Independence township.

On the 29th of August, 1824, he was married to Miss Apcelia (sic) Miller, a sister of James and Stephen Miller, deceased, who resided on the west side of this county near the line between this and Williamson. Mr. Blackman owned a large body of land; the larger portion of which lay in sections 22 and 23-10-6, upon which he made his home and opened up a large farm, and devoted his time to farming and

stock raising. He was one of the leading citizens of this county and did much for its general advancement. His death occurred June 30, 1879, at the age of 76 years. He died as he had lived, an honored, upright citizen. He reared a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters, five of whom are now living, one son and four daughters. Two sons, William S. and George W. Blackman served in the federal army, George in the 6th Ill. Cav., and William S. in the 31st Ill or 120th.

Captain David Bailey Russell, who came to this state early in the first part of the last century, settled near the south side of town 9 range 5. We had but a limited acquaintance, and regret that we have been unable to obtain data in time for this article, but this much is known to a certainty, that he did much in those pioneer days towards the development of the country and had the confidence of the people who knew him to a high degree. When the northwestern portion of our state was threatened with devastation by invasion of hordes of savages under the leadership of the famous Indian war chief, Black Hawk, he was among the first to respond to the urgent call of Gov. Reynolds to repel it. He enlisted a company of mounted men, which served in the 1st Regiment of the 1st Brigade of the Illinois volunteers.

The following is taken from Vol. 9 of the state adjutants reports:

Captain David B. Russell's company of mounted volunteers of the State of Illinois, called into service of the United States by the Governor of Illinois, by his order of May 15, 1832 from the date of its enrollment to the 12th day of August 1832, the time of the mustering out of service.

Captain David B. Russell; first lieutenant William Pankey; first sergeant George P. Keith; second, Claiborne Holmes; third, Thomas Pickering; fourth, Stephen F. Mitchell; first corporal, Jourdan Cook; second, Edward Hampton; third, Robert Mitchell; fourth, Thomas Dodd; Privates Mathew Abney, Josiah Blackman, Duncan Couetner, Cullen Cook, John Covington, Thomas Duncan, Squire Dunn, Zachariah Flemings, William H. Gaskins, Thomas Gulley, John Griffin, James F. Griffin, James Hope, Alsey Harris, Gillam Harris, James Holland, Jacob Holmes, William Hide, John Howell, Riley Howell, John Hull, William G. Hutchinson, Timothy Ingram, John J. Johnson, Henry Pierson, John Russell, Mack Robinson, Harvey Rude, Ashby Rude, John Smothers, Levi Shoat, Lewis Stiff, Thomas Stanly (sic), John Waggoner.

The following certificate is attached to the mustering out roll:

"I certify on honor this muster roll exhibits the true state of the detachment under my command, and the remarks set opposite the name of each officer and private, so far as made from my knowledge, are accurate and true, and so far as made from information I believe to be accurate.

Signed Z. C. Palmer, Capt.
6th U.S. Inf't Com'd Post Dixon Ferry,
August 12, 1832

Signed David B. Russell, Capt.
1st Reg't, 1st Brigade, Ill. Vol.

Mustered out of service by me by order of Maj. Gen. Scholl, Commanding N. W. Army.

In glancing over the list of those who served under Capt. Russell in the Black Hawk war, the older citizens will recall the names and places of residence of many of them. They have all been gathered to their fathers, long ago, but their memories will be held in reverence while patriotism finds an abiding place in the hearts of the

people. Gallatin county furnished five companies in that war out of a population of something over seven thousand, which indicates that about all of the able bodied men that could furnish a gun and horse responded to the call.

These troops were called out to suppress a second out-break of the Indians in what is known as the Black Hawk war. A treaty had been made between some of the Indian tribes and the government which ceded all of the land claimed by them in Illinois to the United States, and arrangements were made for their removal, but those under the influence of Black Hawk, claimed that the treaty was made without their consent and refused to leave when ordered. They were finally forced to go, by the troops and then town, villages and crops were destroyed in a wanton manner.

This angered Black Hawk, who was one of the ablest and most cunning chiefs of his race. After crossing the Mississippi, he succeeded in the organization of several tribes to wage war upon the settlers on these lands, And his moving back on them to raise crops as he claimed resulted in what is termed the second Indian outbreak, but the prompt action of Governor Reynolds in calling out the militia to act with the available force of the regular army, soon put an end to the war. A few small engagements were had and the Indians were forced to fall back to the mouth of Broad Axe, a creek emptying into the Mississippi river, where they made their last stand. In this engagement a large number of Indians were killed, including women and children. This battle crushed the spirit of Black Hawk and his following and ended the war, and the most of the volunteers were discharged at Dixon, Illinois, as stated above. On the 27th of August of the same year, Black Hawk was captured by the treachery of some of the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites at prairie Du Chien, and he and his family were sent to Fortress Monroe and there held as hostages and retained there until June 1833. In September 1832 a treaty was made which ended the Indian in this state.

Black Hawk, upon regaining his liberty, ever after conducted himself in a friendly manner to the whites. In the spring of 1838, he built himself a dwelling on Des Moines river, twenty miles above its mouth, in what is known as Lee county, Iowa, in this he moved his family, and prepared to farm and live after the manner of the whites. On a visit to Burlington, the following autumn, he took cold, which brought on a disease which terminated his eventful life, and at the age of 72, Black Hawk was gathered to his fathers. Perhaps no other of his race ever exceeded Black Hawk in patriotism or love of his country. He fought an unequal battle for the home and graves of his ancestors. In his last speech to the American he said, "Rock River is a beautiful country, I like my towns, my cornfields, and the home of my people. I fought for it. It is now yours. It will produce you good crops."

Captain Russell settled on a tract of land on the south side of town 9 range 5 not very far from the farm settled by Hampton Pankey in 1804, upon which a blockhouse was built as a protection against Indians, which is now a part of Carrier Mills township. Mr. Russell reared a large family on this farm. He has been dead for fifty or more years, and also all of his sons and daughters, as I am informed, but leaves many descendants.

The late James W. Russell who served sixteen or more years as county surveyor, was a son of his also was W. D. Russell, a prominent merchant and Baptist preacher.

David B. Russell served his part of the county as justice of the peace for many terms, and was a man of unquestioned integrity. In 1852 he was elected a member

of the 18th General Assembly, representing the 3rd legislative district. He received the nomination over a brilliant young lawyer by the name of S. S. Hayse who resided in Shawneetown. Hayse became disgruntled at his defeat and bolted the convention and ran independent, but was again turned down by the people at the election.

Mr. Russell died in September 1859, at the age of about 65 years, as I am informed by an old friend, consequently he was born in 1794. But the date of his settlement and place of nativity has not been learned.

Following is the roster of Captain John Bays' company of the Illinois mounted volunteers, called into the service of the United States by the Governor of the State of Illinois, by his order of the 15th of May 1832, from the date of its enrollment to the 12th of August, 1832, when mustered out of service, All are from Gallatin County.

Captain John Bays; First Lieutenant, William Robertson, Second, Daniel Wood; Sergeants, John Dawson, Adran H. Davenport, John T. Brown, Solomon McCloud; Corporals, Isaiah W. Pettigrew, John Wood, Thomas Smothers, Reuben Green; Privates, Edmond Baker, James Bridges, Thomas L. Bridges, John B. Briant, Daniel Brown, Samuel Brown, David Bays, Jr., William M. Cummins, John Elder, William Giles, Garrett Garner, Willis Hargrave, Jr., Carter Hargrave, Benjamin Henderson, William Hammons, John Hutson, William Johnson, James Kenrick, Lewis Levi, Thomas S. Mundine, James B. McCaslin, Jefferson Nisevonger, James Pruett, John Robinnett, Green Reed, John Sands, Alexander Thorn, Green Tadlock, Thos. Vaughn, Ebenezer Williams, George Verinkle. Opposite each name on the muster roll is noted the loss of property, and cause of absence.

The Captain makes certificates as follows:

"I hereby certify on honor that this muster roll exhibits the true state of the company under my command, and that the remarks set opposite the names of each officer and private are accurate and just.

Signed, John Bays, Capt. 1st Reg't, 1st Brigade, Ill., Vol.
Dixon's Ferry, Aug. 12th, 1832

Mustered out of service by me, by order of Maj. Gen. W. Scott, commanding
N. W. Army

Signed, Z. C. Palmer, Capt. 6th U. S. Inf. Com. Post.

Capt. John Bays' company was enlisted at Equality and was composed largely of men who resided at and near that place, with exception. He moved his family to the state of Arkansas sometime in the forties, and died there some years before the war of the rebellion. Edmond Baker owned a large farm on the east side of Big Ridge in what is now Cottage township, and died soon after the late war.

David Bays, Jr., a brother of the Captain, died on the farm now owned by Charles Maxel, in 1847.

John Elder, the oldest son of Judge Samuel Elder, settled on and owned the farm near Eldorado, now owned by Lewis Wise. He died some twenty years ago.

Benjamin Henderson settled on a tract of land north of Galatia and lived there until his death, which occurred some twenty-five years ago after having reached near the century mark. In the days when all the produce and merchandise was

conveyed to and from Shawneetown, from a radius of miles on ox wagons, old Uncle Ben was a familiar character to all.

William Hammons lived in Eldorado township for many years, but after the war, moved to Missouri and has been dead for a number of years.

Sergeant John T. Brown was a son of Coleman Brown, and resided on the farm settled by his father near the spot where the Brown blockhouse stood, until his death, in 1870 or about that date.

John Thorn will be remembered by a few old citizens; he lived near the "slough" between Raleigh and Harrisburg, and has been dead some forty years.

Thomas Vaughn settled the west part of the farm now owned by Union Plunkett, and died there before the war.

OLD STONEFORT

Some thirty years ago, with others I visited the ruins of the old Stone Fort, situated in section 34, township 10, south range 5 E. near the Pope county line. At that time there had been but little change in the general appearance and condition of the ruins since their discovery by the first settlers in this part of the state. The walls which had been built of small undressed stone, from 8 to 10 inches thick and various lengths, none of them so large, but what they can be easily carried by any one of ordinary strength. The location of the fort or stockade, was well chosen as a place of defense, and could have been easily defended by a few men, against a large force when first built. but at the time of the visit, and for many years prior thereto, judging from appearances, the ruins consisted only of a confused mass of rock lying where they had fallen in the passed ages by the erosive hand of time.

It is situated on a bluff of considerable height on the north bank of the Little Saline River. The wall is perpendicular and from 75 to 100 feet to the water in the stream below, and sloping back to the north at an incline of some 80 to 90 degrees to the low land level, making ascent slow and laborious. The wall was built in a semicircle, commencing and ending on the edge of the bluff, with some 200 feet intervening.

The wall is four hundred and fifty feet in length. On the east and west where the walls joined the edge of the bluff, they were much thicker than elsewhere, judging from the quantity of loose rock found at these points. The wall originally must have been from 4 to 6 feet thick and from 8 to 10 feet high, if the quantity of rock found on the ground indicate anything.

At this time there is nothing to indicate where the rock used in this wall came from, but in all probability they were quarried from the bluff, but if so, all traces of the place from which they were taken has disappeared.

Within the limits of the fort, near the east side, steps were cut in the bluff down to the water's edge, so that the steps are so steep and narrow that but one or two could climb them abreast, while on the north side the steepness of the hill would make it slow and hazardous work for an assaulting party.

Again the question comes up as it has for generations; "Who were the builders of the place and when was it built?" But as yet, there appears to be no satisfactory answer. The oldest settler here can furnish no information, as it was here when he came, and its history was as much a mystery to them as it is to us today. So there is no light from that source.

Its origin seems to be one of the unsolved and unsolveable mysteries as the people who built it, centuries ago passed off the stage of action, leaving no history, record or tradition, which gives the faintest clue as to who they were, or at what period it was built. But as there are many speculative theories and conjectures as to who the builders were, it may interest the general reader to briefly give a few of them.

It is thought by some that it is the remains of work done in the age of the mound builders, or prior to that date, but there seems but little warrant for that conclusion. By some it is thought to be the work of the Spaniards while in search of precious metals, or the Fountain of perpetual youth in the wilds of America, but there is nothing in the history of their explorations to justify the conclusion that they came this far north. Others think it was built by the French, at the time or before they established their first post or settlement in this state. History tells us that the territory which constitutes the state of Illinois was explored to a limited extent as early as 1675 by the French. And after that date continued the work of exploration and taking possession of all discovered lands in the name of the ruler. They established missions for the conversion of the Indians and built forts for their own protection while engaged in saving the souls of the Indians and swindling them out of their furs. They also hunted and trapped for furs to a large extent, over a vast territory. While there are still others who advance the idea that the fort was the work of some weak Indian tribe, as a refuge against their stronger enemies, who were seeking their extermination, as was frequently the case among Indians, resulting from quarrels and feuds for possession of the best hunting grounds. But this conclusion appears to be as vague and as far from the truth as many other things which depend upon fiction or tradition for proof.

In the early occupancy of this country by the French, it is a matter of fact that large numbers of them were engaged in hunting, trapping and trading in furs with the Indians and it may be possible that some of these parties built the fort, as it was not many miles from the line of over land travel used by Indians passing from the Wabash to near the mouth of the Ohio river. But there is still a better clue than has yet been advanced so far as the writer knows. It comes from a little scrap of history found in the early settlement of this country by the Frenchmen. Here is the fact and each can draw his own conclusions as to what connection it has with the building of the "Old Stone Fort."

"One of the most noted arrivals of Fort Chartres was Phillippe Francois De Renault, a man of fortune, and director general of mining operations of the western company. He left France in the spring of 1719, with 200 miners and laborers and everything needful for the prosecution of his enterprise. On his voyage to Louisiana he stopped at St. Domingo and purchased 500 Guinea Negroes to work in the mines. A number of them were brought by him to Illinois, and thus African slavery was introduced here. Arriving at Fort Chartres early in the year 1720, he made it his principal head quarters, from which he sent out prospecting parties into various parts of Illinois and Missouri in search of precious metals. But after spending a large amount of money and three or four years of time, he had to content himself with dull lead which he found in abundance."

It is safe to assume that Renault during the three to four years of search for precious metals, sent out prospecting parties through the range of hills and mountains in Southern Illinois, lying between the Mississippi and Ohio river. And it also is reasonable to conclude that these prospecting parties must have had a

general camp or place for meeting at given dates, as well as a place of security for provisions and other property needful on such expeditions.

This fort, or enclosure was sufficiently large to hold a number of men including provisions, pack horses and mining outfit necessary for such an enterprises.

A map of Illinois made in 1812, after the county of Gallatin had been organized, shows the location of the Old Fort, but fails to mention anything of its history.

If it was not Renault's men or band of hunters and trappers that built the fort on the bluffs of the Little Saline, who was it?

It may be that some member of the State Historical Society has solved the mystery surrounding this beautiful and romantic spot, which is so full of interest to all lovers of archeology and matters associates therewith. If not already done, it is hoped that some member of the society will take the matter up and sift the facts to the bottom, and give the world the result of their conclusions, that the veil of mystery which has surrounded this spot may be lighted and the fact concerning its origin may be known.

Raleigh, the first county seat of Saline county was laid off on land donated by that purpose by Andrew Musgrave and Hannah Crawford in 1847, and was surveyed and plated into 46 lots by Archibald Sloan in October of the same year. And on the 15th of November they were sold at public auction, the proceeds to be used for building of a court house. And on the 7th of December, Hiram Burnett and Archibald Sloan were authorized by the county court to contract for the building of the same in accordance to plan and made out and on file for the same.

This building was constructed out of hewed logs, and on the south side of the public square, and was 20 X 24 feet in length and with and two stories high. A stairway ran from the lower floor to the second, where the rooms for the county officers were located, while the lower room was used for holding court. Anyone having business with the clerks passed up the stairway from the lower floor. The Judge's stand on the south side of the building was a crude affair, compared with those in use today. It was fashioned on the style of pulpits used in the churches seventy-five years ago, and was neither beautiful in design or construction, but answered pretty well for the purpose for which it was made—to elevated the judge above the crowd.

There were several important criminal trials held in this primitive court room and the voices of some of the brightest and ablest legal talent in this part of the state were heard in defense of their clients, and listened to with open-mouthed wonder by the gaping crowds who met to hear and see those legal gladiators measure swords in the arena of our courts of justice.

One of the noted trials held in the old court house was a man by the name of Edwards, from Massac county, on a change of venue for the murder of his step-child. The evidence, as now recalled, showed that while passing the child, for some frivolous offense, he gave the child a gentle admonition in the way of a kick which landed on its spleen; the child not being in good health, soon after died. But it appeared, from the conflicting mass of testimony, the prosecution was unable to connect the kick as the cause of the death of the child to the satisfaction of the jury so a verdict of acquittal was the result. The defendant, no doubt was more indebted to the skill and argument of his counsel Jedediah Jack and Thomas G. C. Davis, of

Metropolis, for his acquittal than he was upon the merits of the case, as they were very eminent lawyers.

Another important trial held in the same old building was that of George Hollingsworth for killing his father, James Hollingsworth, on July 4, 1854. The Hollingsworth family were English people and had settled on a farm on the north side of the county near the line between this and Hamilton, and in what is now Long Branch township. The family consisted of husband and wife, son and daughter, both grown. They had not been living there long when the tragedy occurred, and did not remain on the farm long afterward. The old man was said to be cruel and overbearing when under the influence of liquor, and he was said to be in that condition when the trouble came up which led to his untimely death. The killing occurred about the middle of the day, and young Hollingsworth was arrested and brought to Raleigh about three or four o'clock in the evening. A large crowd of people were in the town at the time attending a barbecue and celebration which was held there on that day. As the news of the tragedy spread, the people grew excited over what to them appeared to be a terrible and uncalled for crime, but upon reflection the crowd calmed down and the prisoner was not molested. The trial came up that fall, or at the following spring term, I am not certain, as I have not had an opportunity to examine the court records. He was prosecuted by James S. Robinson of White county, then the prosecuting attorney for the judicial district, and defended by Jedediah Jack, H. B. Montgomery and William H. Parish. The evidence showed the old man to be quarrelsome, brutal and aggressive when out of humor, and that he had assaulted and chastised the young man prior to the killing, and upon the renewal of the quarrel that he was pursuing his son, hatchet in hand, with the "fleetness of an eagle" as described by his counsel, when son grabbed up a shot gun and fired on his father, killing him almost instantly. His attorney made a hard fight to prevent conviction but after long deliberation, the jury found him guilty of man slaughter and sentenced him to the penitentiary for one year. I have never been able to fully reconcile the verdict of the jury with the law and evidence as I have always understood them, for it is pretty certain that and acquittal should have followed. The relationship, father and son, no doubt had great weight with the jury in arriving at a verdict, as such a thing as parricide was seldom heard of let alone committed, in the community, and under these circumstances the jury failed to apply the accepted theory of justifiable homicide in this case as they would have done had not the relationship existed between the parties.

At the June term, 1853, of county commissioner's court, that body seems to have come to the conclusion that the county seat was permanently located at Raleigh, and a new and more respectable court house should be built, whereupon they appointed James Stelle and Horatio R. Coffee to draw up a plan for its construction and in accordance with this plan the bids were received for the work. On July 18 of the same year, the bids were opened and it was found that Jarvis Pierce was the lowest and the contract was awarded to him for the sum of \$5,500. The building was to be 34 by 40 square and two stories high, the first ten feet from floor to ceiling, the second twelve feet to be used for holding court while the lower was divided into rooms for the county officers. The foundation to be of stone and the walls to be eighteen inches thick, and the second to be fourteen. There was to be a portico on the south end six feet wide, supported by four stone columns, with shingle roof and a copula on the south end. The general features of the specifications were complied with, but instead of the stately stone columns as

Illinois/Prairie State provides plenty to see and do

From page 1

from the Illinois Legislature that granted Smith the power to enact laws, found a university and even form his own militia.

During the same period a temple of gray limestone was begun, the foundations of which still are visible. (Arsonists gutted it in 1848, and a tornado finished the job two years later.)

Many other historic buildings have been restored, and the downtown area contains several interesting retail shops.

Statuary Park, also in Nauvoo, features 12 life-size bronze statues

ON H5

Hot-air ballooning in Macomb

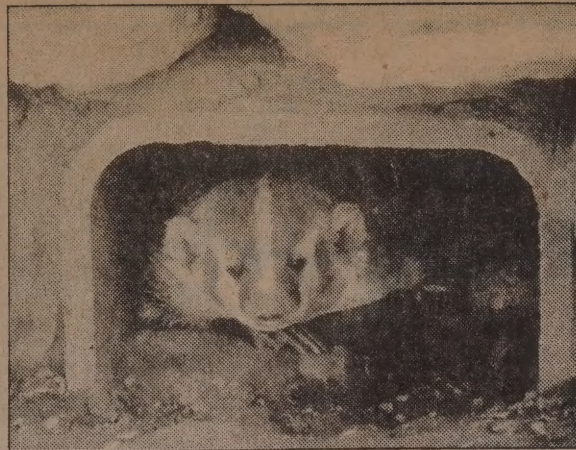
Smith and his wife, Emma, are buried near their restored homestead a few feet from the Illinois River.

Logan advises visitors to make advance lodging reservations. She also says that one of the nicest things about Nauvoo is that every attraction is free to visitors.

■ **The Spoon River Valley Scenic Drive**, which absolutely should include a visit to the Oak Hill Cemetery in Lewistown with a copy of Masters' "Spoon River Anthology" in hand.

Better yet, get in touch with Joan Johnson, a Lewistown Realtor and former high school English and literature teacher who periodically dresses in costume and conducts poetry readings in the cemetery.

"Masters learned a lot about the town by hanging around the black-



A BADGER peeks out at the world at Prairie Park in Peoria. The 2,000-acre wildlife park also is home to otters, black bear, bison and elk herds, cougars, bobcats and coyotes.

Journal photos by Donald A. Bluhm

ing around the local newspaper and listening to his father, an attorney who knew a lot about everyone in town.

And though the poet conceded that the Spoon River had remained a magic magnet for residents who had left, there was another side:

"Life all around me here in the village," he wrote. "Tragedy, comedy, valor and truth, courage, constancy, heroism, failure. . ."

To get a good look at the river, visit Bernadotte, west of Lewistown. But don't forget to visit the Ellisville Opera House and the Shad Hill Arts and Culture Center at Farmington.

A Spoon River Christmas celebration is set for Dec. 7.

■ **Prairie Park, Peoria**, a different kind of wildlife exhibit founded by a man, Bill Rutherford, who formerly headed the Illinois Department of Conservation.

The park's 2,000 acres contain otters, black bear, bison and elk herds, cougars, bobcats and coyotes, more than 10 miles of walking trails, a restaurant, a playground area for children, numerous educa-



Journal graphic

WESTERN ILLINOIS is dotted with interesting communities.

excursion tour and two other vessels that serve as a floating museum and a restaurant.

Also available is the Illinois Water Museum, the Lakeview Museum, the largest art and science exhibit in downstate Illinois, the Weaver Angus Farm, a working black Angus operation and the site of local polo club matches.

If you like to gamble, try the



SPOON RIVER country is the essence of tranquil beauty.

If you're into theater, the Circa 21 Dinner Playhouse in Rock Island offers professional road companies in a lovely old vaudeville house.

Another form of culture is the Putnam Museum in Davenport, with a beautifully presented natural history of the region exhibited in chronological order.

The Rock Island Arsenal and Museum offers visitors a chance to view historical military hardware.

Quad City Downs, in East Mo-

corded the life and times of Bishop Hill.

There also are a number of antique and craft shops, as well as restaurants, including the Red Oak, a small specialty food shop with a delightful garden courtyard for dining.

■ **Galesburg**, of course, has many attractions to offer. But the reasons most visitors come is to see the home of poet Carl Sandburg and Knox College, where one of the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates

smith shop. Johnson said of the shop that now is a museum on Main St.

He also learned more by hang-

tional programs and guided tours, an animal barn with domestic farm animals and overnight lodging in a cabin or in one of four authentic train cabooses.

■ **Peoria**, which is celebrating its tricentennial through September of 1992, offers a wide variety of attractions.

Among them is The Boatworks, which includes an Illinois River

Winner's Circle, an off-track wagering facility. In early to middle November, the Par-A-Dice Riverboat Casino also will be ready to operate. Coast Guard approval for 1,200 passengers is anticipated this week for the four-deck boat. The riverboat will ply the Illinois River from Peoria.

If luxury lodging appeals, one of the Midwest's fanciest hotels, the Pere Marquette, has suites available for up to \$350 an evening.

And for fancy dining at reasonable prices, Jumer's Castle Lodge, which began life as a drive-in restaurant 35 years ago, has grown into a rather impressively decorated eatery, with guest rooms designed with a European flavor.

Tucker Kennedy, a spokesman for the city's Department of Economic Development, says the crane should be the city's official bird because of all the construction.

And Louise Hakkenberg, marketing director for the Convention and Visitors Bureau, says there is at least one good reason to visit.

"If you just want to get out of town for a few days and go somewhere for the weekend where you can find diverse activities at relatively inexpensive prices, Peoria is the place."

■ **The Quad Cities**, which straddle the Mississippi River, offer a similar urban experience, with the scenic advantage of the big river. The Mississippi is truly grand, and a large amount of its enjoyment arises simply from watching life on the river.

line, Ill., is the place to watch, and perhaps take a chance on, pari-mutuel harness racing. The clubhouse offers fine dining and table-side, closed-circuit television.

An example of the area's old wealth is available through a tour of the Deere Wiman House and the Butterworth Center in Moline. The Deere Wiman House was built in 1872 for Charles Deere, son of the founder of the John Deere Co., and was used by the family until 1976.

The Butterworth Center, built in 1892, was a wedding gift to Katherine Deere, a daughter, and her husband, William Butterworth. Among the attractions is a 16th century Italian ceiling painting in the library.

Also available is The President Riverboat Casino in Davenport, the Queen of Hearts Showboat in Moline and The Diamond Lady, a steamboat casino cruise offering in Bettendorf.

■ **Bishop Hill**, an Illinois state historic site, was founded in 1846 as a communal living center by Erik Jansson, a Swedish religious zealot. During the 15 years of its existence, the village was considered a successful experiment, with 20 buildings erected and 12,000 acres of farmland put into production.

Today, much of the property is restored and available for self-guided tours. The site's headquarters, at the south end of the community, contains a large collection of art works by Olaf Krans, a self-taught, widely-known folk artist who re-

took place in a campus building called Old Main.

For railroad buffs there is the Galesburg Railroad Museum, which contains a steam locomotive, railway post office car and caboose, all open to visitors. A separate Pullman parlor car contains numerous artifacts and equipment donated by a series of retired railroad men. It's well worth a visit.

The three-room Sandburg home contains many of the poet's works and includes a photograph of him made by his brother-in-law, Edward Steichen. Sandburg's ashes are buried under a large stone in the small park behind the cottage.

Visitors also may be entertained by a video presentation in the museum that contains an excerpt from a 1954 TV interview with Edward R. Murrow. In it, the poet lists the four things he most needed:

"To be out of jail; to eat regular; to get what I write printed; and then, a little love. . ."

■ **The Macomb Balloon Rally**, held the first weekend in September, is a spectacular display of hot-air ballooning, with entries from around the country, and this year there were 32 entrants.

The festive event includes balloon races, a flea market, fireworks, and a Western Illinois University football game.

One of the highlights of the weekend is the "Glow-Up" at dusk on Friday evening when all of the balloonists gather at the city park to light the inside of their balloons to create giant, colored light bulbs.

formation of the county. Those records are also cataloged under the county heading.

ILLINOIS

Historical Background

- 1670s French explorers Marquette and Joliet travel throughout Illinois river valleys.
- 1682 First settlement established at Kaskaskia.
- 1699 First Catholic mission founded at Cahokia.
- 1703 Jesuit mission at Kaskaskia founded.
- 1717 Illinois governed by French from Louisiana.
- 1719 Fort de Chartres becomes the seat of military and civil government for area.
- 1763 Great Britain gains control from French at end of French and Indian War.
- 1778 George Rogers Clark captures Cahokia and Kaskaskia; Illinois organized as a county of Virginia.
- 1784 Virginia relinquishes her claim to Illinois.
- 1787 Congress establishes the Northwest Territory which includes Illinois.
- 1790 St. Clair and Knox counties formed.
- 1791 Special Act of Congress gives 400 acres to all families residing in Illinois prior to 1788.
- 1797-1818 Influx of settlers from Kentucky, Virginia, and North Carolina.
- 1800 Indian Territory, including Illinois, established.
- 1804 Government Land Office opens.
- 1809 Illinois Territory, which includes Wisconsin, created. First capital at Kaskaskia.
- 1810 First federal census. Missing except Randolph County.
- 1812 War of 1812.
- 1813 Preemption Act allows pre-1809 settlers to purchase public lands.
- 1814 First Illinois newspaper, *Illinois Herald*, published at Kaskaskia. Preemption Land Act extended to post-1809 settlers.
- 1818 Illinois admitted as twenty-first state, with Vandalia as the capital.
- 1825 Settlers, mainly from New England, migrate to northern Illinois.
- 1832 Indians defeated in Black Hawk War.
- 1833 Chicago founded.
- 1837 Illinois state capital moved to Springfield.
- 1838 National Road reaches Vandalia.
- 1839-46 Mormons found Nauvoo, Hancock County.
- 1842 First train reaches Springfield.

- 1848 Illinois and Michigan Canal completed.
- 1860 One-fourteenth of all immigrants landing at New York migrate to Illinois.
- 1861-65 Civil War.
- 1871 Three and one-half square mile section of Chicago destroyed by fire.
- 1877 Registration of vital records by counties ordered.
- 1916 Statewide registration of vital records mandated by law.

Settlement and Migration

During 1682 Kaskaskia Island was settled by the French, and two years later, additional French pioneers from New Orleans joined the settlement. French immigrants established Fort Chartres in 1720. Between 1765 and 1820 there was an influx of Southerners who migrated to southern Illinois via Kentucky. Many fled during Indian hostilities, but returned later.

The period of 1800 and 1820 brought additional Southerners from North Carolina, Virginia, and Kentucky and others from the Mid-Atlantic states of Maryland and Pennsylvania into southern Illinois. Between 1815 and 1825 English immigrants settled the southern section of the state, and in 1818 two hundred English migrated to Edwards County.

Fifty-three Norwegians, migrated via New York to Fox River, Illinois, and New Englanders moved into the northern sections of the state in 1825. During the 1830s, newly arrived immigrants from Ireland, Poland, Germany, Italy, Sweden, and Russia established new homes in northern Illinois around Lake Michigan. Also during that decade pioneers from Vermont established Greengarden, Will County; Vermonters settled at Wheatland Village in Sangamon County and in Fremont, Lake County, and founded Virgennes, Jackson County. New Hampshire and Vermont settlers established Bureau and Putnam counties. In 1832 DuPage County attracted a colony from Benson, Vermont.

Norwegians settled LaSalle County and Chicago in Cook County in 1836. Between 1839 and 1848 Mormons from Missouri built the city of Nauvoo in Hancock County. Many Swedish immigrants moved to Chicago, from 1846 through 1880. Former residents of Zuid-Holland established South Holland in Cook County in 1847, and two years later, colonists from Krabbenden, Holland, founded Roseland, Cook County.

Prior to 1850 two hundred Virginia families settled in Edgar County. In 1850 Vermonters moved to New Rutland, LaSalle County. During the decade of the 1850s, a potato famine in Ireland motivated many Irish to emigrate to the United States. Many moved to northern Illinois. Many of these Irish immigrants worked for the railroad and road-building companies, following the available jobs. From 1875 through 1920 Irish immigrants continued to settle in the region around Lake Michigan.

Although many early Illinois families migrated westward, Southern settlers, including some Germans,

moved to southern Illinois, particularly Union County, prior to 1800. Many were forced out of the area for a few years by hostile Indians but returned when it was safer. There they prospered; but in the 1820s, a large group migrated together to Crawford and Washington counties in Arkansas. While many members of this colony put down permanent roots in northwestern Arkansas, others migrated into northeastern and central Texas in the 1830s and 1840s, where the families are still represented today.

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Genealogical Society of Utah, 1974. (FHL# microfilm 965272, items 4-5)

Court and Probate Records

The clerk of each Illinois county circuit court is responsible for recording all business, chancery, civil, criminal, divorce, guardianship, insanity, naturalizations, and probate matters. After 1848, divorcees were filed with the chancery clerk of the circuit court, who also became responsible for all chancery actions. The clerk of the probate court's duties evolved to handle all estate, guardianship, and probate matters.

Court and probate titles are cataloged under **Illinois/[County]/Court Records and/or Illinois/[County]/Probate Records**.

Directories

Hawes, George W. *Illinois State Gazetteer and Business Directory for 1858-1859*. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1974. (FHL# microfilm 961869, item 2)

Illinois Central Directory, 1869. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1975. (FHL microfilm 969494, item 3)

Genealogical Collections

Albrech, Mrs. E. Julius, comp. *Alphabetical List of Ancestors and their Descendants and the Alphabetical List of Members and their Ancestors*. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1972. (FHL# 977.3/D2a or microfilm 908533, item 1)

Champaign County Historical Archives. *Family Files*. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1978. (FHL# microfilm 1026779-1026786 and 1027162-1027265)

Chatten, Mrs. Melville C., comp. *Roll of Revolutionary Ancestors, State of Illinois*. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1972. (FHL# Q/977.3/D2d or microfilm 874478, item 1-3)

Daughters of the American Revolution, Cookville, Illinois. *Cemetery, Church and Family Records of Illinois*. Cookville, Ill.: n.p., 1941. (FHL# 977.3/D2cc)

Lunde, Mrs. O. B., comp. *Illinois State Genealogical Society Surname Index*. Decatur: Illinois State Genealogical Society, 1981. (FHL# 977.3/D2L)

Ross, Harvey Lee. *An Index to the Early Pioneers and Pioneer Events of the State of Illinois*. Havana, Ill.: n.p., 1985. (FHL# 977.3/D2r/Index)

Volkel, Lowell M., comp. *Illiana Ancestors*. Danville, Ill.: Illiana Genealogical Publishing Company, 1966. (FHL# 977.3/D2v)

History

Numerous titles detailing the history of Illinois are in the state's collection under **Illinois/History**. Notable titles include:

Alvord, Clarence Walworth, comp. *The Illinois Country, 1673 to 1818*. Springfield: Illinois Centennial Commission, 1920. (FHL# 977.3/B4ic/Vol. 1)

Bateman, Newton, comp. *Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois*. Chicago, Ill.: Munsell Publishing Company, 1921. (FHL# 977.3/D3bh or microfilm 1035737, item 6)

Buck, Solon Justus. *Illinois in 1818*. Springfield: Illinois Centennial Commission, 1917. (FHL# 977.3/B4ic/Vol. 6)

Conger, John Leonard. *History of the Illinois River Valley*. Chicago, Ill.: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1932. (FHL# 977.3/H2c or microfilm 1000171)

Howard, Richard P. *Illinois, A History of the Prairie State*. Grand Rapids, Mich.: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, c.1972. (FHL# 977.3/H2hr)

Illinois, Secretary of State. *Counties of Illinois: Their Origin and Evolutions, with Twenty-three Maps Showing the Originals and the Present Boundary Lines of Each County*. Springfield: State Journal Company, 1919. (FHL# 977.3/A1/no.80 or microfilm 924090, item 11)

Matson, Nehemiah. *Pioneers of Illinois, Containing a Series of Sketches Relating to Events that Occurred Previous to 1813: Also Narratives of Many Thrilling Incidents Connected with the Early Settlement of the West, Drawn from History, Tradition and Personal Reminiscences*. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1970. (FHL# microfilm 496645, item 1)

Pease, Theodore Calvin, comp. *The Frontier State, 1818-1845*. Springfield: Illinois Centennial Commission, 1918. (FHL# 977.3/B4ic/Vol. 2)

Land and Property Records

Initial land claims in Illinois were issued under the Northwest Territory. Subsequent transactions were filed with counties from the time of their formation. Consult the FHLC under **Illinois/Land and Property Records and Illinois/[County]/Land and Property Records**.

Carlson, Theodore Leonard. *The Illinois Military Tract: A Study of Land Occupation, Utilization and Tenure*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1951. (FHL# 977.3/R2c)

Illinois and Wabash Land Company Minutes, 1778-1812. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1948. (FHL# microfilm 020445, item 5)

United States, General Land Office. *Federal Land Records: Tract Books of Illinois, 1826-1873*. Springfield: Office of the Secretary of State, Record Management Division, 1966. (FHL# microfilm 899766-899784)

Federal Land Records: Transactions of the Locations of Military Warrants on Which Patents Have Issued under the Acts of Congress Passed on and since the Sixth of May, 1812 for Illinois; 1817-1819. Springfield: Office of the Secretary of State, Record Management Division, 1966-1968. (FHL# microfilm 882927-882929 and 899785, items 1-3)

Volkel, Lowell M. *Shawneetown Land District Records 1814-1820*. N.p.: n.p., 1978. (FHL# 977.3/R2s)

War of 1812 Bounty Lands in Illinois. Thomson, Ill.: Heritage House, 1977. (FHL# 977.3/R2w or microfilm 1035624, item 7, or microfiche 6051272)

Military Records

Prior to 1900, Illinois men served in the Revolutionary War, early Indian wars, War of 1812, Black Hawk War, Mexican War, Civil War, and the Spanish-American War. Many important military records are included in the Illinois collection, cataloged under **Illinois/Military Records and Illinois/[County]/Military Records**. A majority of the records have been indexed.

Fighting Men of Illinois: An Illustrated Historical Biography. Tucson, Ariz.: W. C. Cox, 1974. (FHL# microfilm 934978, item 2)

Illinois Adjutant General's Office. *Record of the Services of Illinois Soldiers in the Black Hawk War, 1831-1832, and the Mexican War, 1846-1848*. Springfield: H. W. Q. Rokker, 1882. (FHL# 977.3/M23i or microfilm 924557, item 2, 934968, item 3, or microfiche 6051257)

Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs. *Veterans' National Cemetery Records, Illinois*. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1981. (FHL# microfilm 1308571 and 1308572)

Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy: Admissions of Mexican War and Civil War Veterans. Thomson, Ill.: Heritage House, 1975. (FHL# 977.3/M2i)

Illinois Veterans' Commission. *Honor Roll, State of Illinois*. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1971. (FHL# microfilm 824064, item 3)

Platt, Lyman De. *Commission Records, Illinois State Militia, 1834-1855*. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1973. (FHL# 977.3/A1/no.62; in LDS Area, 977.3-A1/no.62 or microfilm 908142, item 9)

Roster of Revolutionary War Soldiers and Widows Who Lived in Illinois Counties. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1972. (FHL# 977.3/A1/no.11 or microfilm 873822, item 12)

Soldiers and Patriots Biographical Album: Containing Biographies and Portraits of Soldiers and Loyal Citizens in the American Conflict, Together with the Great Commanders of the Union Army, Also a History of the Organization Growing Out of the War. Tucson, Ariz.: W. C. Cox, 1974. (FHL# microfilm 1000173, item 1)

Soldiers' Burial Places in State of Illinois for Wars 1774-1898. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1975. (FHL# microfilm 1001183-1001211)

United States Adjutant General's Office. *Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Union Soldiers Who Served in Organizations From the State of Illinois, 1861-1865*. 101 reels. Washington, D.C.: National Archives, 1964. (FHL# microfilm 881621-881721)

Walker, Harriet J., comp. *Soldiers of the American Revolution Buried in Illinois*. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1973. (FHL# 977.3/V22wh or microfilm 908831, item 3)

Vital Records

Laws mandating the recording of Illinois vital records in each county were passed in 1877. Vital records from 1877 to 1919, when statewide registration was instituted, are found in the office of the county clerk. The records

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Champaign

202 Marketview Drive
I-74 at Neil St. N., Exit 182B
Champaign, IL 61820
(217) 359-2388

Chicago/Bridgeview

7887 W. 79th Street
On I-294 S. Exit 95th St. W., to
Roberts Rd. N., to 79th St. E.; On
I-55 Exit Lagrange S. to 79th St.
E.; I-294 N. Exit 79th St.
Bridgeview, IL 60445
(708) 458-8008

Chicago/Crystal Lake

577 Crystal Point Drive
U.S. Hwy. 14, 1 mi. W. of State
Hwy. 31, S. on Crystal Point Dr.
Crystal Lake, IL 60014
(815) 455-2388

Chicago/Elgin

435 Airport Road
I-90 & State Hwy. 31
Elgin, IL 60123
(708) 697-8828

Chicago/Mokena

9845 W. 191st Street
Off I-80 Exit 145A, Hwy. 45 S.
to 191st St. E.
Mokena, IL 60448
(708) 479-7808

Chicago/Mundelein/ Libertyville

1950 S. Lake Street
At Jct. of Routes 45 & 60
Mundelein, IL 60060
(708) 949-8842

Chicago/Romeoville/ Bolingbrook

1301 Marquette Drive
Off I-55 Exit 267, Hwy. 53 S.
Romeoville, IL 60441
(708) 759-8880

Chicago/St. Charles

1520 E. Main
Hwy. 64 near Tyler Rd.
St. Charles, IL 60174
(708) 377-8388

Chicago/Waukegan

630 N. Green Bay Road
I-94, Exit Hwy. 132; E. on Hwy.
132 to Hwy. 131
Waukegan, IL 60085
(708) 249-2388

Danville

377 Lynch Drive
Exit 220-Lynch Rd. off I-74,
1/4 mi. N.
Danville, IL 61832
(217) 443-4499

Decatur

3141 N. Water Street
I-72, Exit 38A on Hwy. 51
Decatur, IL 62526
(217) 877-8888

Dixon

1800 S. Galena Avenue
Intersection of I-88 & Hwy. 26
Dixon, IL 61021
(815) 284-1800

El Paso

Rt. 24 W.
1/2 mi. W. of Hwy. 51
on Hwy. 24 W.
El Paso, IL 61738
(309) 527-4949

Joliet

1730 McDonough Street
I-80 & Larkin Ave., Exit 130
Joliet, IL 60436
(815) 725-8855

Litchfield

I-55 & IL Rt. 16 W., Box 281
Litchfield, IL 62056
(217) 324-7788

Mattoon

Rt. 16 East & I-57
I-57 to IL Rt. 16 W., 1/4 mi. to
Frontier Rd. Ent. turn right
Mattoon, IL 61938
(217) 235-8888

Moline/East

2201 John Deere Expressway,
RR 2, Box 286C
I-80 Exit 4A on 5 W. to
intersection of Rt. 5 & Colona Rd.
East Moline, IL 61244
(309) 796-1999

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Wal-Mart
Morris, IL 60450
(815) 942-3200

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I-64, Exit 41 on Rt. 177
Okawville, IL 62271
(618) 243-6525

Peru

1851 May Road
I-80, Exit 75 to Hwy. 251 N. to
May Rd. then left
Peru, IL 61354
(815) 223-1848

Rantoul

207 S. Murray Road
Exit 250 off I-57, 2 blks. to
Murray Rd.
Rantoul, IL 61866
(217) 893-8888

Rock Falls

2100 1st Avenue
I-88, Exit 41 N. to Intersection
of Hwys. 88 & 30
Rock Falls, IL 61071
(815) 626-8800

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1704 W. Main Street
I-57 & U. S. 50 at Exit 116
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Springfield, IL 62703
(217) 528-8889

Springfield/South

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I-55 at S. 6th St., Exit 92A
Springfield, IL 62703
(217) 529-8898

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I-57 at Hwy. 36, Exit 212
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Welcome to Cahokia Mounds

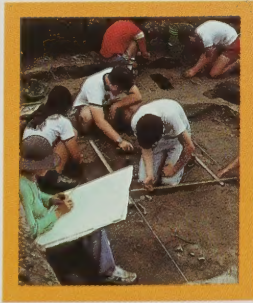
Cahokia Mounds State Historic and World Heritage Site is a 2,200-acre site preserving the central section of the largest prehistoric Indian city north of Mexico. The site's 65 man-made earthen mounds, wooden sun calendar, and recently completed Interpretive Center present a coherent account of the sophisticated culture whose city was centered here.

Located on an expansive flood plain near the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, the site provided rich soil, abundant plant and animal life, and access to an enormous trade network. Cultures developed and flourished here over a period of several hundred years before vanishing sometime after 1300 A.D.



The Interpretive Center

The Interpretive Center is an \$8.2 million facility completed in 1989. This 33,000-square-foot building uses state-of-the-art design concepts and technologies to present one of the most complete and fascinating stories of a vanished Native American civilization. A 15-minute audio-visual presentation shown in the Orientation Theater explains urban life at Cahokia. In the Exhibit Gallery, a panoramic, mirrored exhibit surrounds the visitor with one of the city's neighborhoods. Exhibit islands explain the government, social organization, agriculture, city planning, and other facets of daily life in prehistoric Cahokia. Simulations of actual excavations are displayed. The Interpretive Center is the setting for various events throughout the year, including films, lectures, and recreations of Indian ceremonies. The Museum Shop offers an extensive selection of books, jewelry, and reproductions.



Events and Activities

Annual programs include "Kids' Day" in May and "Heritage America" in September. "Kids' Day" features hands-on activities such as pottery making, flintknapping, spear throwing, game playing, and face painting. At "Heritage America" demonstrations and interpretation are given of Indian dances, basket weaving, Indian food preparation, and crafting of traditional items from stone, bone, shell and fibers. Wildlife exhibits, storytelling, games and tours are often featured as well. Each summer, student and amateur archaeologists take part in surveying, mapping, artifact processing and test excavations under the direction of professional archaeologists.

The Prehistoric Cultures



Here on the broad, fertile flood plain just six miles east of the Mississippi River, prehistoric Indians dwelt for hundreds of years, living off the abundant plant and animal life and, later, cultivating crops. Archaeologists have identified two Indian cultures which developed in and around this site hundreds of years prior to the arrival of European explorers.

The Indians of the Late Woodland culture inhabited the area for 150 to 200 years, beginning around 700 A.D. Living in compact villages, they hunted, fished, gathered wild foods, and cultivated corn and a few other seedbearing crops.

A second, more sophisticated culture - the Mississippian culture - emerged between 850 and 900 A.D. Rather than being a completely different Indian group, the Mississippians were probably descendants of the Late Woodland people. Differences between the two cultures are explained by the gradual integration of new ideas and technologies which, among other things, allowed the Mississippians to develop a more extensive agricultural system which included corn and squash as the principal cultivated crops.

Sustained by a stable food base and bountiful hunting and fishing, the Mississippians built a complex community with a highly-specialized social, political, and religious organization. The prehistoric city that we call Cahokia became a regional center for a culture with satellite communities where the modern-day towns of Mitchell, Dupon, Lebanon, and East St. Louis, Illinois, as well as St. Louis, Missouri, are now located.

At its height, Cahokia had approximately 20,000 residents.

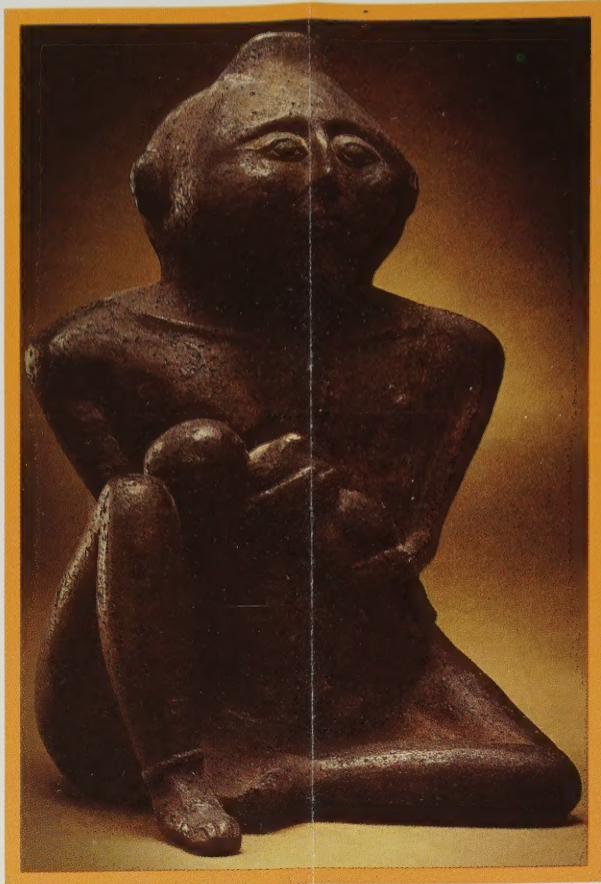
The City of Cahokia



The prehistoric city is referred to as Cahokia, although the original name is unknown. It is named after a sub-tribe of the Illini Indians, the Cahokia, who arrived here much later, shortly before the French in the late 1600's. Cahokia is sometimes referred to as "the City of the Sun." That name derives from the sun symbolism on certain artifacts, the existence of sun calendars on the site, and the belief that these Indians may have worshipped the sun as a deity or spirit.

At its height, Cahokia had approximately 20,000 residents. The prehistoric city was arranged in rows around open plazas. The main fields were probably outside the city. Smaller garden plots were found in residential areas.

About 1100 A.D., the Mississippians built a wooden wall 12 to 15 feet high around 300 acres of the central city. Perhaps it served to protect the central sacred area or to separate the social classes. Whatever the purpose, the wall was so important to the Indians that they rebuilt it three times. Each reconstruction



required 15,000 logs. The resulting depletion of the wood supply may have contributed to the eventual disappearance of the Mississippians from this area.

The Mounds

The Mississippians built as many as 120 earthen mounds in the area, and others as far away as St. Louis, Missouri, and East St. Louis, Illinois. Many have been altered or destroyed by modern farming and urban development. Of those that survive, approximately 65 are preserved within the boundaries of the historic site. Though a few of the mounds were used for burials, most were for ceremonial activities for the living.

The mounds are made entirely from dirt dug with tools of stone, wood, or shell, and transported on people's backs in baskets to the mound site. The digging left large depressions called borrow pits, which can still be seen. Most mounds were built in several construction stages. It is estimated

that the Indians moved more than 50 million cubic feet of earth for mound construction. Mounds were built in platform, conical, and ridgetop formations. Platform mounds usually served as bases for buildings for ceremonial or religious uses or residences for rulers and priests.

Monks Mound is the most commanding mound and is the largest prehistoric earthen construction in the New World. This 100-foot tall, four-tiered platform was built in stages, over a period of 300 years. Its base covers more than 14 acres, and it contains about 22 million cubic feet of earth. A massive building, 105 feet long by 48 feet wide by 50 feet high, once stood at the top. Here the Indians' principal ruler lived, conducted ceremonies, and governed the city below.



Woodhenge

Constructed around 1000 A.D., the four or five sun calendars at Cahokia display the sophistication of Indian science and engineering. Called "Woodhenge" because of their functional similarity to Stonehenge in England, these calendars were a tool for determining the seasons and scheduling ceremonial activities. Viewed from the center, the sunrise alignments with perimeter posts marked the different times of year.

The Fate of the Mississippians

The gradual decline in the population began around 1300 A.D. By 1500 A.D., Cahokia lay abandoned. The area's natural resources were probably depleted; a climatic change in the 13th century may have affected their food supply; war, disease, or social unrest could have played a role. What became of the people remains unknown. Later tribes lacked the oral traditions or knowledge of the site to link them to the Mississippians.

Cahokia Mounds . . . World Heritage Site

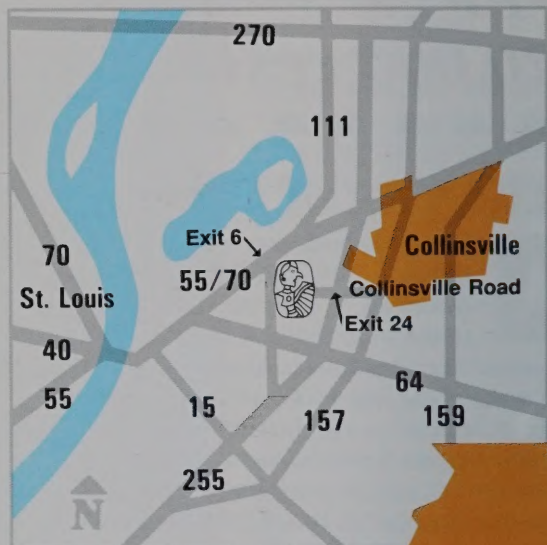
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DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
RECREATIONAL AREAS





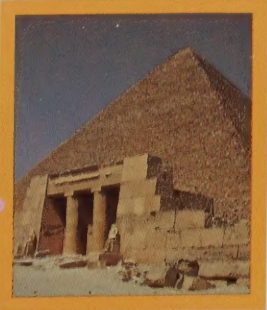
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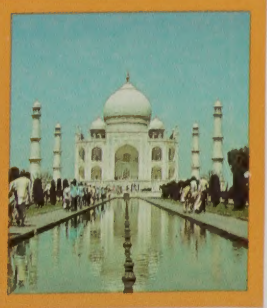
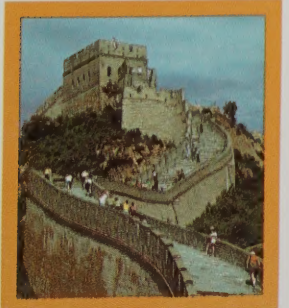
When Cahokia Mounds was designated a United Nations World Heritage Site, it was formally recognized as an irreplaceable property of international significance. Cahokia Mounds belongs to an elite group of cultural and natural landmarks of special importance in the history of mankind. Administered by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Cahokia Mounds is the only World Heritage Site overseen by a state agency. Other World Heritage sites include:



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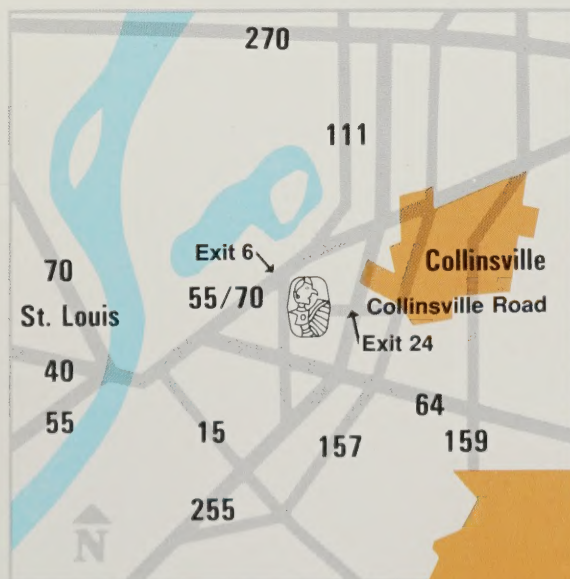
▲ The Pyramids in Egypt
▼ The Taj Mahal in India



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CAHOKIA MOUNDS CITY OF THE SUN



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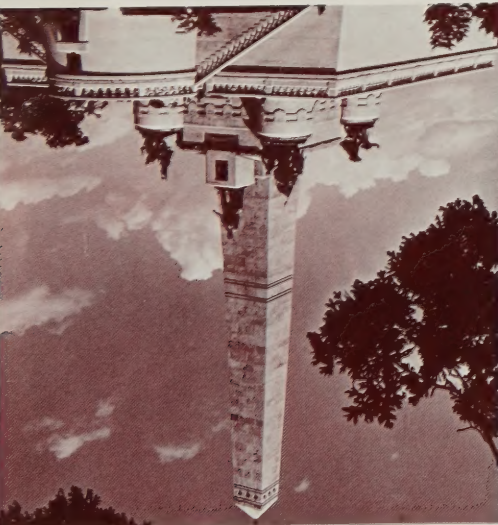
ILLINOIS RECREATIONAL AREAS

Origin and Expansion: In 1909 the Illinois legislature passed a law appointing a commission to "Investigate and report on the preservation of certain lands for public parks for the State of Illinois ..." In 1911, following the commission's recommendations, the Starved Rock site on the Illinois River in LaSalle County was purchased, thus initiating the Illinois state park system.

From 1911 to the present, three agencies of the state government have been assigned responsibility for acquisition and operation of state parks. The Illinois Park Commission functioned until the reorganization of the state government in 1917 under the Civil Administrative Code. The areas which the state then owned went under a Division of Parks and Memorials in the Department of Public Works and Buildings. Then in 1951 the Division of Parks and Memorials was transferred to the Department of Conservation, which now has jurisdiction over all state parks.

Expansion of the park system was very slow during the first fifteen years — only five parks and 476 acres were added between 1923 and 1926. Thereafter, expansion was accelerated until the present total of 200 sites with over 180,000 acres of land.

Methods of Acquisition: State parks of Illinois have been acquired by the state through purchases, gift, transfer and lease. A combination of gift and purchase adds a fifth method. These methods apply to acquisition of the initial tract or tracts of a park site and to additions to existing parks. State purchase is by far the most common method.



CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AREAS

State Parks: There is a diversity of sites included in the park system. Some parks incorporate historical structures or sites of historically important events. Scenic parks contain landform, geologic or ecologic features of such unusual quality that preservation by the state was deemed desirable. Recreational parks need not contain outstanding scenic or historic attractions, but do afford opportunities for outdoor recreation in naturalistic surroundings. A number of these are centered on man-made lakes.

State Memorials: Usually state memorials are historical sites or structures, but tombs, archaeological sites and statues are also included. In some instances the type of historical feature and the size of the area make the memorial indistinguishable from a historical state park.

State memorials are comparatively small and since they are selected for the historical significance of the site or structure with natural surroundings a minor matter, they are commonly limited in outdoor recreation.



Conservation Areas: The term conservation area serves as a general term commonly, but not always, applicable to areas also called Game Refuge, Public Hunting Area or Public Fishing Area. Usually, hunting is allowed in a conservation area whereas in a state park hunting is only allowed when specific animals become overpopulated. The conservation areas are managed by the Division of Fisheries or the Division of Wildlife Resources and most of them have recreational facilities similar to the state parks.

State Forests: Managed by the Division of Forestry, the state forest system serves to preserve and protect the native tree species of Illinois. Using modern techniques in forestry management, the system is dedicated to the proper management of a forest environment. These techniques include experiments in growing various tree species, new methods of seed production, better pollination, simplified seed harvesting and also educating the public in good forestry practices.

Program Services: The interpretative-recreation section, initiated in 1970, has as its goal to educate and relate the people to their environment and natural resources through planned programmed activities. It is involved in portraying the cultural, historic and scientific aspects of the major parks to the degree where the public can easily understand and assimilate them. At the same time, it provides recreational and educational pursuits for the young, the aged and the handicapped.

A special effort is being made to make state areas more accessible to the physically handicapped.



FOR YOUR INFORMATION...

Lodges
Lodges, cabins and dining rooms are important features of Illinois Beach, Starved Rock, Pere Marquette, Giant City and White Pines Forest have cabins only and dining rooms. Reservations for lodging should be made with the lodge managers.

Swimming
Swimming is permitted at Illinois Beach (beach and pool) and Dixon Springs (pool). Swimming or wading is not allowed on any other site.

Camping
A camping permit must be obtained upon arrival at the site from the site manager or night watchman. Family camping is limited to 14 nights. During the winter, class "A" campgrounds may be shut down to class "B". Check with the individual site before your visit.

Most sites with camping facilities allow group camping. Camping is limited to 14 nights.

There are no advance reservations at any site. Check-out time is 3 p.m. Campers should bring their own firewood.

Refreshments
The various concessions are subject to change. Many are open only on weekends or only during the summer. Check with the individual site before your visit.

Museums
Many have limited visiting hours. Check with the site before your visit.

Fishing
For information regarding fishing, write: Department of Conservation, Division of Fisheries, State Office Building, Springfield, Illinois 62706.

Boat Rentals
Some are in operation only on weekends or only during the summer months. Check with the site before your visit.

Motors
On some areas motors are not allowed at various times of the year due to conflicting use such as refuge areas. Check with the site before your visit.

Hunting
Shooting times, dates, species and locations are subject to change. Check with the individual site before your visit.

Winter Sports
Contact the individual site for available winter sports (ice skating, ice fishing, sledding, snowmobiling, etc.)

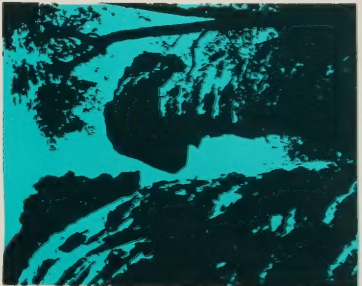
Groups of 25 or more persons will not be admitted to any site or group campground without advance permission from the site manager. At least one responsible adult must accompany each group of 15 minors.

All pets must be on a leash.

For further information write to Information/Education Section, Department of Conservation, State Office Building, Springfield, Illinois 62706.



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DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
INFORMATION/EDUCATION SECTION
STATE OFFICE BUILDING
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62706

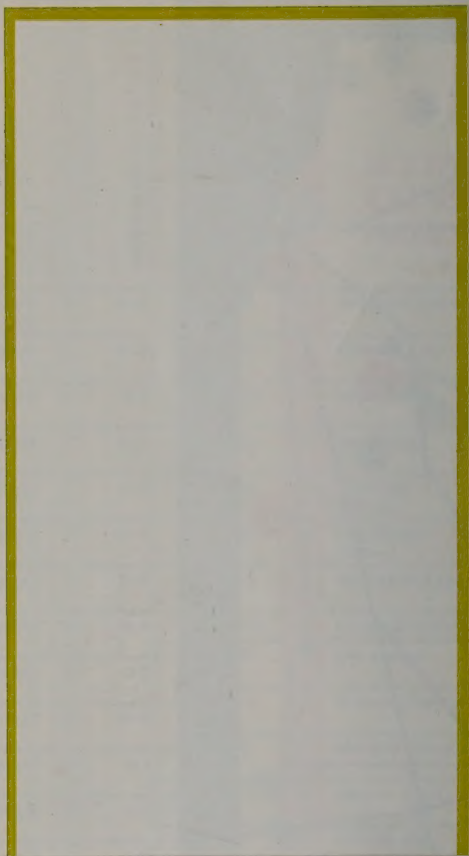


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Illinois
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
RECREATIONAL AREAS





ike Palmer
No Enderis off Edgar Ave
parking lot
N. H. Johnson street #1

Mining Historical Gold in Chicago

This tour will be especially attractive to persons interested in or engaged in genealogical or local history research. The Newberry Library in Chicago is considered America's foremost independent research and reference library. A librarian will give an introduction to its holdings and a short tour of the facility. Afterwards, a maximum of twenty persons who would like to stay for the rest of the day to work on their own projects at the Newberry may do so. The rest of the group will proceed to the Chicago Historical Society to learn about resources there. Afterwards, those who wish will have a guided walking tour of the historic Old Town neighborhood. Box lunches will be provided for all registrants.

The Newberry Library can accommodate only 20 persons engaged in personal research. If you would like to be included in the group doing personal research at the Newberry, please call 414/229-5926 when you register to indicate that you would like to be included in the first twenty.

Program No. 8120-1699

Saturday, May 15, 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.,
Bus leaves from Enderis Hall, UWM,
2400 E. Hartford Ave., Stanley Mallach and
Virginia Palmer, Instructors. Fee: \$33,
(includes box lunch)

Registration deadline: Monday, May 10

Pack SW comm -

Waupaca's Historic Chain of Lakes

Water flows from one sparkling, spring-fed body of water to another in Waupaca's beautiful Chain of Lakes, eventually reaching the Crystal River, and Green Bay. Eleven lakes of the historic chain will be visited on this trip to a much-loved area in Wisconsin. In addition to a boat trip, the group will pay a brief visit to the charming village of Rural, now an historic district on the National Register of Historic Places. An outstanding lunch will be served at the Oakwood Inn, Waupaca.

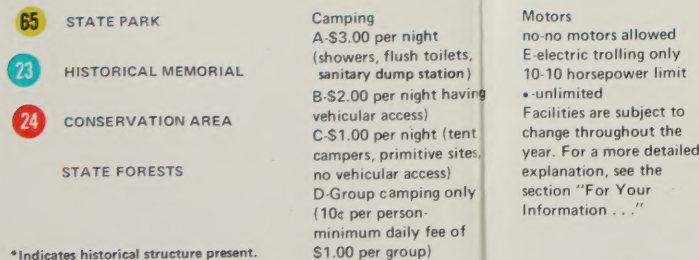
Program No. 8120-1700

Saturday, May 22, 8:00 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.,
Bus leaves from Enderis Hall, UWM,
2400 E. Hartford Ave., Roland Kelling and
Virginia Palmer, Instructors.

Fee: \$38, (includes lunch and boat trip)

Registration deadline: Monday, May 17

8 AM
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the Palmer
Parking Lot No Enderis St Edges Hall
MT Johnson Street #

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8 AM - 10 PM -
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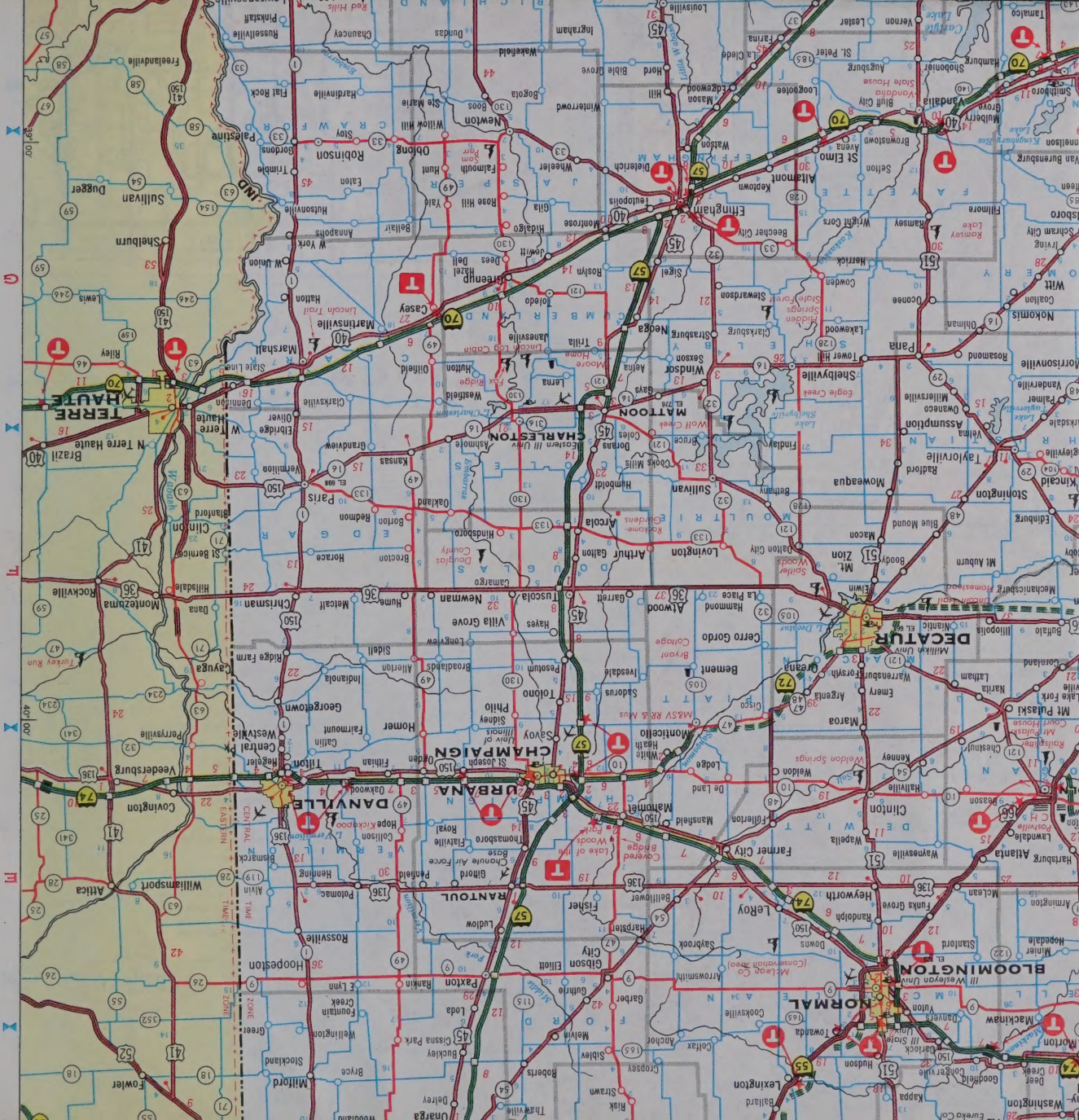
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HEARD IN



COINTEGRATION

Maps drawn 1876



The Averills' first Illinois residence was at Elizabethtown (then in Pope County) in about 1818 or 1819.



Be a good neighbor. Drive conservatively to save gasoline. You'll save money, too.

USE YOUR AIR CONDITIONER SPARINGLY
FORM CAR POOLS

DON'T RIDE THE BRAKE
KEEP YOUR ENGINE TUNED

FILL YOUR CRANKCASE WITH THE CORRECT OIL
KEEP TIRE PRESSURE AT RECOMMENDED LEVEL

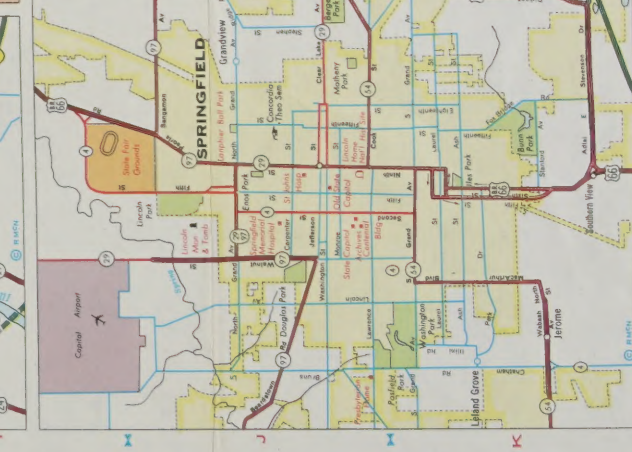
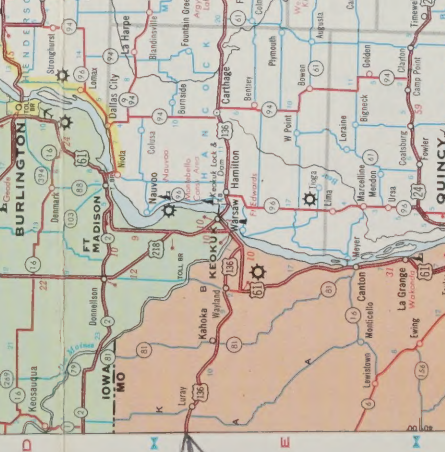
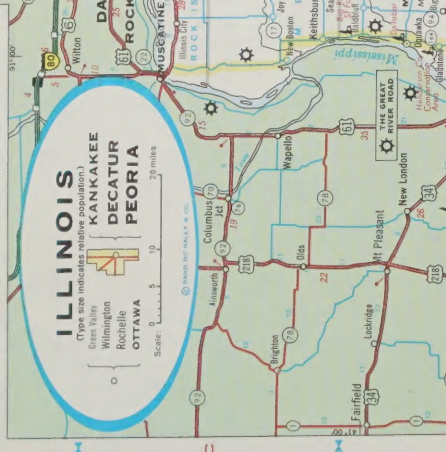
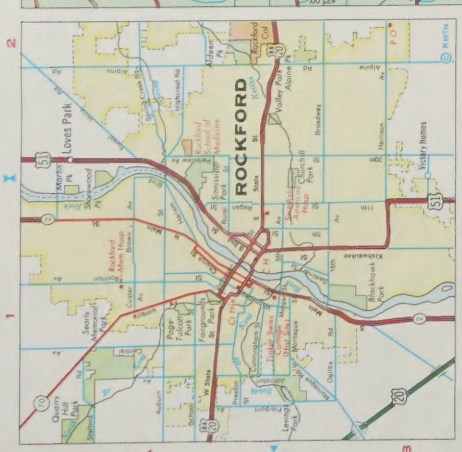
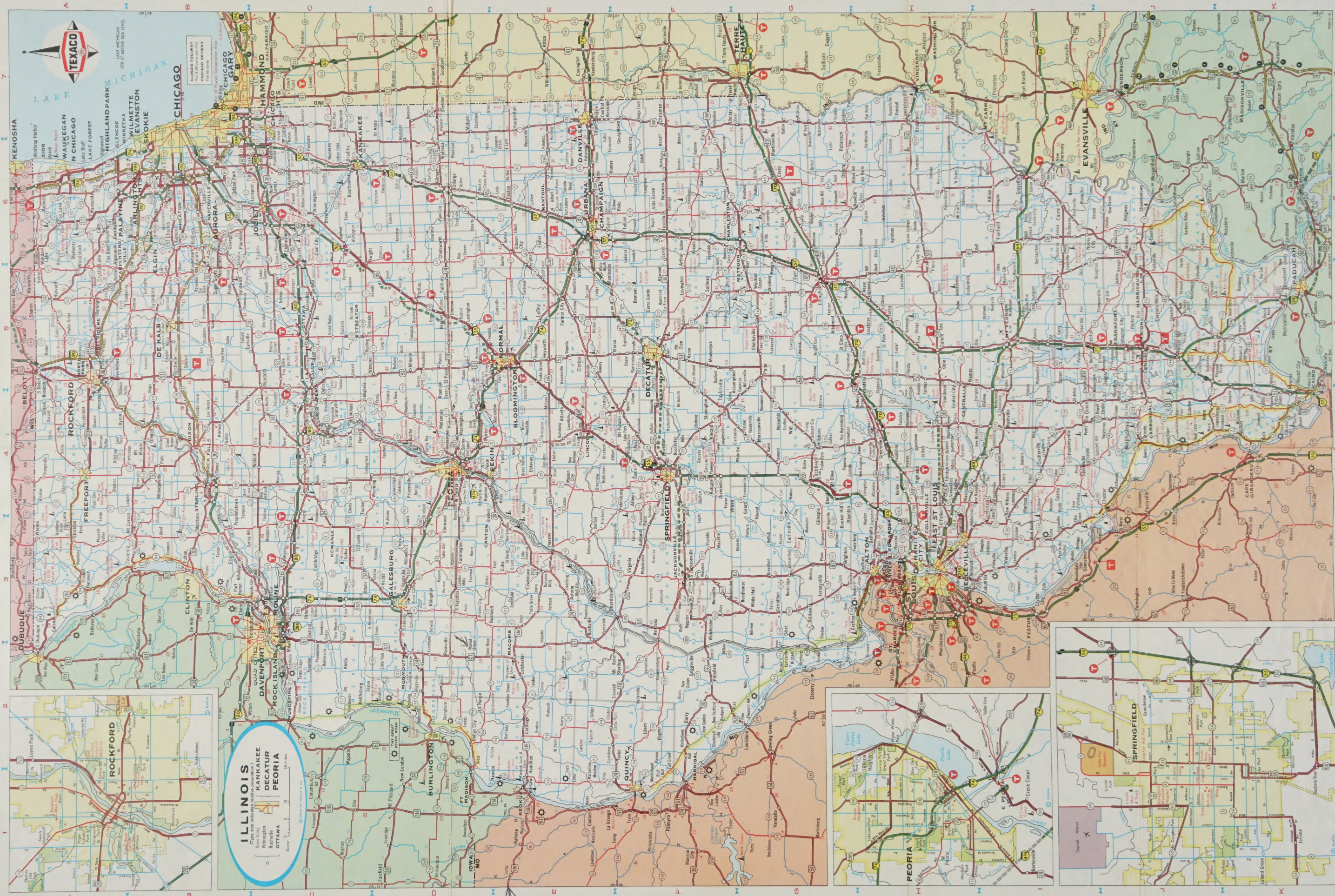
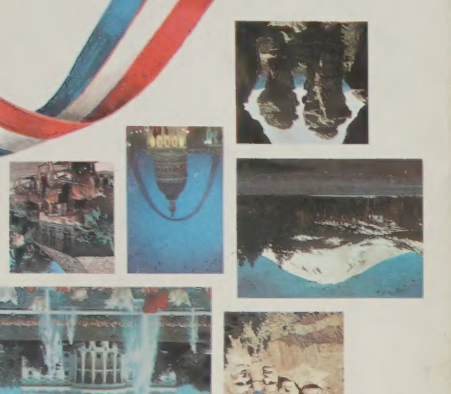
ANTICIPATE SIGNAL LIGHT CHANGES
DON'T BE A JACK RABBIT

AVOID LONG WARM-UPS
TREAD LIGHTLY ON THE ACCELERATOR
KEEP CAR SPEED DOWN

YOU can get more miles from the gasoline you buy.

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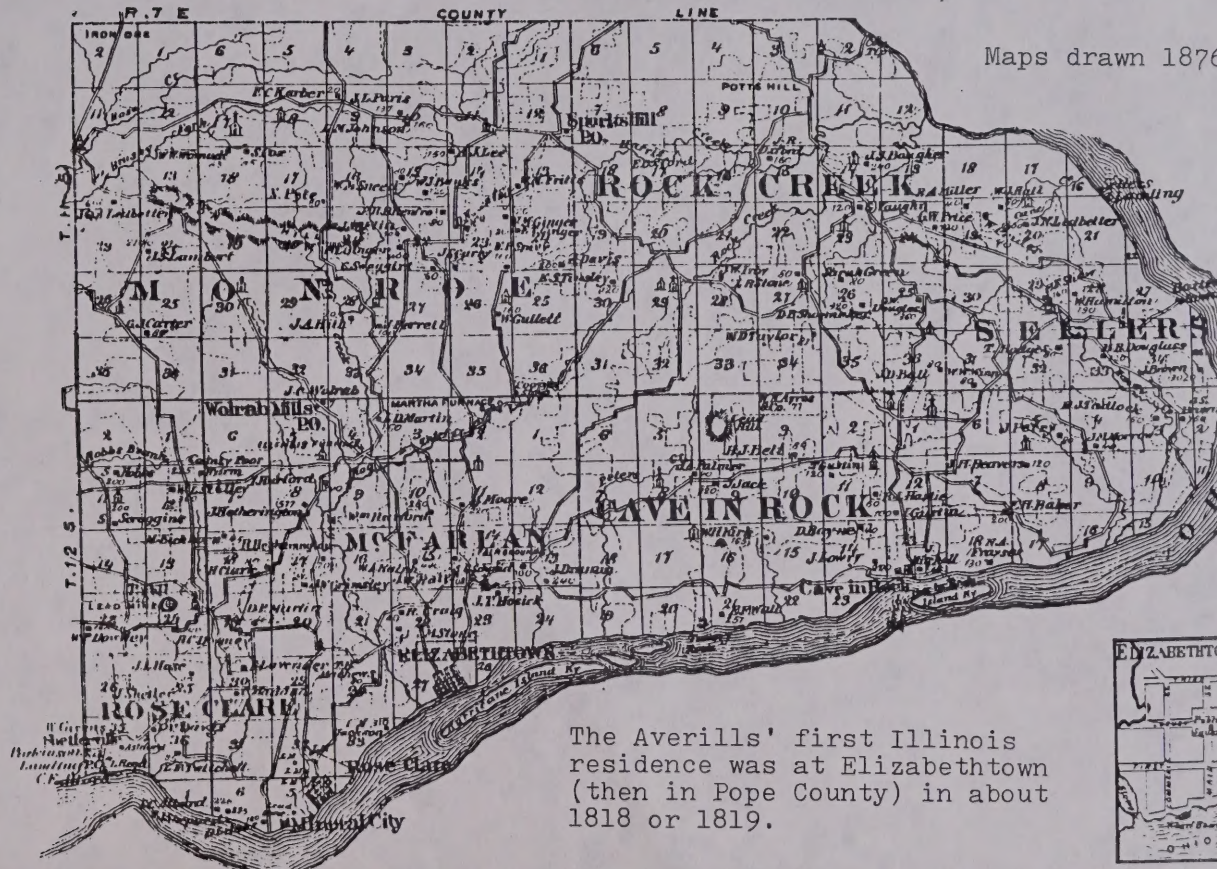
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